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Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 9757 of May 30, 2018

Great Outdoors Month, 2018

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During Great Outdoors Month, we celebrate the unmatched magnificence of our Nation's mountains, waters, canyons, and coastlines. Spending time in the great outdoors, especially during summer, is an American tradition. Every American should take the opportunity to enjoy the beauty of our natural wonders, which stretch from coast to coast and beyond.

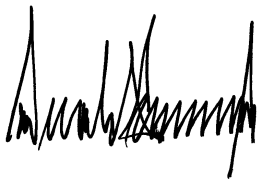
As Americans, we are blessed with many stunning lands and waters that surround each of our communities. Our numerous forests, wildlife refuges, and local parks offer endless opportunities for recreation, adventure, and renewal. Early morning fishing trips and the thrill of summiting mountain peaks with friends create lasting memories. The splendid beauty of a sunset can inspire, while the solitude of a weekend camping trip often brings long-sought tranquility.

My Administration has made access to public land a top priority. We have modified national monuments to enhance public use and enjoyment of nearly two million acres of public land in Utah, and opened or expanded hunting and fishing access at 10 national wildlife refuges across the country. The splendor of our country's treasured lands is a source of national pride, and Americans should be able to enjoy as many of our treasured outdoor spaces as possible, in as many ways as possible.

As summer approaches, I encourage all Americans to step outside and appreciate America's natural beauty and to practice good stewardship of our environment. By enjoying our great outdoors, we enhance our collective efforts to preserve our natural lands and waters, protecting them for future generations.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim June 2018 as Great Outdoors Month. I urge all Americans to explore the great outdoors while acting as stewards of our lands and waters.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-second.



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Rules and Regulations

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

7 CFR Part 319

[Docket No. APHIS–2015–0072]

RIN 0579–AE23

Importation of Tree Tomatoes From Ecuador Into the Continental United States

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the fruit and vegetable regulations to allow the importation of tree tomatoes from Ecuador into the continental United States. As a condition of entry, the tree tomatoes must be produced in accordance with a systems approach that includes requirements for importation in commercial consignments, registration and monitoring of places of production, field monitoring and pest control practices, trapping, and inspection for quarantine pests by the national plant protection organization of Ecuador. This action will allow the importation of tree tomatoes from Ecuador while continuing to protect against the introduction of plant pests into the United States.

DATES: Effective July 5, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Claudia Ferguson, M.S., Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist, Regulatory Coordination and Compliance, Imports, Regulations, and Manuals, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 851–2352.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The regulations in ''Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables'' (7 CFR 319.56–1 through 319.56–83, referred to below as the regulations) prohibit or restrict the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States from certain parts of the world to prevent the introduction and dissemination of plant pests that are new to or not widely distributed within the United States.

In response to a request from the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Ecuador, we prepared a pest risk assessment (PRA) to analyze the plant pest risks associated with the importation of tree tomato from Ecuador into the continental United States. The PRA identified four pests of quarantine significance present in Ecuador that could follow the pathway of tree tomatoes from Ecuador into the continental United States. They are:

Fruit Flies

- South American fruit fly (*Anastrepha fracterculus*)
- Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*)

Moth

- Tomato fruit borer (*Neoleucinodes elegantalis*)

Virus

- Tamarillo mosaic virus

Based on the findings of the PRA, we prepared a risk management document (RMD) to determine whether phytosanitary measures exist that would address the quarantine plant pest risk. The RMD described the phytosanitary measures required by this rule and provides evidence of their efficacy in preventing the introduction of the identified quarantine pests. Those measures will be applied as part of a systems approach to phytosanitary security.

On June 21, 2017, we published in the **Federal Register** (82 FR 28262–28266, Docket No. APHIS–2015–0072) a proposal [1] to amend the regulations to allow the importation of tree tomatoes from Ecuador into the continental United States under a systems approach that would include requirements for importation in commercial consignments, registration and monitoring of places of production, field monitoring and pest control practices, trapping, and inspection for quarantine pests by the NPPO of Ecuador.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 60 days ending August 21, 2017. We received five comments by that date, from private citizens and a State department of agriculture. Two commenters supported the action, while three opposed. The comments are discussed below.

One commenter noted that the PRA rated the fruit flies as high and the moth and virus as a medium for likelihood for introduction. The commenter stated that these pests have a wide host range, which include economically important hosts. Furthermore, the life stages and symptoms of these pests and disease could be difficult to detect during post-harvest and port-of-entry inspections. As such, the commenter recommended that shipments of tree tomato from Ecuador not be allowed into Florida.

We have determined, for the reasons described in the RMD, that the specified measures in the RMD will effectively mitigate the risks associated with the importation of tree tomato from Ecuador. Under the systems approach, biometric samples of tree tomato fruit must be inspected by the NPPO of Ecuador following any post-harvest processing and found free of *N. elegantalis* and Tamarillo mosaic virus. These inspections, in addition to other phytosanitary measures described in the RMD, will be sufficient to reduce the risk.

One commenter opposed the importation of tree tomatoes from Ecuador due to the risk of introduction of invasive species.

As a signatory of the World Trade Organization agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the United States is obligated to consider requests from foreign governments for access to the U.S. market. We have considered the risks associated with the action and, based on the PRA and RMD, we have determined that the mitigation measures are effective to protect animal and plant health within the United States.

The same commenter stated that we needed to consider the economic effects this action would have on U.S. tomato growers.

As mentioned in the economic analysis, tree tomatoes are not commercially grown in the United States. Therefore, we have determined that this action will not have a

[1] To view the proposed rule, supporting documents, including the PRA and RMD, and the comments we received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2015-0072.*

significant economic impact on U.S. tomato producers.

One commenter stated that we cannot control the pesticides used by Ecuador on their products.

While the United States does not have direct control over pesticides that are used on food commodities in other countries such as tree tomatoes from Ecuador, there are regulations in the United States concerning the importation of food to ensure that commodities do not enter the United States containing illegal pesticide residues. Specifically, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the authority to establish, change, or cancel tolerances for food commodities through section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The EPA tolerance levels are enforced once the commodity enters the United States. Federal Government food inspectors are responsible for monitoring food commodities that enter the United States to confirm that tolerance levels are not exceeded and that residues of pesticide chemicals that are banned in the United States, like DDT, are not present on the commodities.

Therefore, for the reasons given in the proposed rule and in this document, we are adopting the proposed rule as a final rule, without change.

Note: In the proposed rule, the systems approach for tree tomato from Ecuador was designated as § 319.56–78; however, that section has since been utilized. Therefore, the systems approach will be added as § 319.56–83.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13771 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule has been determined to be not significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. Further, because this rule is not significant, it does not trigger the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, we have analyzed the potential economic effects of this action on small entities. The analysis is summarized below. Copies of the full analysis are available on the *Regulations.gov* website (see footnote 1 in this document for a link to *Regulations.gov*) or by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Tree tomatoes are not commercially grown in the United States. U.S. consumers will benefit from having Ecuador as a new source of fresh tree tomato fruit. Ecuador has approximately 40 tree tomato production sites, with a total growing area of 650 acres. They are served by a single packinghouse. In 2014 (most recent data available), Ecuador exported approximately 5.1 metric tons of fresh tree tomatoes to Germany, Canada, Spain, Holland, Italy, and Japan in more than 130 small shipments. Based on conversations with Ecuadorian officials, we expect that initially there will be about 13 shipments of tree tomatoes from Ecuador, with a total volume of about 0.5 metric tons.

Under these circumstances, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12988

This final rule allows fresh tree tomato to be imported into the continental United States from Ecuador. State and local laws and regulations regarding tree tomato imported under this rule will be preempted while the fruit is in foreign commerce. Fresh fruits are generally imported for immediate distribution and sale to the consuming public, and remain in foreign commerce until sold to the ultimate consumer. The question of when foreign commerce ceases in other cases must be addressed on a case-by-case basis. No retroactive effect will be given to this rule, and this rule will not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with section 3507(d) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the information collection and recordkeeping requirements included in this final rule, which were filed under 0579–0464, have been submitted for approval to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). When OMB notifies us of its decision, if approval is denied, we will publish a document in the **Federal Register** providing notice of what action we plan to take.

E-Government Act Compliance

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is committed to compliance with the E-Government Act to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies, to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes. For information pertinent to E-Government Act compliance related to this rule, please contact Ms. Kimberly Hardy, APHIS' Information Collection Coordinator, at (301) 851–2483.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 319

Coffee, Cotton, Fruits, Imports, Logs, Nursery stock, Plant diseases and pests, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Rice, Vegetables.

Accordingly, we are amending 7 CFR part 319 as follows:

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 319 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 450, 7701–7772, and 7781–7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

■ 2. Section 319.56–83 is added to read as follows:

§ 319.56–83 Tree tomatoes from Ecuador.

Fresh tree tomatoes (*Solanum betaceum* Cavanilles) may be imported into the continental United States from Ecuador only under the conditions of this systems approach described in this section. These conditions are designed to prevent the introduction of the following quarantine pests: *Anastrepha fraterculus,* South American fruit fly; *Ceratitis capitata,* Mediterranean fruit fly; *Neoleucinodes elegantalis,* a moth; and the Tamarillo mosaic virus.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Operational workplan.* The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Ecuador must provide an operational workplan to APHIS that details the activities that the NPPO of Ecuador will carry out to meet the requirements of this section. The operational workplan must be approved by APHIS and include and describe specific requirements as set forth in this section. APHIS will be directly involved with the NPPO of Ecuador in monitoring and auditing implementation of the systems approach.

(2) *Registered places of production.* Tree tomatoes considered for export to the continental United States must be produced at places of production that are registered with the NPPO of Ecuador.

(3) *Registered packinghouses.* Tree tomatoes must be packed for export to the continental United States in pest-exclusionary packinghouses that are registered with the NPPO of Ecuador.

(4) *Recordkeeping.* The NPPO of Ecuador must maintain all forms and documents related to export program activities in registered places of production and packinghouses for at least 1 year and provide them to APHIS upon request.

(5) *Identification.* The identity of each lot of tree tomatoes from Ecuador must

be maintained throughout the export process, from the place of production until the tomatoes are released for entry into the continental United States. The means of identification that allows the lot to be traced back to the place of production in which it was produced, and the packinghouse in which it was packed, must be described in the operational workplan.

(6) *Commercial consignments.* Tree tomatoes from Ecuador may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(7) *Safeguarding.* Lots of tree tomatoes destined for export to the continental United States must be safeguarded during movement from registered places of production to registered packinghouses, and from registered packinghouses to arrival at the port of entry into the continental United States, as specified by the operational workplan.

(b) *Places of production requirements.* (1) Registered places of production of tree tomatoes destined for export to the continental United States must be determined by APHIS and the NPPO of Ecuador to be free from *A. fraterculus* and *C. capitata* based on trapping conducted in accordance with the operational workplan. If the flies per trap per day exceed levels specified in the operational workplan, the place of production will be prohibited from exporting tree tomatoes to the continental United States until APHIS and the NPPO of Ecuador jointly agree that the risk has been mitigated. The NPPO must keep records regarding the placement and monitoring of all traps, as well as records of all pest detections in these traps, for at least 1 year and provide the records to APHIS, upon request.

(2) Places of production must remove fallen tree tomato fruit in accordance with the operational workplan. Fallen fruit may not be included in field containers of fruit brought to the packinghouse to be packed for export.

(3) The NPPO of Ecuador must inspect fields at registered places of production at least once during the growing season for Tamarillo mosaic virus. Sites must be determined by the NPPO to be free of the virus as a result of these inspections.

(4) Starting 60 days before harvest and continuing throughout the shipping season, the NPPO of Ecuador must visit and inspect registered places of production monthly for signs of infestation. The NPPO of Ecuador must allow APHIS to monitor these inspections. The NPPO of Ecuador must also certify to APHIS that registered places of production have effective fruit fly trapping programs and control guidelines in place to reduce pest populations.

(5) If APHIS or the NPPO of Ecuador determines that a registered place of production has failed to follow the requirements in this paragraph (b), the place of production will be excluded from the export program until APHIS and the NPPO of Ecuador jointly agree that the place of production has taken appropriate remedial measures to address the plant pest risk.

(c) *Packinghouse requirements.* (1) During the time registered packinghouses are in use for packing tree tomatoes for export to the continental United States, the packinghouse can only accept tree tomatoes that are from registered places of production and that are produced in accordance with this section.

(2) Tree tomatoes must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, within 24 hours of harvest. These safeguards must remain intact until the tree tomatoes arrive in the United States, or the consignment will not be allowed to enter the United States.

(3) All openings to the outside of the packinghouse must be covered by screening with openings of not more than 1.6 mm or by some other barrier that prevents pests from entering. The packinghouse must have double doors at the entrance to the facility and at the interior entrance to the area where the tree tomatoes are packed.

(d) *Phytosanitary inspections.* A biometric sample of tree tomato fruit jointly agreed upon by the NPPO of Ecuador and APHIS must be inspected in Ecuador by the NPPO of Ecuador or officials authorized by the NPPO of Ecuador following post-harvest processing. The sample must be visually inspected for *N. elegantalis* and Tamarillo mosaic virus. A portion of the fruit must then be cut open and inspected for *A. fraterculus* and *C. capitata.*

(1) If *N. elegantalis* is found, the entire lot of fruit will be prohibited from import into the United States unless it is treated with an approved quarantine treatment monitored by APHIS.

(2) If Tamarillo mosaic virus is found, the entire lot of fruit will be prohibited from importation into the United States.

(3) If a single larva of *A. fraterculus* and *C. capitata* is found, the entire lot of fruit will be prohibited from importation to the United States and the place of production producing that fruit will be suspended from the export program until appropriate measures, as agreed upon by the NPPO of Ecuador and APHIS, have been taken.

(e) *Phytosanitary certificate.* Each consignment of fresh tree tomato fruit from Ecuador must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, issued by the NPPO of Ecuador, that contains an additional declaration that the tomatoes were produced in accordance with the requirements of this section, and have been inspected and found free of *A. fraterculus, C. capitata, N. elegantalis,* and the Tamarillo mosaic virus.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0464)

Done in Washington, DC, this 29th day of May 2018.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11890 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Parts 1, 2, and 3

[Docket No. APHIS–2014–0059]

RIN 0579–AD99

Thresholds for De Minimis Activity and Exemptions From Licensing Under the Animal Welfare Act

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) regulations to implement amendments to the Act that broadened the scope of the exemptions from the licensing requirements for dealers and exhibitors. Specifically, we are broadening the licensing exemption for any person who maintains four or fewer breeding female dogs, cats, and/or small exotic or wild mammals and only sells the offspring of these animals for pets or exhibition to include additional types of pet animals and domesticated farm-type animals. In addition, we are adding a new licensing exemption for any person who maintains eight or fewer pet animals, small exotic or wild animals, and/or domesticated farm-type animals for exhibition. These actions will allow the Agency to focus its limited resources on situations that pose a higher risk to animal welfare and public safety. Finally, we are making conforming changes to the definitions of *dealer* and *exhibitor* to reflect the amendments to the Act and making several miscellaneous changes to the

regulations for consistency and to remove redundant and obsolete requirements.

DATES: Effective June 4, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Kay Carter-Corker, DVM, Director, National Policy Staff, USDA–APHIS-Animal Care, 4700 River Road, Unit 84, Riverdale, MD 20737; (301) 851–3748.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA, or the Act, 7 U.S.C. 2131 *et seq.*), the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to promulgate standards and other requirements governing the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of certain warm-blooded animals by dealers, research facilities, exhibitors, operators of auction sales, and carriers and intermediate handlers. The Secretary has delegated authority for administering the AWA to the Administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Within APHIS, the responsibility for administering the AWA has been delegated to the Deputy Administrator for Animal Care. Regulations and standards established under the AWA are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in 9 CFR parts 1, 2, and 3 (referred to below as the regulations).

The AWA and regulations seek to ensure the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of certain warm-blooded animals [1] used or intended for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, or exhibition purposes, or as a pet. Dealers and exhibitors of such animals must obtain licenses and comply with AWA regulations and standards, and their facilities are inspected by APHIS for compliance, unless they are otherwise exempt from the licensing requirements.

On August 4, 2016, we published in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 51386–51394, Docket No. APHIS–2014–0059) a proposal [2] to amend the regulations to conform with amendments to the Act that broadened the scope of the exemptions from the licensing requirements for dealers and exhibitors whose size of AWA-related business activities is determined by the Secretary to be *de minimis.* We also proposed other changes for consistency and to eliminate redundant and obsolete requirements.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 90 days ending November 2, 2016. We received 29 comments on the proposal during the comment period. They were from exhibitors, animal welfare organizations, biomedical research organizations, an organization representing zoos and aquariums, an animal trainer, and the general public. We reviewed each of the comments carefully. We respond below, by topic, to those comments that address specific provisions of the proposal.

Definitions

We proposed to amend the definitions of *dealer* and *exhibitor* in § 1.1 of the regulations to align them with the amendments to those definitions in the AWA.

''Exhibitor''

Under the AWA, an *exhibitor* is defined as ''any person (public or private) exhibiting any animals, which were purchased in commerce or the intended distribution of which affects commerce, or will affect commerce, to the public for compensation, as determined by the Secretary.'' The definition goes on to identify specific inclusions, such as circuses and zoos, and exclusions, such as livestock shows and purebred dog and cat shows, and fairs or exhibitions intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences, as may be determined by the Secretary. In addition, the regulations list additional examples of included and excluded activities.

In 2013, an amendment [3] to the AWA added a new exclusion to the definition of *exhibitor* for owners of common, domesticated household pets who derive less than a substantial portion of income from a nonprimary source for exhibiting an animal that exclusively resides at the residence of the pet owner. We proposed to add this exclusion to the definition of *exhibitor* in the regulations for consistency with the amended Act. We also sought comment on whether to add an explanation of ''substantial portion of income'' to the regulations to make clear it would not include exhibitions that generate a minimal amount of money and do not constitute a main source of the person's income.

One commenter observed that the proposed rule removed animal acts, educational exhibits, field trials, and coursing events from the list of activities in the regulatory definition of *exhibitor* and disagreed with their removal.

The removal of these and other activities from the definition of *exhibitor* was inadvertent and they have been retained in this final rule.

One commenter stated that the meaning of ''substantial portion of income'' within the definition of *exhibitor* is unclear and that it should not be described as the main source of income. The commenter recommended that we define ''substantial portion of income'' to mean ''a percentage of income, the loss of which would negatively affect the person's standard of living,'' because a main source of income earned by exhibiting the animals (51 percent or higher) is too high of a percentage to ensure the welfare of animals exhibited by persons earning poverty-level wages. Another commenter similarly recommended that USDA more clearly define the term ''substantial'' as the proposed language in the definition provides insufficient guidance for regulated parties and law enforcement. The commenter suggested that USDA define ''substantial portion of income'' as more than 50 percent of the person's income.

We are making no changes in response to the commenters. As a practical matter, we anticipate that owners of common, domesticated household pets that fall under this particular exclusion will also be exempt under the licensing exemptions for exhibitors established in this final rule, which is broader in scope than this exclusion. However, if such an owner has questions, we encourage them to contact the appropriate Animal Care office [4] and we will assess the situation and make a determination at that time.

''Dealer''

Under the AWA, a dealer is defined as any person who, in commerce, for compensation or profit, delivers for transportation, or transports (except as a carrier), buys, or sells, or negotiates the purchase or sale of any animal whether alive or dead for research, teaching,

[1] Under the regulations, an *animal* is defined as ''any live or dead dog, cat, nonhuman primate, guinea pig, hamster, rabbit, or any other warmblooded animal, which is being used, or is intended for use for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, or exhibition purposes, or as a pet. This term excludes birds, rats of the genus *Rattus,* and mice of the genus *Mus,* bred for use in research; horses not used for research purposes; and other farm animals, such as, but not limited to, livestock or poultry used or intended for use as food or fiber, or livestock or poultry used or intended for use for improving animal nutrition, breeding, management, or production efficiency, or for improving the quality of food or fiber. With respect to a dog, the term means all dogs, including those used for hunting, security, or breeding purposes.''

[2] To view the proposed rule, supporting documents, and the comments we received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2014-0059.*

[3] *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-112s3666enr/pdf/BILLS-112s3666enr.pdf.*

[4] *https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/banner/contactus/sa_animal_welfare.*

exhibition, or use as a pet, as well as any dog at the wholesale level for hunting, security or breeding purposes. This definition also lists certain exclusions, such as retail pet stores.

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (referred to as the 2014 Farm Bill) [5] amended this definition by removing an exclusion for any person who does not sell or negotiate the purchase or sale of any wild or exotic animal, dog, or cat and who derives no more than $500 gross income from the sale of animals other than wild or exotic animals, dogs, or cats during any calendar year. At the same time, the 2014 Farm Bill removed an exemption from licensing in § 2133 of the AWA for any person who derives less than a substantial portion of his income (as determined by the Secretary) from the breeding and raising of dogs and cats on his own premises and sells such dog or cat to a dealer or research facility and replaced it with a broader exemption for any dealers and exhibitors whose size of AWA-related business activities is determined by the Secretary to be *de minimis.*

In the proposed rule, we intended to make the regulations consistent with the 2014 Farm Bill by removing the exemption from the definition of *dealer* for any person who does not sell or negotiate the sale or purchase of any wild or exotic animal, dog, or cat, and who derives no more than $500 gross income from the sale of animals other than wild or exotic animals, dogs, or cats, during any calendar year. In addition, we proposed to remove a parallel exemption from licensing in § 2.1(a)(3)(ii) of the regulations and add in its place an exemption for any person whose size of AWA-related business activities is determined by APHIS to be *de minimis* in accordance with the regulations.

One commenter disagreed with the proposed change, stating that it will create a loophole for animal operations that are not in compliance with the AWA. As an example, the commenter stated that persons were buying three females and one male animal, breeding them in the absence of care standards, and selling the offspring cheaply to brokers. The commenter stated that these exceptions will create unfair competition by diminishing the ability of licensed breeders to compete for market share.

We are making no changes in response to this comment. The commenter appears to be making reference to a different provision, contained in § 2.1(a)(3)(iii) of the current regulations, that exempts from licensing any person that maintains a total of four or fewer breeding female dogs, cats, and/or small exotic or wild mammals and who sells, at wholesale, only their offspring, which were born and raised on his or her premises, for pets or exhibition. The proposed changes to the $500 gross income exemption do not change the licensing exemptions for dogs, cats, and/or small exotic or wild mammals. As we noted above, the AWA was amended to broaden exemptions from the licensing requirements for small-scale dealers and exhibitors, which allows APHIS to focus its limited resources on situations that pose a higher risk to animal welfare and public safety.

Another commenter asked if the removal of the $500 gross income exemption meant that APHIS would now be exempting persons exhibiting exotic animals from the licensing requirements.

The $500 gross income exemption only applies to persons selling or negotiating the sale or purchase of animals other than dogs, cats, and wild or exotic animals. It does not apply to the exhibition of exotic animals.

After reviewing these comments and the scope of the $500 gross income exemption, we are amending the definition of *dealer* in this final rule to conform with the amendment to the Act, but will retain and make no changes to the existing licensing exemption in § 2.1(a)(3)(ii) for any person who sells or negotiates the sale or purchase of any animal except wild or exotic animals, dogs, or cats, and who derives no more than $500 gross income from the sale of such animals during any calendar year and is not otherwise required to obtain a license. This long-standing, *de minimis* licensing exemption applies to persons, such as certain small-scale pet animal resellers, who are not covered by any other licensing exemption and do not pose a high risk to animal welfare or public safety. Although removed as an exclusion from the definition of *dealer,* this licensing exemption continues to be authorized by § 2133 of the AWA.

Four Breeding Female Licensing Exemptions

The current regulations in § 2.1(a)(3)(iii) and (vii) exempt from licensing any person who maintains a total of four or fewer breeding female dogs, cats, and/or small exotic or wild mammals and who sells only the offspring of those animals, which were born and raised on his or her premises, for pets or exhibition. In the proposed rule, we proposed a ''four breeding female'' exemption for additional types and combinations of animals, specifically, dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, chinchillas, cows, goats, pigs, and sheep.

One commenter stated that the proposed exemption is inconsistent with the exemptions currently in paragraphs (a)(3)(iii) and (vii) of § 2.1. The commenter noted that the current exemptions apply to breeders of small exotic or wild species with four or fewer breeding females under the assumption that such breeders can adequately care for their animals. The commenter suggested replacing the list of animals in the proposed *de minimis* exemption with the list in current § 2.1(a)(3)(iii) so that small exotic or wild species will be included under the *de minimis* exemption. Another commenter expressed similar concerns about having three exemptions for dealers and recommended that we consolidate them.

We agree with the commenters' suggestions and are making conforming changes in this final rule. Specifically, we are combining the three exemptions (current § 2.1(a)(3)(iii) and (vii) and proposed § 2.1(a)(3)(ix)) into one exemption in revised paragraph § 2.1(a)(3)(iii). We have also harmonized the list of animals, grouped them into categories (pet animals, small exotic and wild mammals, and domesticated farm-type animals) and added additional examples of animals (such as llamas and alpacas) that fall under this exemption for clarity. ''Domesticated farm-type animals'' are animals that have historically been kept and raised on farms in the United States. This consolidated exemption continues to apply to any person, including, but not limited to, purebred dog and cat fanciers, who meet the criteria in revised paragraph § 2.1(a)(3)(iii), and applies to retail sales and wholesales alike. Finally, we made conforming edits to the definition of *retail pet store.* Specifically, we removed references to previous paragraph § 2.1(a)(3)(vii) because that provision has been consolidated in revised paragraph § 2.1(a)(3)(iii), which is authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill amendments. In addition, we updated references to ''domestic ferrets'' and ''farm animals'' to ''domesticated ferrets'' and ''domesticated farm-type animals'' for consistency with modern usage and the terminology used in this final rule.

A commenter stated that if the proposal is finalized, small breeders currently maintaining exotic animals under a USDA license may qualify as *de minimis* businesses and find themselves exempt from USDA licensing. The commenter expressed concern that

[5] *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-113hr2642enr/pdf/BILLS-113hr2642enr.pdf.*

persons operating such businesses will face confiscation of their animals in States that prohibit ownership of exotic animals by businesses lacking a USDA license and proposed a ''grandfather clause'' to allow *de minimis* businesses in such States to keep their exotic animals.

The four breeding female exemption for small exotic and wild mammals has been in place since 2004. Neither the proposed rule nor this final rule makes changes to it, other than to add additional examples of such animals and to combine the exemptions for retail sales and wholesales into one paragraph. We also note that States requiring a USDA license or that reduce requirements for persons with a USDA license primarily focus on potentially dangerous animals, not the types of small exotic and wild mammals that fall under this exemption, which are pocket pets such as chinchillas and jerboas being sold for use as pets or exhibition. Larger exotic or wild animals, such as lions, tigers, wolves, or bears, do not fall into this category.

Exhibitor Licensing Exemptions

In the proposed rule, we also proposed *de minimis* exemptions from the licensing requirements for exhibitors based on the size of their AWA-related business activity as measured by the total number of animals maintained, the type of exhibitor activity, and/or the duration of the exhibition. Specifically, for persons who exhibit four or fewer eligible animals in permanent facilities, we proposed a *de minimis* exemption under § 2.1(a)(3)(x). For seasonal exhibitors, we proposed an exemption in § 2.1(a)(3)(xi) for any person who maintains a total of eight or fewer dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, chinchillas, cows, goats, pigs, and sheep, for seasonal exhibition and exhibits any or all of the animals for no more than 30 days per calendar year. We also proposed an exhibitor licensing exemption in § 2.1(a)(3)(xii) for any person who maintains a total of four or fewer common, domesticated, non-dangerous household pet animals for infrequent or intermittent exhibition for no more than 30 days per calendar year, who derives less than a substantial portion of income from a nonprimary source for exhibiting such animals, whose animals reside exclusively at the residence of the owner, and who is not otherwise required to obtain a license.

One commenter stated that the proposal was unclear with respect to what animal species are eligible for the proposed *de minimis* exhibitor exemptions and asked us to clarify. With respect to the proposed *de minimis* exemption for infrequent or intermittent exhibitors, two commenters asked us to either define what species is meant by ''common, domesticated, non-dangerous household pet animal'' or provide a list of species that meet this criteria. One commenter stated that paragraph (a)(3)(xii) should reflect the *de minimis* exemptions in proposed paragraphs (a)(3)(ix) through (a)(3)(xi) that list ''dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, chinchillas, cows, goats, pigs, and sheep.'' The commenter stated that the proposed description is open to interpretation and could lead to confusion as to what animal species are eligible for the exemption.

In response to this comment, and consistent with our approach to the four breeding female exemption discussed above, we are harmonizing the lists of non-dangerous animals eligible for exemption and grouping them into categories (pet animals, small exotic and wild mammals, and domesticated farm-type animals). We are also adding more examples of animals that fall under this exhibitor exemption for clarity.

Two commenters disagreed with the proposed numeric thresholds, noting that seasonal exhibitors are allowed to work up to eight animals while infrequent or intermittent (mainly film and theatrical) exhibitors are only allowed to work four animals. One of these commenters stated that both types of exhibition require off-site housing and frequent transport, putting animals at greater potential risk regardless of the number exhibited, yet under § 2.1(a)(3)(xii) an infrequent or intermittent exhibitor would require a license with five to eight animals while seasonal exhibitors with the same number of animals exhibited would not require a license. Similarly, another commenter stated that regardless of whether animals are used for seasonal or infrequent exhibition, the potential impact on the animal's welfare is the same. For this reason, the commenter recommended that the seasonal exemption be limited to four or fewer animals.

Two other commenters disagreed with the limit of days we placed on the seasonal exhibit exemption and said that the duration should be longer. One such commenter stated that many spring and fall exhibits run between specific weekends and are often weather dependent, and stated that at least 6 to 8 weeks would be better for the seasonal *de minimis* exemption. On the other hand, one commenter stated that seasonal exhibitions should not have a duration of more than 10 days per year.

Another commenter stated that allowing infrequent or intermittent exhibitors up to 30 days a year to work their animals is far too high. The commenter, a professional pet trainer, was concerned that untrained pet owners would lack the knowledge necessary to keep their pets and other people safe on film sets and at other worksites. The commenter suggested that we limit the proposed exemption in § 2.1(a)(3)(xii) to 1 or 2 days of exhibition per year, as any person working their animals for more days are likely generating a substantial amount of income while remaining exempt from licensing. The commenter said that a trainer can make $500 to $1,000 per day with an animal in a TV or film production, and that a pet working 30 days in a starring role can make a profit of tens of thousands of dollars. The commenter stated that anyone profiting by more than $100 per day from exhibiting an animal should be required to be licensed or work under the guidance of a licensed USDA trainer.

Finally, one commenter disagreed with our use of the term ''infrequent exhibition.'' The commenter asked who would monitor such exhibitors for compliance with the regulations and stated that allowing infrequent exhibitors to go unlicensed is not fair to licensed exhibitors who have to conduct recordkeeping and be inspected.

We have reconsidered this matter and agree with the commenters that the animals pose similar potential risks and will likely experience similar treatment and care, regardless of the duration or frequency of the exhibition. We have concluded that individuals and businesses exhibiting eight or fewer pet animals, small exotic or wild animals, and/or domesticated farm-type animals have a *de minimis* size of business based on the number of animals maintained, capability of providing adequate care and treatment of such animals, and public oversight. Accordingly, we are revising § 2.1(a)(3)(vii) to establish a single exemption from the licensing requirements for persons who maintain a total of eight or fewer pet animals, small exotic or wild animals, and/or domesticated farm-type animals for exhibition, and are not otherwise required to obtain a license. This *de minimis* threshold applies without regard to the frequency of exhibition and will allow the Agency to focus its limited resources on situations that pose a higher risk to animal welfare and public safety.

One commenter stated that the seasonal exhibition threshold for exemption should be raised from 30 to 45 days, noting that apple orchards, corn mazes, and Christmas tree farms

usually display small numbers of farm animals and are open at least 45 days. The commenter recommended that if such facilities are only exhibiting farm animals and are only open seasonally for 30 to 45 days, they should not be regulated.

As noted in the proposed rule, the Act contains a number of exclusions for domesticated farm-type animals and agricultural practices. For example, the definition of *animal* excludes farm animals, such as, but not limited to, livestock or poultry used or intended for use as food or fiber, or livestock or poultry used or intended for use for improving animal nutrition, breeding, management, or production efficiency, or for improving the quality of food or fiber. In addition, we wish to highlight that the definition of *exhibitor* also contains exclusions for organizations sponsoring and all persons participating in State and county fairs, livestock shows, rodeos, and other fairs and exhibitions intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences as may be determined by the Secretary. Exhibitions of exclusively domesticated farm-type animals, exhibitions of traditional farming and agricultural practices, and exhibitions of art portraying traditional farming and agricultural settings, are accordingly exempt from the definition of *exhibitor.* Examples of exhibitions that may fall in this category include exhibition of exclusively domesticated farm-type animals (such as cows, goats, pigs, sheep, llamas, and alpacas), nativity scenes with a camel and domesticated farm-type animals displayed in a barn or other traditional farm-type setting, and traditional agricultural displays of working animals, such as reindeer pulling a sled or working on a farm. Exhibitions displaying other types of animals (such as lions, tigers, elephants, and bears) or animals other than exclusively farm-type animals in non-agricultural settings (such as camel rides for the public at a carnival), require licensure. Although the kinds of exhibits noted by the commenter may not all be exempt under the exhibitor licensing exemption, we wish to clarify that they may already be excluded from regulation pursuant to the definition of *exhibitor.*

Proposed Changes to § 3.28 and § 3.53

We proposed to remove §§ 3.28(b), 3.53(b), and 3.80(b)(1), which contain obsolete sheltering and minimum space requirements for hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, and nonhuman primates, and to revise § 3.6(a)(2)(xii) to remove phase-in dates which are no longer needed regarding primary enclosures for dogs and cats. We explained in the proposed rule that removal of these requirements will remove any confusion with the current regulatory requirements and will have no impact on facilities and animal welfare.

Four commenters raised questions about our proposed removal of obsolete sheltering and minimum space requirements. One commenter asked if APHIS was certain that no entities were still maintaining animals under these requirements. Three of the commenters stated that some facilities may still be using primary enclosures acquired before August 15, 1990, and asserted that they would therefore still be subject to the requirements we are proposing to remove. These commenters asked that we remove these changes from the proposed rulemaking and reissue the changes in a separate rulemaking so that affected facilities receive adequate notice and opportunity to comment.

We have reconsidered these proposed changes in light of these comments and agree that some entities may still maintain hamsters, guinea pigs, and rabbits in enclosures acquired prior to August 15, 1990. Therefore, we will retain §§ 3.28(b) and 3.53(b) in the regulations and will consider removing them in a separate rulemaking. However, we are adopting the proposed revisions to §§ 3.6(a)(2)(xii) and 3.80(b)(1) in this final rule.

Other Comments

One commenter encouraged APHIS to investigate sanctuaries and private collections holding dangerous animals, as such facilities appear to be exhibiting animals for purposes that affect commerce for compensation in the absence of USDA oversight.

APHIS looks into any credible complaints or information it receives regarding individuals or businesses that may be engaging in regulated activity without the required license. To report a concern about an animal covered under the AWA, the public may submit a complaint online at: *https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare/complaint-form,* or by contacting one of our Animal Care offices.[6]

One commenter asked that we lift the stay imposed on the disaster contingency plan rulemaking as soon as possible.

As we noted in the proposed rule, the Secretary is reviewing the impact of the 2014 Farm Bill amendment on the contingency plan rulemaking and will decide whether to lift the stay once the review is concluded.

[6] See Footnote 4.

Another commenter stated concerns about how APHIS decides which current license holders meet the exemption threshold, citing inconsistent data in the APHIS database regarding the number of animals reported at the premises of licensees. Given these inconsistencies, the commenter asked whether APHIS can reliably determine who qualifies for the exemption and who does not.

We will continue to use the information submitted to APHIS by current license holders and the number of animals observed during the inspection process to determine if they meet the exemption thresholds. We consider our process for determining exemptions to be accurate and reliable.

We also received a number of general comments that were outside the scope of the rulemaking.

Finally, we are also making several nonsubstantive miscellaneous changes for consistency.

Therefore, for the reasons given in the proposed rule and in this document, we are adopting the proposed rule as a final rule with the changes discussed in this document.

Effective Date

This is a substantive rule that relieves restrictions and, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

This rule relieves regulatory responsibilities for some currently licensed entities and reduces the cost of business for those entities. Those currently licensed exhibitors and dealers (including breeders meeting the definition of dealer) who are under the proposed *de minimis* thresholds will no longer be subject to licensing, animal identification, and recordkeeping requirements under the AWA. Therefore, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this rule should be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13771 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule has been determined to be not significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

This rule is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866. Further, APHIS considers this rule to be a deregulatory action under Executive Order 13771 as the action relieves regulatory responsibilities for some currently

licensed entities and reduces the cost of business for those entities.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 604, we have performed a final regulatory flexibility analysis, which is summarized below, regarding the economic effects of this rule on small entities. Copies of the full analysis are available on the *Regulations.gov* website (see footnote 2 in this document for a link to Regulations.gov) or by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

This rule relieves regulatory responsibilities for some currently licensed entities and reduces the cost of business for those entities. Those currently licensed exhibitors and dealers (including breeders meeting the definition of *dealer*) who are under the proposed *de minimis* thresholds will no longer be subject to licensing, animal identification, and recordkeeping requirements under the AWA.

The cost of a license for the smallest entities is between $40 and $85 annually. Identification tags for dogs and cats cost from $1.12 to $2.50 each. Other covered animals can be identified by a label attached to the primary enclosure containing a description of the animals in the enclosure at negligible cost. We estimate that the average currently licensed entity potentially affected by this rule spends about 10 hours annually to comply with the licensing paperwork and recordkeeping requirements. All of the currently licensed entities that will be considered *de minimis* under this rule benefit from reduced costs for licensing, identification, and recordkeeping.

We estimate that about 323 currently licensed exhibitors and breeders with a total of 1,106 animals operating at or below the thresholds for their particular AWA-related business activity will be considered *de minimis* and will no longer need to be licensed. We estimate that the cost savings for all these entities could total between about $62,000 and $68,500 annually. Our estimate of cost savings is based on agency experience and data from the APHIS Animal Care database on current licensees. We used information from the database on the type of animals and number of each type of animal at a current licensee, and their most recent inspection reports to determine the number of current licensees who could potentially be exempt based on the criteria established in this rule.

Based on our review of available information, APHIS does not expect the rule to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. We did not receive information concerning affected entities during the public comment period on the proposed rule that would alter this assessment. In the absence of apparent significant economic impacts, we have not identified steps that would minimize such impacts.

Executive Order 12372

This program/activity is listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under No. 10.025 and is subject to Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. (See 2 CFR chapter IV.)

Executive Order 12988

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. It is not intended to have retroactive effect. The Act does not provide administrative procedures which must be exhausted prior to a judicial challenge to the provisions of this rule.

Executive Order 13175

This rule has been reviewed in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 13175, ''Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.'' Executive Order 13175 requires Federal agencies to consult and coordinate with tribes on a government-to-government basis on policies that have tribal implications, including regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has assessed the impact of this rule on Indian tribes and determined that this rule does not, to our knowledge, have tribal implications that require tribal consultation under Executive Order 13175. We did not receive any requests from tribes for consultation regarding the proposed rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with section 3507(d) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the information collection requirements included in this final rule are approved under Office of Management and Budget control number 0579–0036.

E-Government Act Compliance

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is committed to compliance with the EGovernment Act to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies, to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes. For information pertinent to E-Government Act compliance related to this rule, please contact Ms. Kimberly Hardy, APHIS' Information Collection Coordinator, at (301) 851–2483.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Parts 1, 2, and 3

Animal welfare, Marine mammals, Pets, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Research, Transportation.

Accordingly, we are amending 9 CFR parts 1, 2, and 3 as follows:

PART 1—DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2131–2159; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.7.

■ 2. Section 1.1 is amended by revising the definitions of *Dealer, Exhibitor,* and *Retail pet store* to read as follows:

§ 1.1 Definitions.

* * * * *

Dealer means any person who, in commerce, for compensation or profit, delivers for transportation, or transports, except as a carrier, buys, or sells, or negotiates the purchase or sale of: Any dog or other animal whether alive or dead (including unborn animals, organs, limbs, blood, serum, or other parts) for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, exhibition, or use as a pet; or any dog at the wholesale level for hunting, security, or breeding purposes. This term does not include: A retail pet store, as defined in this section; and any retail outlet where dogs are sold for hunting, breeding, or security purposes.

* * * * *

Exhibitor means any person (public or private) exhibiting any animals, which were purchased in commerce or the intended distribution of which affects commerce, or will affect commerce, to the public for compensation, as determined by the Secretary. This term includes carnivals, circuses, animal acts, zoos, and educational exhibits, exhibiting such animals whether operated for profit or not. This term excludes retail pet stores, horse and dog races, an owner of a common, domesticated household pet who derives less than a substantial portion of income from a nonprimary source (as determined by the Secretary) for exhibiting an animal that exclusively resides at the residence of the pet owner, organizations sponsoring and all persons participating in State and

country fairs, livestock shows, rodeos, field trials, coursing events, purebred dog and cat shows, and any other fairs or exhibitions intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences, as may be determined by the Secretary.

* * * * *

Retail pet store means a place of business or residence at which the seller, buyer, and the animal available for sale are physically present so that every buyer may personally observe the animal prior to purchasing and/or taking custody of that animal after purchase, and where only the following animals are sold or offered for sale, at retail, for use as pets: Dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, gerbils, rats, mice, gophers, chinchillas, domesticated ferrets, domesticated farm-type animals, birds, and coldblooded species. Such definition excludes—

(1) Establishments or persons who deal in dogs used for hunting, security, or breeding purposes;

(2) Establishments or persons exhibiting, selling, or offering to exhibit or sell any wild or exotic or other nonpet species of warmblooded animals (except birds), such as skunks, raccoons, nonhuman primates, squirrels, ocelots, foxes, coyotes, etc.;

(3) Any establishment or person selling warmblooded animals (except birds, and laboratory rats and mice) for research or exhibition purposes;

(4) Any establishment wholesaling any animals (except birds, rats, and mice); and

(5) Any establishment exhibiting pet animals in a room that is separate from or adjacent to the retail pet store, or in an outside area, or anywhere off the retail pet store premises.

* * * * *

PART 2—REGULATIONS

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

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2131–2159; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.7.

■ 4. Section 2.1 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(3)(iii), (a)(3)(vii), and (c)(2) to read as follows:

§ 2.1 Requirements and application.

(a) * * *

(3) * * *

(iii) Any person who maintains a total of four or fewer breeding female pet animals as defined in part 1 of this subchapter, small exotic or wild mammals (such as hedgehogs, degus, spiny mice, prairie dogs, flying squirrels, jerboas, domesticated ferrets, chinchillas, and gerbils), and/or domesticated farm-type animals (such as cows, goats, pigs, sheep, llamas, and alpacas) and sells only the offspring of these animals, which were born and raised on his or her premises, for pets or exhibition, and is not otherwise required to obtain a license. This exemption does not extend to any person residing in a household that collectively maintains a total of more than four of these breeding female animals, regardless of ownership, or to any person maintaining such breeding female animals on premises on which more than four of these breeding female animals are maintained, or to any person acting in concert with others where they collectively maintain a total of more than four of these breeding female animals, regardless of ownership;

* * * * *

(vii) Any person who maintains a total of eight or fewer pet animals as defined in part 1 of this subchapter, small exotic or wild mammals (such as hedgehogs, degus, spiny mice, prairie dogs, flying squirrels, jerboas, domesticated ferrets, chinchillas, and gerbils), and/or domesticated farm-type animals (such as cows, goats, pigs, sheep, llamas, and alpacas) for exhibition, and is not otherwise required to obtain a license. This exemption does not extend to any person acting in concert with others where they collectively maintain a total of more than eight of these animals for exhibition, regardless of possession and/or ownership;

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) The applicant has paid the application fee of $10 and the annual license fee indicated in § 2.6 to the appropriate Animal Care regional office for an initial license.

* * * * *

PART 3—STANDARDS

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

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2131–2159; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.7.

■ 6. Section 3.6 is amended:

■ a. By revising paragraph (a)(2)(xii);

■ b. By removing paragraph (b)(1)(i);

■ c. By removing paragraph (b)(1)(ii) introductory text;

■ d. By redesignating paragraphs (b)(1)(iii) and (b)(1)(iv) as paragraphs (b)(1)(iv) and (b)(1)(v) respectively; and

■ e. By redesignating paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A), (b)(1)(ii)(B), and (b)(1)(ii)(C) as paragraphs (b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(ii), and (b)(1)(iii) respectively.

The revision reads as follows:

§ 3.6 Primary enclosures.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(xii) If the suspended floor of a primary enclosure is constructed of metal strands, the strands must either be greater than ⅛ of an inch in diameter (9 gauge) or coated with a material such as plastic or fiberglass. The suspended floor of any primary enclosure must be strong enough so that the floor does not sag or bend between the structural supports.

* * * * *

§ 3.80 [Amended]

■ 7. Section 3.80 is amended:

■ a. By removing paragraph (b)(1);

■ b. By removing paragraph (b)(2) introductory text;

■ c. By redesignating paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) as paragraphs (b)(1) through (4), respectively;

■ d. In newly redesignated paragraph (b)(1), footnote 4, by removing the words ''paragraph (b)(2)(ii)'' and adding the words ''paragraph (b)(2)'' in their place;

■ e. In newly redesignated paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(4) by removing the words ''paragraph (b)(2)(i)'' and adding the words ''paragraph (b)(1)'' in their place; and

■ f. In paragraph (c), by removing the words ''paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2)'' and adding the words ''paragraph (b)'' in their place.

§ 3.127 [Amended]

■ 8. In § 3.127, paragraph (d)(5) is amended by removing the words ''farm animals'' and adding the words ''domesticated farm-type animals'' in their place.

Done in Washington, DC, this 29th day of May 2018.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11892 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2018–0117; Product Identifier 2017–NM–104–AD; Amendment 39–19298; AD 2018–11–10]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2017–01–07, which applied to all Dassault Aviation Model FAN JET FALCON airplanes; Model FAN JET FALCON SERIES C, D, E, F, and G airplanes; Model MYSTERE–FALCON 200 airplanes; Model MYSTERE–FALCON 20–C5, 20–D5, 20–E5, and 20–F5 airplanes; and Model MYSTERE–FALCON 50 airplanes. AD 2017–01–07 required a functional test or check of the main entry door closure and warning system, and applicable door closing inspections, adjustments, operational tests, and corrective actions if necessary. This AD requires repetitive door closing inspections, adjustments, operational tests, and corrective actions if necessary. This AD was prompted by a report indicating that during approach for landing, the main entry door detached from an airplane. We are issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective July 9, 2018.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of February 10, 2017 (82 FR 1595, January 6, 2017).

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Dassault Falcon Jet Corporation, Teterboro Airport, P.O. Box 2000, South Hackensack, NJ 07606; telephone: 201–440–6700; internet: *http://www.dassaultfalcon.com.* You may view this referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0117.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0117; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for the Docket Office (telephone: 800–647–5527) is Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Rodriguez, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax: 206–231–3226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2017–01–07, Amendment 39–18774 (82 FR 1595, January 6, 2017) (''AD 2017–01–07''). AD 2017–01–07 applied to all Dassault Aviation Model FAN JET FALCON airplanes; Model FAN JET FALCON SERIES C, D, E, F, and G airplanes; Model MYSTERE–FALCON 200 airplanes; Model MYSTERE–FALCON 20–C5, 20–D5, 20–E5, and 20–F5 airplanes; and Model MYSTERE–FALCON 50 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on March 1, 2018 (83 FR 8807). The NPRM was prompted by a report indicating that during approach for landing, the main entry door detached from the airplane. The NPRM proposed to continue to require a functional test or check of the main entry door closure and warning system, and applicable door closing inspections, adjustments, operational tests, and corrective actions if necessary. The NPRM also proposed to require repetitive door closing inspections, adjustments, operational tests, and corrective actions if necessary. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct defective crew/passenger doors. Such a condition could result in the in-flight opening or detachment of the crew/passenger door, which could result in loss of control of the airplane and injury to persons on the ground.

The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2017–0123, dated July 20, 2017 (referred to after this as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or ''the MCAI''), to correct an unsafe condition for all Dassault Aviation Model FAN JET FALCON airplanes; Model FAN JET FALCON SERIES C, D, E, F, and G airplanes; Model MYSTERE–FALCON 200 airplanes; Model MYSTERE–FALCON 20–C5, 20–D5, 20–E5, and 20–F5 airplanes; and Model MYSTERE–FALCON 50 airplanes. The MCAI states:

> During approach for landing, at an altitude of 7,000 feet, a MF20–D5 lost the main entry door (MED). The flight crew maintained control of the aeroplane to land uneventfully. The results of the preliminary technical investigations concluded that the cause of this event could be either a broken cable, or an unlocked safety catch, associated with one or two deficient micro switches.
>
> This condition, if not detected and corrected, could lead to in-flight opening and/or detachment of the MED, possibly resulting in loss of control of the aeroplane, and/or injury to persons on the ground.
>
> To address this potential unsafe condition, Dassault issued Service Bulletin (SB) F20–789, SB F200–133 and SB MF50–531, providing instructions for inspection/adjustment, and an operational test of the MED closure. Consequently, EASA issued AD 2015–0007 [which corresponds to FAA AD 2017–01–07] to require a one-time accomplishment of a functional test/check of the MED closure/warning system. It also required [a general visual] inspection and operational test of the MED [including the control and latching mechanisms] and, depending on findings, accomplishment of applicable corrective action(s).
>
> Since that [EASA] AD was issued, EASA determined that the inspection and operational test of the MED must be repeated to ensure continued safety.
>
> For the reasons described above, this [EASA] AD retains the requirements of EASA AD 2015–0007, which is superseded, and additionally requires repetitive inspections and operational tests of the MED.

Corrective actions include adjusting the telescopic rod bolts on the door until the clearance between the lower part of the door and the fuselage is within the specified tolerances. The corrective actions for the control and latching mechanisms include adjusting components and replacing damaged components (including pull latches, microswitches, pulleys, and cables). Signs of damage include cracks, corrosion, wear, and distortion. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0117.

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. We received no comments on the NPRM or

on the determination of the cost to the public.

Conclusion

We reviewed the available data and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting this AD as proposed except for minor editorial changes. We have determined that these minor changes:

- Are consistent with the intent that was proposed in the NPRM for correcting the unsafe condition; and
- Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM.

We have received no definitive data that would enable us to provide cost estimates for the on-condition actions specified in this AD.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: ''General requirements.'' Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

This AD is issued in accordance with authority delegated by the Executive Director, Aircraft Certification Service, as authorized by FAA Order 8000.51C. In accordance with that order, issuance of ADs is normally a function of the Compliance and Airworthiness Division, but during this transition period, the Executive Director has delegated the authority to issue ADs applicable to transport category airplanes to the Director of the System Oversight Division.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

Dassault Aviation has issued the following service information.

- Dassault Service Bulletin F20–789, also referred to as 789, dated December 9, 2014.
- Dassault Service Bulletin F50–531, also referred to as 531, dated December 9, 2014.
- Dassault Service Bulletin F200–133, also referred to as 133, dated December 9, 2014.

This service information describes procedures for inspections, adjustments, and operational tests of certain doors and corrective actions. These documents are distinct since they apply to different airplane models. This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD affects 392 airplanes of U.S. registry. We estimate the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Inspections/adjustments/operational tests (retained actions from AD 2017-01-07).	4 work-hours × $85 per hour = $340	$0	$340	$133,280.
Inspections/adjustments/operational tests (new actions).	4 work-hours × $85 per hour = $340 per inspection cycle.	0	$340 per inspection cycle.	$133,280 per inspection cycle.

Regulatory Findings

We determined that this AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

1. Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866;
2. Is not a ''significant rule'' under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979);
3. Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska; and
4. Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2017–01–07, Amendment 39–18774 (82 FR 1595, January 6, 2017), and adding the following new AD:

2018–11–10 Dassault Aviation: Amendment 39–19298; Docket No. FAA–2018–0117; Product Identifier 2017–NM–104–AD.

(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective July 9, 2018.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2017–01–07, Amendment 39–18774 (82 FR 1595, January 6, 2017) (''AD 2017–01–07'').

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to the airplanes specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this AD, certificated in any category, all serial numbers.

(1) Dassault Aviation Model FAN JET FALCON, FAN JET FALCON SERIES C, D, E, F, and G airplanes.

(2) Dassault Aviation Model MYSTERE–FALCON 200 airplanes.

(3) Dassault Aviation Model MYSTERE–FALCON 20–C5, 20–D5, 20–E5, and 20–F5 airplanes.

(4) Dassault Aviation Model MYSTERE–FALCON 50 airplanes.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 52, Doors.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by a report indicating that during approach for landing, the main entry door detached from an airplane. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct defective crew/passenger doors.

Such a condition could result in the in-flight opening or detachment of the crew/passenger door, which could result in loss of control of the airplane and injury to persons on the ground.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Retained Main Entry/Passenger/Crew Door Closing Inspections, Adjustments, and Operational Tests and Corrective Actions, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (h) of AD 2017–01–07, with no changes. Within 330 flight hours or 13 months, whichever occurs first after February 10, 2017 (the effective date of AD 2017–01–07), unless already done: Do the applicable door closing inspections, adjustments, and operational tests, and do all applicable corrective actions, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of the applicable service information identified in paragraph (g)(1), (g)(2), or (g)(3) of this AD. Do all applicable corrective actions before further flight.

(1) For Model FAN JET FALCON airplanes; Model FAN JET FALCON SERIES C, D, E, F, and G airplanes; and Model MYSTERE–FALCON 20–C5, 20–D5, 20–E5, and 20–F5 airplanes: Dassault Service Bulletin F20–789, also referred to as 789, dated December 9, 2014.

(2) For Model MYSTERE–FALCON 200 airplanes: Dassault Service Bulletin F200–133, also referred to as 133, dated December 9, 2014.

(3) For Model MYSTERE–FALCON 50 airplanes: Dassault Service Bulletin F50–531, also referred to as 531, dated December 9, 2014.

(h) New Requirement of This AD: Repetitive Main Entry/Passenger/Crew Door Closing Inspections, Adjustments, and Operational Tests and Corrective Actions

Within 72 months after accomplishing the actions required by paragraph (g) of this AD, and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 72 months, repeat the actions specified in paragraph (g) of this AD, and do all applicable corrective actions, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of the applicable service information identified in paragraph (g)(1), (g)(2), or (g)(3) of this AD. Do all applicable corrective actions before further flight.

(i) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, International Section, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Section, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j)(2) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *9-ANM-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov.*

(i) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(ii) AMOCs approved previously for AD 2017–01–07 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of this AD.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* As of the effective date of this AD, for any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer, the action must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA; or the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA); or Dassault Aviation's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(j) Related Information

(1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) EASA AD 2017–0123, dated July 20, 2017, for related information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0117.

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Tom Rodriguez, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax: 206–231–3226.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless this AD specifies otherwise.

(3) The following service information was approved for IBR on February 10, 2017 (82 FR 1595, January 6, 2017).

(i) Dassault Service Bulletin F20–789, also referred to as 789, dated December 9, 2014.

(ii) Dassault Service Bulletin F50–531, also referred to as 531, dated December 9, 2014.

(iii) Dassault Service Bulletin F200–133, also referred to as 133, dated December 9, 2014.

(4) For service information identified in this AD, contact Dassault Falcon Jet Corporation, Teterboro Airport, P.O. Box 2000, South Hackensack, NJ 07606; telephone: 201–440–6700; internet: *http://www.dassaultfalcon.com.*

(5) You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

(6) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: *http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.*

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on May 21, 2018.

James Cashdollar,

Acting Director, System Oversight Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11424 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2017–0994; Airspace Docket No. 17–ASO–21]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class D Airspace and Class E Airspace; Greenwood, MS

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule, correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on May 17, 2018, amending Class D and Class E airspace at Greenwood, MS, by removing duplicative language added in the legal description of Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface for Greenwood-Leflore Airport.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, July 19, 2018. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under title 1, Code of Federal Regulations, part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Fornito, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305–6364.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** (83 FR 22840, May 17, 2018) for Doc. No. FAA–2017–0994, amending Class D airspace, Class E surface airspace, Class E airspace designated as an extension to a Class D surface area, and Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface at Greenwood-Leflore Airport, Greenwood, MS. Subsequent to publication, the FAA found duplicative language in the regulatory text of the Class E airspace area extending upward from 700 feet above the surface. This action corrects the error by removing that part of the extra text that reads ''That airspace extending upward from

700 feet above the surface within a 6.9-mile radius of That That airspace''. The airspace description now reads ''That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.9-mile radius of Greenwood-Leflore Airport and within 1.2 miles each side of the Sidon VORTAC 079° radial, extending from the 6.9-mile radius to 2 miles each side of the VORTAC.''

Class D and E airspace designations are published in paragraph 5000, 6002, 6004, and 6005, respectively, of FAA Order 7400.11B dated August 3, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR part 71.1. The Class D and E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document amends FAA Order 7400.11B, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 6, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017. FAA Order 7400.11B is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11B lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

Correction to Final Rule

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, in the **Federal Register** of May 17, 2018 (83 FR 22840) FR No. 2018–10389, the amendment of Class E Airspace for Greenwood-Leflore Airport, Greenwood, MS, is corrected as follows:

§ 71.1 [Amended]

ASO MS E5 Greenwood, MS [Amended]

On page 22842, column 1 lines 10, 11, and 12, remove the words

''That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.9-mile radius of That That airspace''.

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on May 24, 2018.

Ryan W. Almasy,

Manager, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

[FR Doc. 2018–11851 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 748

[Docket No. 170306234–8444–02]

RIN 0694–AH37

Implementation of the February 2017 Australia Group (AG) Intersessional Decisions and the June 2017 AG Plenary Understandings; Addition of India to the AG; Correction

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) publishes this final rule to make certain conforming changes based on the revisions to Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 1C350 on the Commerce Control List (CCL) contained in a final rule published on April 2, 2018. That final rule amended the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to implement the recommendations presented at the February 2017 Australia Group (AG) Intersessional Implementation Meeting, and later adopted pursuant to the AG silent approval procedure, and the recommendations made at the June 2017 AG Plenary Implementation Meeting and adopted by the AG Plenary. Among other changes, the April 2, 2018, final rule amended ECCN 1C350 by renumbering paragraphs .b through .d in alphabetical order. Following the publication of that rule, however, certain references to ECCN 1C350.c and 1C350.d in the description of items eligible under the validated end-user authorization (VEU) provisions of the EAR no longer identified the correct subparagraphs in ECCN 1C350 because the rule inadvertently failed to update the references to ECCN 1C350.c and 1C350.d in the description of eligible items for three of the validated end-users identified in Supplement No. 7 to part 748 (Authorization Validated End-User (VEU)) of the EAR. This final rule amends the VEU provisions to provide the correct references to eligible items in ECCN 1C350 for three validated end-users.

DATES: This rule is effective June 4, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chair, End-User Review Committee, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce, Phone: 202–482–5991; Email: *ERC@bis.doc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 2, 2018, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) published a final rule titled ''Implementation of the February 2017 Australia Group (AG) Intersessional Decisions and the June 2017 AG Plenary Understandings; Addition of India to the AG'' (83 FR 13849), which amended the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to implement the recommendations presented at the Australia Group (AG) Intersessional Implementation Meeting held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on February 15, 2017, and adopted pursuant to the AG silent approval procedure in April 2017, and the recommendations presented at the Implementation Meeting of the 2017 AG Plenary held in Paris, France, from June 26–30, 2017, and adopted by the AG Plenary. In addition, that final rule amended the EAR to reflect the addition of India as a participating country in the AG, as of January 19, 2018.

The amendments to the April 2, 2018, final rule included revisions to Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 1C350, among which were the renumbering of certain items listed in paragraph .b, .c, or .d of this ECCN. However, that final rule inadvertently omitted updates to the references to ECCN 1C350.c and 1C350.d in the description of eligible items for three of the validated end-users identified in Supplement No. 7 to part 748 (Authorization Validated End-User (VEU)) of the EAR. Consequently, these descriptions no longer identified the correct subparagraphs for eligible items in ECCN 1C350. This final rule amends the references to ECCN 1C350 in Supplement No. 7 to part 748 to identify the correct subparagraphs for eligible items in ECCN 1C350, consistent with the amendments to ECCN 1C350 contained in the April 2, 2018, final rule.

Specifically, this final rule amends Supplement No. 7 to part 748 to correctly identify which items in ECCN 1C350 are eligible for each of the following validated end-users: (1) The description of eligible ECCN 1C350 items in the entry for ''CSMC Technologies Corporation'' is revised to reference 1C350.c.4 (Phosphorus oxychloride, C.A.S. #10025–87–3) and 1C350.c.12 (Trimethyl phosphite, C.A.S. #121–45–9); (2) the description of eligible ECCN 1C350 items in the entry for ''Samsung China Semiconductor Co. Ltd.'' is revised to reference 1C350.c.4 and 1C350.d.10 (Hydrogen fluoride, C.A.S. #7664–39–3); and (3) the description of eligible ECCN 1C350 items in the entry for ''Shanghai Huahong Grace Semiconductor

Manufacturing Corporation'' is revised to reference 1C350.c.4 and 1C350.d.10. These conforming amendments do not change the scope of eligible items for any of the three validated end-users indicated above—they merely update the ECCN references in Supplement No. 7 to part 748 to correctly identify which ECCN 1C350 items are eligible for each of these validated end-users. Because this rule does not add or remove any validated end-users or revise the scope of eligible items, the citation for this rule is not indicated in the ''**Federal Register** Citation'' column of Supplement No. 7.

Export Administration Act

Although the Export Administration Act expired on August 20, 2001, the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783 (2002), as amended by Executive Order 13637 of March 8, 2013, 78 FR 16129 (March 13, 2013), and as extended by the Notice of August 15, 2017 (82 FR 39005 (August 16, 2017)), has continued the Export Administration Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*). BIS continues to carry out the provisions of the Export Administration Act, as appropriate and to the extent permitted by law, pursuant to Executive Order 13222 as amended by Executive Order 13637.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866. This rule is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number. This rule contains a collection of information subject to the requirements of the PRA. This collection has been approved by OMB under control number 0694–0088, Simplified Network Application Processing System. This collection includes license applications, among other things, and carries a burden estimate of 29.6 minutes per manual or electronic submission for a total burden estimate of 31,833 hours. This rule is not expected to result in any change in the burden hours associated with this collection. Specifically, this rule updates references to ECCN 1C350 in Supplement No. 7 to part 748 (Authorization Validated End-User (VEU)) to reflect the amendments to this ECCN made by a final rule, titled ''Implementation of the February 2017 Australia Group (AG) Intersessional Decisions and the June 2017 AG Plenary Understandings; Addition of India to the AG,'' that was published in the **Federal Register** on April 2, 2018 (83 FR 13849). These corrections to Supplement No. 7 to part 748 are not expected to change the number of license applications that will have to be submitted for items controlled under ECCN 1C350. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Jasmeet Seehra, Office of Management and Budget, by email to *Jasmeet_K._Seehra@omb.eop.gov* or by fax to (202) 395–7285; and to the Regulatory Policy Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 2705, Washington, DC 20230 or by email to *RPD2@bis.doc.gov*.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

4. The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking and the opportunity for public participation are waived for good cause because they are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. (See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B)). The provision of the Administrative Procedure Act requiring a 30-day delay in effectiveness is also waived for good cause. (5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3)). The changes contained in this rule are non-substantive technical corrections of a previously published rule that has already been exempted from notice and comment. This rule is necessary to ensure clarity in the regulations and accuracy regarding the scope of VEU-eligible items in Supplement No. 1 to part 748 of the EAR. If this rule were delayed to allow for notice and comment and a delay in effective date, it would result in further confusion caused by the incorrect cross-references to ECCN 1C350 contained in this Supplement. These changes are also essential to ensuring the accurate and complete implementation of the April 2, 2018, final rule.

Further, no other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this final rule. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under the Administrative Procedure Act or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required and none has been prepared.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 748

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, part 748 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730–774) is amended as follows:

PART 748—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 748 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.;* 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.;* E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 15, 2017, 82 FR 39005 (August 16, 2017).

■ 2. Supplement No. 7 to Part 748 (Authorization Validated End-User (VEU): List of Validated End-Users, Respective Items Eligible for Export, Reexport and Transfer, and Eligible Destinations), is amended by revising the validated end-user entries for ''CSMC Technologies Corporation,'' ''Samsung China Semiconductor Co. Ltd.,'' and ''Shanghai Huahong Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation,'' listed under the country ''China (People's Republic of),'' to read as follows:

Supplement No. 7 to Part 748—Authorization Validated End-User (VEU): List of Validated End-Users, Respective Items Eligible for Export, Reexport and Transfer, and Eligible Destinations

Country	Validated end-user	Eligible items (by ECCN)	Eligible destination	Federal Register citation
Nothing in this Supplement shall be deemed to supersede other provisions in the EAR, including but not limited to § 748.15(c).				
China (People's Republic of)				
*	*	*	*	*
	CSMC Technologies Corporation	1C350.c.4, 1C350.c.12, 2B230.a, 2B230.b, 2B350.f, 2B350.g, 2B350.h, 3B001.e, 3B001.h (except for multilayer masks with a phase shift layer designed to produce ''space qualified'' semiconductor devices), 3C002.a, and 3C004.	CSMC Technologies Fab 1 Co., Ltd., 14 Liangxi Road, Wuxi, Jiangsu 214061, China. CSMC Technologies Fab 2 Co., Ltd., 8 Xinzhou Rd., Wuxi National New Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone, Wuxi, Jiangsu 214028, China.	76 FR 2802, 1/18/11. 76 FR 37634, 6/28/11. 77 FR 10953, 2/24/12. 78 FR 23472, 4/19/13. 78 FR 32981, 6/3/13.
*	*	*	*	*
	Samsung China Semiconductor Co. Ltd.	1C350.c.4, 1C350.d.10, 2B006.a, 2B006.b.1.d, 2B230, 2B350.d.2, 2B350.g.3, 2B350.i.3, 3A233, 3B001.a.1, 3B001.b, 3B001.e, 3B001.f, 3B001.h, 3C002, 3C004, 3D002, and 3E001 (limited to ''technology'' for items classified under 3C002 and 3C004 and ''technology'' for use consistent with the International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors process for items classified under ECCNs 3B001 and 3B002).	Samsung China Semiconductor Co., Ltd., No. 1999, North Xiaohe Road, Xi'an, China 710119.	78 FR 41291, 7/10/13. 78 FR 69535, 11/20/13. 79 FR 30713, 5/29/14. 80 FR 11863, 3/5/15.
	Shanghai Huahong Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation.	1C350.c.4, 1C350.d.10, 2B230, 2B350.d.2, 2B350.g.3, 2B350.i.4, 3B001.a.1, 3B001.b, 3B001.e, 3B001.f, 3B001.h, 3C002, 3C004, 5B002, and 5E002 (controlled by ECCNs 5A002, 5A004, or 5A992 that have been successfully reviewed under the encryption review process specified in Sections 740.17(b)(2) or 740.17(b)(3) of the EAR).	Shanghai Huahong Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation—HFab 2, 668 Guoshoujing Road, Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, Shanghai 201203. China Shanghai Huahong Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation—HFab 1, 1188 Chuanqiao Road, Pudong, Shanghai 201206 China. Shanghai Huahong Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation—GFab1, 1399 Zuchongzhi Road, Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, Shanghai 201203 China.	78 FR 32981, 6/3/13.
*	*	*	*	*

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2018–11875 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2018–0251]

RIN 1625–AA08

Special Local Regulation; Great Western Tube Float; Parker, AZ

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is temporarily changing the location of the special local regulation for the annual Great Western Tube Float event held on the navigable waters of the Colorado River, Parker, AZ. The change of the location for the special local regulation is necessary to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters during the event. This action will restrict vessel traffic in certain waters of the Colorado River, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on June 9, 2018, from Buckskin Mountain State Park to La Paz County Park.

DATES: This rule is effective from 7 a.m. through 5 p.m. on June 9, 2018.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *http://www.regulations.gov*, type USCG–2018–0251 in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Lieutenant Junior Grade Briana Biagas, Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Diego, Coast Guard; telephone 619–278–7656, email *D11MarineEventsSD@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
LNM Local Notice to Mariners
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
SMIB Safety Marine Information Broadcast
TFR Temporary Final Rule

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because doing so would be impracticable. Due to the timing of the event, we are unable to issue a NPRM before the event is scheduled.

We are issuing this rule, and under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making it effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. This rule is necessary for the safety of life during the event on these navigable waters. For the reasons above, including the timing of the event, it would be impracticable to delay this rule to provide a full 30 days notice.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Great Western Tube Float is an annual recurring event listed in Table 1, Item 9 of 33 CFR 100.1102, Annual Marine Events on the Colorado River, between Davis Dam (Bullhead City, Arizona) and Headgate Dam (Parker, Arizona). Special local regulations exist for the marine event to allow for special use of the Colorado River, Parker, AZ for this event.

Section 100.1102 of Title 33 of the CFR lists the annual marine events and special local regulations on the Colorado River, between Davis Dam (Bullhead City, Arizona) and Headgate Dam (Parker, Arizona). The enforcement date and regulated location for this marine event are listed in Table 1, Item 9 of Section 100.1102. The location listed in the Table indicates that the marine event will occur on the navigable waters of the Colorado River from La Paz County Park to the BlueWater Resort and Casino, immediately before the Headgate Dam. However, due to a change of the location of this year's event from Buckskin Mountain State Park to La Paz County Park, a temporary rule is needed to reflect the actual location of this year's event.

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1233, which authorizes the Coast Guard to establish and define special local regulations. The COTP San Diego is establishing a special local regulation for the waters of the Colorado River, Parker, AZ. The purpose of this rule is to ensure safety of participants, vessels and the navigable waters in the regulated area before, during, and after the scheduled event.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

The Coast Guard is temporarily suspending the regulations in 33 CFR 100.1102 for Table 1, Item 9 of that Section and is inserting a temporary regulation as Table 1, Item 20 of that Section in order to reflect that the special local regulation will be effective and enforced from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on June 9, 2018. This change is needed to accommodate the sponsor's event plan and ensure that adequate regulations are in place to protect the safety of vessels and individuals that may be present in the regulated area. No other portion of Table 1 of Section 100.1102 or other provisions in Section 100.1102 shall be affected by this regulation.

Persons and vessels will be prohibited from anchoring, blocking, loitering, or impeding within this regulated waterway unless authorized by the COTP, or his designated representative, during the proposed times. Additionally, movement of all vessels within the regulated area and entry of all vessels into the regulated area will be restricted. Before the effective period, the Coast Guard will publish information on the event in the weekly LNM.

V. Regulatory Analysis

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

E.O.s 12866 (''Regulatory Planning and Review'') and 13563 (''Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review'') direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity. E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. Executive Order 13771 (''Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs''), directs agencies to reduce regulation and control regulatory costs and provides that ''for every one new regulation issued, at least two prior regulations be identified for elimination, and that the cost of planned regulations be prudently managed and controlled through a budgeting process.''

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not designated this rule a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not reviewed it.

As this rule is not a significant regulatory action, this rule is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771. See OMB's Memorandum titled ''Interim Guidance Implementing Section 2 of the Executive Order of January 30, 2017 titled 'Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs' '' (February 2, 2017).

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, duration, and time-of-day of the special local regulation. The Coast Guard will publish a LNM that details the vessel restrictions of the regulated area.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule will affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: The owners or operators of vessels intending to transit or anchor in the impacted portion of the Colorado River, Parker, AZ, from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on June 9, 2018.

This rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reason: The special local regulation is limited in size and duration. Before the effective period, the Coast Guard will publish event information on the internet in the weekly LNM marine information report. If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic impact on it,

please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Government

A rule has implications for federalism under E.O. 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in E.O. 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.lD, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), 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 involves establishment of marine event special local regulations on the navigable waters of the Colorado River. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L61 of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

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

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233

■ 2. In § 100.1102, in Table 1 to § 100.1102, suspend item ''9'' and add item ''20'' to read as follows:

§ 100.1102 Annual Marine Events on the Colorado River, between Davis Dam (Bullhead City, Arizona) and Headgate Dam (Parker, Arizona).

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO § 100.1102

* * * * *

20. Great Western Tube Float	
Sponsor	City of Parker, AZ.
Event Description.	River float.
Date	June 9, 2018.
Location	Parker, AZ.
Regulated Area	The navigable waters of the Colorado River from Buckskin Mountain State Park to La Paz County Park.

Dated: May 11, 2018.

J.R. Buzzella,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port San Diego.

[FR Doc. 2018–11922 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket Number USCG–2018–0421]

RIN 1625–AA08

Special Local Regulation; Gulfport Grand Prix, Boca Ciego Bay, Gulfport, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a special local regulation on the waters of the Boca Ciego Bay in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida, during the Gulfport Grand Prix High Speed Boat Race. Approximately 50 boats, 16 feet in length, traveling at speeds in excess of 120 miles per hour are expected to participate. Additionally, it is anticipated that 20 spectator vessels will be present along the race course. The special local regulation is necessary to protect the safety of race participants, participant vessels, spectators, and the general public on navigable waters of the United States during the event. The special local regulation will establish two regulated areas: (1) A race area where all non-participant persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port St. Petersburg (COTP) or a designated representative; and (2) a buffer zone where designated representatives may control vessel traffic as deemed necessary by the COTP St. Petersburg or a designated

representative based upon prevailing weather conditions.

DATES: This rule is effective daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on June 1, 2018, through June 3, 2018.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2018–0421 in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Marine Science Technician First Class Michael D. Shackleford, Sector St. Petersburg Prevention Department, Coast Guard; telephone (813) 228–2191, email *Michael.D.Shackleford@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
Pub. L. Public Law
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code
COTP Captain of the Port

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is establishing this special local regulation without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because it is impracticable. The Coast Guard did not receive the full event plans from the event sponsor nor the details of the event until late March 2018, leaving insufficient time to publish an NPRM. We must establish this special local regulation on June 1, 2018 and lack sufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period and then consider those comments before issuing the rule. The NPRM process would delay the establishment of the regulated area until after the date of race event, which would compromise public safety.

For the reason discussed above, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The legal basis for this rule is the Coast Guard's authority to establish special local regulations in 33 U.S.C. 1233. The purpose of the rule is to provide for the safety of the event participants, spectators, and the general public on the navigable waters of the Gulf of Mexico during the Gulfport Grand Prix High Speed Boat Race event.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a special local regulation that will encompass certain waters of the Boca Ciega Bay in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida. The special local regulation will be enforced daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on June 1, 2018 through June 3, 2018. The special local regulation will establish two regulated areas: (1) A race area where all non-participant persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area without obtaining permission from the COTP St. Petersburg or a designated representative; and (2) a buffer zone where vessel traffic may be controlled as deemed necessary by the COTP St. Petersburg or a designated representative based upon prevailing weather conditions.

Persons and vessels may request authorization to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area by contacting the Captain of the Port (COTP) St. Petersburg by telephone at (727) 824–7506, or a designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16. If authorization to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area is granted by the COTP St. Petersburg or a designated representative, all persons and vessels receiving such authorization must comply with the instructions of the COTP St. Petersburg or a designated representative. The Coast Guard will provide notice of the regulated areas by Local Notice to Mariners, Broadcast Notice to Mariners, or by on-scene designated representatives.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This rule has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, duration, and time-of-day of the regulated areas. Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around the regulated area, which would impact a small designated area of the waters of the Boca Ciego Bay for seven hours daily over only three days. Moreover, the Coast Guard would issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF–FM Channel 16 about the regulated areas as well as a Local Notice to Mariners, and the rule would allow vessels to seek permission to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated areas.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture

Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule would not result in such expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.lD, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a determination 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 involves a special local regulation issued in conjunction with a regatta or marine parade enforced for seven hours daily over a period of three days that will prohibit non-participant persons and vessels from entering, transiting through, remaining within, or anchoring in the regulated area. This rule is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L61 of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places, or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

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

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233; 33 CFR 1.05–1.

■ 2. Add § 100.T07–0421 to read as follows:

§ 100.T07–0421 Special Local Regulation; Gulfport Grand Prix, Boca de Ciego; Gulfport, FL.

(a) *Location.* The following regulated areas are established as a special local regulation. All coordinates are North American Datum 1983.

(1) *Race area.* All waters of Boca de Ciego contained within the following points: 27°44′10″ N, 082°42′29″ W, thence to position 27°44′07″ N, 082°42′40″ W, thence to position 27°44′06″ N, 082°42′40″ W, thence to position 27°44′04″ N, 082°42′29″ W, thence to position 27°44′07″ N, 082°42′19″ W, thence to position 27°44′08″ N, 082°42′19″ W, thence back to the original position, 27°44′10″ N, 082°42′29″ W.

(2) *Buffer zone.* All waters of Boca de Ciego encompassed within the following points: 27°44′10″ N, 082°42′47″ W, thence to position 27°44′01″ N, 082°42′44″ W, thence to position 27°44′01″ N, 082°42′14″ W, thence to position 27°44′15″ N, 082°42′14″ W.

(b) *Definition.* The term ''designated representative'' means Coast Guard Patrol Commanders, including Coast Guard coxswains, petty officers, and other officers operating Coast Guard vessels, and Federal, state, and local officers designated by or assisting the COTP St. Petersburg in the enforcement of the regulated areas.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) All non-participant persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the race area unless an authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) St. Petersburg or a designated representative.

(2) Vessel traffic within the buffer zone may be controlled by the COTP St. Petersburg or a designated representative as deemed necessary by the COTP St. Petersburg or a designated representative based upon prevailing weather conditions.

(3) Persons and vessels desiring to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the race area contact the COTP St. Petersburg by telephone at (727) 824–7506 or via VHF–FM radio Channel 16 to request authorization.

(4) If authorization to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the race area is granted, all persons and vessels receiving such authorization shall comply with the instructions of the COTP or a designated representative.

(5) The Coast Guard will provide notice of the regulated areas by Local Notice to Mariners, Broadcast Notice to Mariners, or by on-scene designated representatives.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This rule will be enforced daily from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. on June 1, 2018, through June 3, 2018.

Holly L. Najarian,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Saint Petersburg.

[FR Doc. 2018–11853 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG–2018–0385]

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Okeechobee Waterway (St. Lucie Canal), Indiantown, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of deviation from drawbridge regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard has issued a temporary deviation from the operating schedule that governs the Seaboard System (CSX) Railroad Bridge across the Okeechobee Waterway (St. Lucie Canal), mile 28.2, at Indiantown, FL. The deviation is necessary to accommodate the replacement of the main drive gears on the bridge. This deviation allows the bridge to remain closed to navigation during replacement operations.

DATES: This deviation is effective without actual notice from June 4, 2018 through 7 a.m. on June 12, 2018. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from 7 a.m. on May 28, 2018, until June 4, 2018.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this deviation, USCG–2018–0385 is available at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Type the docket number in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH''. Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this deviation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary deviation, call or email LT Ruth Sadowitz, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Miami, Waterways Management Division, telephone 305–535–4307, email *ruth.a.sadowitz@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: PCL Civil Constructors, Inc., on behalf of bridge owner, CSX Transportation, Inc, has requested a temporary deviation from the current operating regulation that governs the Seaboard System (CSX) Railroad Bridge across the Okeechobee Waterway (St. Lucie Canal), mile 28.2, at Indiantown, FL. The deviation is necessary to facilitate the replacement of the main drive gears and rack segments which will improve the reliability of the bridge. The bridge is a swing bridge and has a vertical clearance in the closed to navigation position of 7 feet at normal St. Lucie Canal stage of 14.5 feet.

The current operating schedule is set out in 33 CFR 117.317(e). Under this temporary deviation, the bridge will only open with a four (4) hour notice to the bridge tender at (772) 597–3822 from 7 a.m. on May 28, 2018 through 7 p.m. on June 3, 2018, and will remain in the closed to navigation position from 7 a.m. on June 4, 2018 through 7 a.m. on June 12, 2018. The Okeechobee Waterway (St. Lucie Canal) is predominantly used by a variety of vessels including U.S. government vessels, small commercial vessels, recreational vessels and tugs and barge traffic. The Coast Guard has carefully considered the restrictions with waterway users in publishing this temporary deviation.

Vessels able to pass through the bridge in the closed position may do so at anytime. The bridge will not be able to open for emergencies and there is no immediate alternate route for vessels to pass. The Coast Guard will also inform the users of the waterways through our Local and Broadcast Notices to Mariners of the change in operating schedule for the bridge so that vessel operators can arrange their transits to minimize any impact caused by the temporary deviation.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(e), the drawbridge must return to its regular operating schedule immediately at the end of the effective period of this temporary deviation. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Barry L. Dragon,

Director, Bridge Branch, Seventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2018–11829 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2018–0391]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone, Chicago Harbor, Adler Planetarium, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone in the Chicago Harbor, Chicago, IL near the Adler Planetarium on June 26, 2018. This action is necessary and intended to ensure safety of life on the navigable waters of the United States immediately prior to, during, and after a fireworks display. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan.

DATES: This rule is effective on June 26, 2018, from 9:20 p.m. to 9:50 p.m.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2018–0391 in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, call or email LT John Ramos, Marine Safety Unit Chicago, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone (630) 986–2155, email *D09-DG-MSUChicago-Waterways@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because doing so would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. The Coast Guard received the final details for this event with insufficient time to publish a NPRM. Delaying the effective date of this rule to wait for a comment period to run would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because it would inhibit the Coast Guard's ability to protect the public and vessels from the hazards associated with a fireworks display on June 26, 2018.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would inhibit the Coast Guard's ability to protect participants, mariners and vessels from the hazards associated with this event.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The legal basis for the rule is the Coast Guard's authority to establish safety zones: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

The Coast Guard will enforce a safety zone on June 26, 2018 from 9:20 p.m. until 9:50 p.m., for a barge based fireworks display, on Lake Michigan near the Adler Planetarium. The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan has determined that the barge based fireworks display will pose a significant risk to public safety and property. Such hazards include premature and accidental detonations, falling and burning debris, and collisions among spectator vessels.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan has determined that this temporary safety zone is necessary to ensure the safety of the public during the fireworks display on Lake Michigan. This safety zone will be enforced from 9:20 p.m. to 9:50 p.m. on June 26, 2018. This safety zone encompasses all waters of Lake Michigan within a 420 foot radius from the approximate launch position at 41°52′12″ N, 087°36′23″ W. Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan, or a designated on-scene representative. The Captain of the Port or a designated on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This rule has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the short duration of the rule.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), 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 involves the establishment of a safety zone for a barge based fireworks event in the Chicago Harbor, Chicago, IL near the Adler Planetarium on June 26, 2018. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L[60(a)] of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the

discovery of a significant environmental impact from this rule.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and record keeping 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: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T09–0391 to read as follows:

§ 165.T09–0391 Safety Zone; Chicago Harbor, Adler Planetarium, Chicago, IL.

(a) *Location.* All waters of Lake Michigan near the Adler Planetarium in Chicago Harbor within a 420 foot radius from the approximate launch position at 41°52′12″ N, 087°36′23″ W.

Effective and enforcement period. This rule will be effective from 9:20 p.m. to 9:50 p.m. on June 26, 2018.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or a designated on-scene representative.

(2) This safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or a designated on-scene representative.

(3) The ''on-scene representative'' of the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan to act on his or her behalf.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone shall contact the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or an on-scene representative to obtain permission to do so. The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or an on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16 or at 414–747–7182. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan, or an on-scene representative.

Dated: May 15, 2018.

Thomas J. Stuhlreyer,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Lake Michigan.

[FR Doc. 2018–11920 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2018–0449]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Freedom Festival Fireworks, Lake Erie, Luna Pier, MI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone in the Captain of the Port Detroit Zone on Lake Erie, in the vicinity of Luna Pier, MI. This Zone is intended to restrict vessels from portions of the Lake Eire for the Freedom Festival Fireworks Display. Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering into, transiting through, or anchoring within this safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit, or his designated representative. This temporary safety zone is necessary to protect spectators and vessels from the hazards associated with fireworks displays.

DATES: This regulation is effective from 9 p.m. until 11 p.m. on June 30, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Documents mentioned in this preamble are part of docket USCG–2018–0449. To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* type the docket number in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rulemaking.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary rule, call or email MST1 Ryan Erpelding, Waterways Department, Marine Safety Unit Toledo, Coast Guard; telephone (419) 418–6037, email *Ryan.G.Erpelding@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Acronyms

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary final rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule. The event sponsor notified the Coast Guard with insufficient time to accommodate the comment period. Thus, delaying the effective date of this rule to wait for the comment period to run would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because it would prevent the Captain of the Port Detroit from keeping the public safe from the hazards associated with a maritime fireworks displays.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Waiting for a 30-day effective period to run is impracticable and contrary to the public interest for the reasons discussed in the preceding paragraph.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231. The Captain of the Port Detroit (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with fireworks displays starting at 10 p.m. on June 30, 2018 will be a safety concern for anyone within a 300 yard radius of the launch site. The likely combination of recreational vessels, darkness punctuated by bright flashes of light, and fireworks debris falling into the water presents risks of collisions which could result in serious injuries or fatalities. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone during the fireworks display.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone that will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 11 p.m. on June 30, 2018. The safety zone will encompass all U.S. navigable waters of the Lake Erie within a 300 yard radius of the fireworks launch site located at position 41°48′34.826″ N, 083°26′21.894″ W. All geographic coordinates are North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

The duration of the zone is intended to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in these navigable waters during the fireworks display. Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Detroit or his designated representative. The Captain of the Port, Sector Detroit or his designated representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 (''Regulatory Planning and Review'') and 13563 (''Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review'') direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity. Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. Executive Order 13771 (''Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs''), directs agencies to reduce regulation and control regulatory costs and provides that ''for every one new regulation issued, at least two prior regulations be identified for elimination, and that the cost of planned regulations be prudently managed and controlled through a budgeting process.''

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not designated this rule a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not reviewed it. As this rule is not a significant regulatory action, this rule is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771. See OMB's Memorandum titled ''Interim Guidance Implementing Section 2 of the Executive Order of January 30, 2017 titled 'Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs' '' (February 2, 2017).

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, and duration of the safety zone. The majority of vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around the safety zone, which will impact only a portion of the Lake Erie in Luna Pier, MI for a short period time. Under certain conditions, moreover, vessels may still transit through the safety zone when permitted by the Captain of the Port.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered the impact of this temporary rule on small entities. While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.lD, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), 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 involves a safety zone lasting 120 minutes that will prohibit entry within a 300 yard radius from where a fireworks display will be

conducted. 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. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

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: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T09–0449 to read as follows:

§ 165.T09–0449 Safety Zone; Freedom Festival Fireworks, Lake Erie, Luna Pier, MI.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a temporary safety zone: All U.S. navigable waters of the Lake Erie within a 300 yard radius of the fireworks launch site located at position 41°48′34.826″ N, 83°26′21.894″ W. All geographic coordinates are North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

(b) *Enforcement period.* This regulation will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 11 p.m. on June 30, 2018. The Captain of the Port Detroit, or a designated representative may suspend enforcement of the safety zone at any time.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit, or his designated representative.

(2) This safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative.

(3) The ''designated representative'' of the Captain of the Port Detroit is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port Detroit to act on his behalf. The designated representative of the Captain of the Port Detroit will be aboard either a Coast Guard or Coast Guard Auxiliary vessel. The Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone shall contact the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative to obtain permission to do so.

(5) Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative.

Dated: May 23, 2018.

Jeffrey W. Novak,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Detroit.

[FR Doc. 2018–11912 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2017–1112]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zones; Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo Zone

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is amending its safety zones regulation for Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo Zone. This amendment updates 12 permanent safety zones and adds 12 new permanent safety zones. These amendments and additions are necessary to protect spectators, participants and vessels from the hazards associated with annual maritime events, including fireworks displays, boat races, and air shows.

DATES: This rule is effective July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2017–1112 in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email LT Michael Collet, Chief of Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Buffalo; telephone 716–843–9322, email *D09-SMB-SECBuffalo-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

On April 19, 2018, the Coast Guard published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) titled Safety Zones; Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo Zone. There we stated why we issued the NPRM, and invited comments on our proposed regulatory action related to this amendment to the CFR. During the comment period that ended May 21, 2018, we received no comments.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231. The purpose of this rule is to update the safety zones in 33 CFR 165.939 to ensure accuracy of times, dates, and dimensions for various triggering and marine events that are expected to be conducted within the Captain of the Port Buffalo Zone throughout the year. The purpose of the rulemaking is also to ensure vessels and persons are protected from the specific hazards related to the aforementioned events. These specific hazards include obstructions in the waterway that may cause marine casualties; collisions among vessels maneuvering at a high speed within a channel; the explosive dangers involved in pyrotechnics and hazardous cargo; and flaming/falling debris into the water that may cause injuries.

IV. Discussion of Comments, Changes, and the Rule

As noted above, we received no comments on our NPRM published April 19, 2018. There are no changes in the regulatory text of this rule from the proposed rule in the NPRM.

This rule amends 12 permanent safety zones found within table 165.939 of 33 CFR 165.939. These 12 amendments involve updating the location, size, and/or enforcement times.

Additionally, this rule adds 12 new safety zones to table 165.939 within § 165.939 for annually reoccurring

events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo Zone. These 12 zones were approved and published in the **Federal Register** as temporary safety zones in 2017 and were added in order to protect the public from the safety hazards previously described. A list of specific changes and additions are available in the attachments within this Docket.

The Captain of the Port Buffalo has determined that the safety zones in this rule are necessary to ensure the safety of vessels and people during annual marine or triggering events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo zone. Although this rule will be effective year-round, the safety zones in this rule will be enforced only immediately before, during, and after events that pose a hazard to the public and only upon notice by the Captain of the Port Buffalo.

The Captain of the Port Buffalo will notify the public that the zones in this rule are or will be enforced by all appropriate means to the affected segments of the public, including publication in the **Federal Register**, as practicable, in accordance with 33 CFR 165.7(a). Such means of notification may also include, but are not limited to, Broadcast Notice to Mariners or Local Notice to Mariners.

All persons and vessels must comply with the instructions of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Buffalo or his or her designated representative. Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zones is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or his or her designated representative. The Captain of the Port or his or her designated representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive Orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive Orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This rule has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the characteristics of the safety zones. The safety zones created by this rule will be relatively small and are designed to minimize their impact on navigable waters. Furthermore, the safety zones have been designed to allow vessels to transit around them. In addition, the safety zones will have built in times to allow vessels to travel through when situations allow. Thus, restrictions on vessel movement within each particular area are expected to be minimal. Under certain conditions, moreover, vessels may still transit through the safety zone when permitted by the Captain of the Port.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard received no comments from the Small Business Administration on this rulemaking. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.lD, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42

U.S.C. 4321–4370f), 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 involves the establishment of recurring annual safety zones. 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. 01.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and record keeping 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: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Revise § 165.939 to read as follows:

§ 165.939 Safety Zones; Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo Zone.

(a) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative.

(2) These safety zones are closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative.

(3) The ''on-scene representative'' of the Captain of the Port Buffalo is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port Buffalo to act on his behalf.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his on-scene representative to obtain permission to do so. The Captain of the Port Buffalo or his on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Buffalo, or his on-scene representative.

(5) The enforcement dates and times for each of the safety zones listed in Table 165.939 are subject to change, but the duration of enforcement would remain the same or nearly the same total number of hours as stated in the table. In the event of a change, the Captain of the Port Buffalo will provide notice to the public by publishing a Notice of Enforcement in the **Federal Register**, as well as, issuing a Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply to this section:

(1) *Designated representative* means any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officers designated by the Captain of the Port Buffalo to monitor a safety zone, permit entry into a safety zone, give legally enforceable orders to persons or vessels within a safety zone, and take other actions authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo.

(2) *Public vessel* means a vessel that is owned, chartered, or operated by the United States, or by a State or political subdivision thereof.

(3) *Rain date* refers to an alternate date and/or time in which the safety zone would be enforced in the event of inclement weather.

(c) *Suspension of enforcement.* The Captain of the Port Buffalo may suspend enforcement of any of these zones earlier than listed in this section. Should the Captain of the Port suspend any of these zones earlier than the listed duration in this section, he or she may make the public aware of this suspension by Broadcast Notice to Mariners and/or on-scene notice by his or her designated representative.

(d) *Exemption.* Public vessels, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, are exempt from the requirements in this section.

(e) *Waiver.* For any vessel, the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his or her designated representative may waive any of the requirements of this section upon finding that operational conditions or other circumstances are such that application of this section is unnecessary or impractical for the purposes of safety or security.

TABLE 165.939

Event	Location [1]	Enforcement date and time [2]
(a) June Safety Zones		
(1) Festival of the Fish	Vermillion, OH. All U.S. waters within a 420 foot radius of the fireworks launch site located at position 41°25′45″ N and 082°21′54″ W, (NAD 83).	The 3rd Saturday in June.
(2) City of Syracuse Fireworks Celebration.	Syracuse, NY. All U.S. waters of Onondaga Lake within a 350 foot radius of land position 43°03′37.0″ N, 076°09′59.0″ W in Syracuse, NY.	The last weekend of June.
(3) Rochester Harbor and Carousel Festival.	Rochester, NY. All U.S. waters of Lake Ontario within a 1,120 foot radius of land position 43°15′40.2″ N, 077°36′05.1″ W in Rochester, NY.	The 4th Monday of June.
(4) Seneca River Days	Baldwinsville, NY. All U.S. waters of the Seneca River within an 840 foot radius of land position 43°09′25.0″ N, 076°20′21.0″ W in Baldwinsville, NY.	The 2nd weekend of June.
(5) Flagship Niagara Mariner's Ball Fireworks.	Erie, PA. All waters of Presque Isle Bay, Erie, PA within a 350-foot radius from the launch site located at position 42°08′22.5″ N, 080°05′15.6″ W.	The 1st weekend in June.
(6) Hope Chest Buffalo Niagara Dragon Boat Festival.	Buffalo, NY. All waters of the Buffalo River, Buffalo, NY starting at position 42°52′12.0″ N, 078°52′17.0″ W then Southeast to 42°52′03.0″ N, 078°52′12.0″ W then East to 42°52′03.0″ N, 078°52′10.0″ W then Northwest to 42°52′13.0″ N, 078°52′16.0″ W and then returning to the point of origin.	The 3rd weekend in June.

TABLE 165.939—Continued

Event	Location [1]	Enforcement date and time [2]
(b) July Safety Zones		
(1) Cleveland Triathlon	Cleveland, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie at North Coast Harbor, Cleveland, OH within 100 feet of a line starting at position 41°30′34.6″ N and 081°41′51.3″ W extending in a straight line to the East Basin Breakwall at position 41°30′51.8″ N and 081°42′08.5″ W.	The 4th or 5th Sunday in July.
(2) Roverfest Fireworks Display	Cleveland, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie, Cleveland, OH within a 280 foot radius from position 41°30′34.23″ N and 081°08′55.73″ W.	The 2nd or 3rd weekend in July.
(3) High Speed Boat Races	Fairport, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie, off of Headlands Beach State Park, Fairport, OH inside an area starting on shore at position 41°44′33″ N, 081°19′14″ W extending NW in a straight line to position 41°45′00″ N, 081°19′35″ W, then NE in a straight line to position 41°45′59″ N, 081°17′30″ W, and SE back to the shore at position 41°45′43″ N, 081°17′08″ W.	The 3rd weekend in July.
(4) Downtown Cleveland Alliance July 4th Fireworks.	Cleveland, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie and Cleveland Harbor within a 1,000-foot radius of land position 41°30′10″ N, 081°42′36″ W (NAD 83) at Dock 20.	On or around the 4th of July.
(5) Mentor Harbor Yacht Club Fireworks.	Mentor, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie and Mentor Harbor within a 700 foot radius of land position 41°43′36″ N, 081°21′09″ W.	On or around the 4th of July.
(6) Parade of Lights	Cleveland, OH. All U.S. waters within 25 feet of the vessels participating in the Cleveland Parade of Lights in the Cuyahoga River. The safety zone will move with participating vessels as they transit from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River in the vicinity of position 41°29′59″ N, 081°43′31″ W, to Merwin's Wharf in the vicinity of 41°29′23″ N, 081°42′16″ W, and returning to the mouth of the Old River at 41°29′55″ N, 081°42′18″ W.	The 3rd or 4th weekend in July.
(7) Lorain Independence Day Celebration.	Lorain, OH. All U.S. waters within a 700 foot radius of the fireworks launch site located at position 41°28′35.42″ N and 082°10′51.28″ W.	On or around the 4th of July.
(8) Conneaut Festival	Conneaut, OH. All U.S. waters within a 570 foot radius of the fireworks launch site located at position 41°58′00.43″ N and 080°33′34.93″ W.	On or around the 4th of July.
(9) Fairport Harbor Mardi Gras	Fairport, OH. All U.S. waters within a 275 foot radius of the fireworks launch site located at position 41°45′29.55″ N and 081°16′19.97″ W.	On or around the 4th of July.
(10) Sheffield Lake Community Days.	Sheffield Lake, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie and Sheffield Lake Boat ramp within a 350 foot radius of land position 41°29′27.65″ N, 082°6′47.71″ W.	The 2nd weekend in July.
(11) Bay Village Independence Day Celebration.	Bay Village, OH. All U.S. waters within a 560 foot radius of the fireworks launch site located at position 41°29′23.9″ N and 081°55′44.5″ W.	On or around the 4th of July.
(12) Lake Erie Open Water Swim	Cleveland, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie, south of a line drawn between positions 41°29′30″ N, 081°44′21″ W and 41°29′21″ N, 081°45′04″ W to the shore.	The 2nd or 3rd weekend in July.
(13) Boldt Castle 4th of July Fireworks.	Heart Island, NY. All U.S. waters of the Saint Lawrence River within a 1,120 foot radius of land position 44°20′38.5″ N, 075°55′19.1″ W at Heart Island, NY.	On or around the 4th of July.
(14) Clayton Chamber of Commerce Fireworks.	Calumet Island, NY. All U.S. waters of the Saint Lawrence River within an 840 foot radius of land position 44°15′04.0″ N, 076°05′40″ W at Calumet Island, NY.	On or around the 4th of July.
(15) French Festival Fireworks	Cape Vincent, NY. All U.S. waters of the Saint Lawrence River within an 840 foot radius of land position 44°07′54.6.0″ N, 076°20′01.3″ W in Cape Vincent, NY.	The 2nd weekend of July.
(16) Lyme Community Days	Chaumont, NY. All U.S. waters of Chaumont Bay within a 560 foot radius of land position 44°04′06.3″ N, 076°08′56.8″ W in Chaumont, NY.	The 4th weekend of July.
(17) Village Fireworks	Sackets Harbor, NY. All U.S. waters of Black River Bay within an 840 foot radius of land position 43°56′51.9″ N, 076°07′46.9″ W in Sackets Harbor, NY.	On or around the 4th of July.
(18) Can-Am Festival	Sackets Harbor, NY. All U.S. waters of Black River Bay within a 1,120 foot radius of land position 43°57′15.9″ N, 076°06′39.2″ W in Sackets Harbor, NY.	The 3rd weekend of July.
(19) Brewerton Fireworks	Brewerton, NY. All U.S. waters of Lake Oneida within an 840 foot radius of the barge at position 43°14′16.4″ N, 076°08′03.6″ W in Brewerton, NY.	On or around the 4th of July.
(20) Celebrate Baldwinsville Fireworks.	Baldwinsville, NY. All U.S. waters of the Seneca River within a 700 foot radius of land position 43°09′24.9″ N, 076°20′18.9″ W in Baldwinsville, NY.	The 1st weekend of July.
(21) Island Festival Fireworks	Baldwinsville, NY. All U.S. waters of the Seneca River within a 1,120 foot radius of land position 43°09′22.0″ N, 076°20′15.0″ W in Baldwinsville, NY.	The 1st weekend of July.
(22) Village Fireworks	Sodus Point, NY. All U.S. waters of Sodus Bay within a 1,120 foot radius of land position 43°16′28.7″ N, 076°58′27.5″ W in Sodus Point, NY.	On or around the 4th of July.
(23) A Salute to our Heroes	Hamlin Beach State Park, NY. All U.S. waters of Lake Ontario within a 560 foot radius of land position 43°21′51.9″ N, 077°56′59.6″ W in Hamlin, NY.	The 1st weekend in July.

TABLE 165.939—Continued

Event	Location [1]	Enforcement date and time [2]
(24) Olcott Fireworks	Olcott, NY. All U.S. waters of Lake Ontario within a 1,120 foot radius of land position 43°20′23.6″ N, 078°43′09.5″ W in Olcott, NY.	On or around the 4th of July.
(25) North Tonawanda Fireworks	North Tonawanda, NY. All U.S. waters of the East Niagara River within a 1,400 foot radius of land position 43°01′39.6″ N, 078°53′07.5″ W in North Tonawanda, NY.	On or around the 4th of July.
(26) Tonawanda's Canal Fest Fireworks.	Tonawanda, NY. All U.S. waters of the East Niagara River within a 210 foot radius of land position 43°01′17.8″ N, 078°52′40.9″ W in Tonawanda, NY.	The 4th Sunday of July.
(27) Tom Graves Memorial Fireworks.	Port Bay, NY. All waters of Port Bay, NY, within a 840 foot radius of the barge located in position 43°17′52.4″ N, 076°49′55.7″ W in Port Bay, NY.	On or around the 3rd of July.
(28) Oswego Harborfest, Oswego, NY.	Oswego, NY. All waters of Oswego Harbor, Oswego, NY contained within a 700 foot radius of position 43°28′06.9″ N, 076°31′08.1″ W along with a 350 foot radius of the breakwall between positions 43°27′53.0″ N, 076°31′25.3″ W then Northeast to 43°27′58.6″ N, 076°31′12.1″ W.	The last week of July.
(29) Oswego Independence Day Celebration Fireworks.	Oswego, NY. All waters of Lake Ontario, Oswego, NY within a 490-foot radius from the launch site located at position 43°27′55.8″ N, 076°30′59.0″ W.	On or around the 4th of July.
(c) August Safety Zones		
(1) Whiskey Island Paddlefest	Cleveland, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie; Cleveland Harbor, from 41°29′59.5″ N and 081°42′59.3″ W to 41°30′4.4″ N and 081°42′44.5″ W to 41°30′17.3″ N and 081°43′0.6″ W to 41°30′9.4″ N and 081°43′2.0″ W to 41°29′54.9″ N and 081°43′34.4″ W to 41°30′0.1″ N and 081°43′3.1″ W and back to 41°29′59.5″ N and 081°42′59.3″ W (NAD 83).	The 3rd or 4th weekend in August.
(2) D-Day Conneaut	Conneaut, OH. All U.S. waters of Conneaut Township Park, Lake Erie, within an area starting at 41°57.71′ N, 080°34.18′ W, to 41°58.36′ N, 080°34.17′ W, then to 41°58.53′ N, 080°33.55′ W, to 41°58.03′ N, 080°33.72′ W (NAD 83), and returning to the point of origin.	The 3rd weekend in August.
(3) Celebrate Erie Fireworks	Erie, PA. All U.S. waters of Presque Isle Bay within an 800 foot radius of land position 42°08′19.0″ N, 080°05′29.0″ W in Erie, PA.	The 3rd weekend of August.
(4) Thunder on the Niagara Hydroplane Boat Races.	North Tonawanda, NY. All U.S. waters of the Niagara River near the North Grand Island Bridge, encompassed by a line starting at 43°03′32.9″ N, 078°54′46.9″ W to 43°03′14.6″ N, 078°55′16.0″ W then to 43°02′39.7″ N, 078°54′13.1″ W then to 43°02′59.9″ N, 078°53′42.0″ W and returning to the point of origin.	The 2nd weekend of August.
(d) September Safety Zones		
(1) Madison Light Up the Park	Madison Township, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie, within a 210 ft radius of position 41°50′17″ N and 081°02′51″ W (NAD 83).	The 1st weekend in September.
(2) Cleveland National Airshow ...	Cleveland, OH. All U.S. waters of Lake Erie and Cleveland Harbor (near Burke Lakefront Airport) from position 41°30′20″ N and 081°42′20″ W to 41°30′50″ N and 081°42′49″ W, to 41°32′09″ N and 081°39′49″ W, to 41°31′53″ N and 081°39′24″ W, then return to the original position (NAD 83).	The Wednesday before Labor Day through Labor Day.
(3) Head of the Cuyahoga	Cleveland, OH. All U.S. waters of the Cuyahoga River, between a line drawn perpendicular to the river banks from position 41°29′55″ N, 081°42′23″ W (NAD 83) just past the Detroit-Superior Viaduct bridge at MM 1.42 of the Cuyahoga River south to a line drawn perpendicular to the river banks at position 41°28′32″ N, 081°40′16″ W (NAD 83) just south of the Interstate 490 bridge at MM 4.79 of the Cuyahoga River.	The 3rd weekend in September.

[1] All coordinates listed in Table 165.929 reference Datum NAD 1983.
[2] As noted in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the enforcement dates and times for each of the listed safety zones are subject to change, and will be published in a Notice of Enforcement prior to the event.

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Joseph S. Dufresne,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Buffalo.

[FR Doc. 2018–11872 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2018–0157]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone for Fireworks Display; Severn River, Sherwood Forest, MD

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain waters of the Severn River. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on the navigable waters of the Severn River at Sherwood Forest, MD, during a fireworks display on July 3, 2018 (with alternate date of July 6, 2018). This action will prohibit persons and vessels from entering the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8:30 p.m. on July 3, 2018, through 10 p.m. on July 6, 2018.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2018–0157 in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Mr. Ronald Houck, Sector Maryland-National Capital Region Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 410–576–2674, email *Ronald.L.Houck@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

On January 16, 2018, the Sherwood Forest Club, Inc. of Sherwood Forest, MD, notified the Coast Guard that from 9:20 p.m. to 9:50 p.m. on July 3, 2018, it will be conducting a fireworks display launched from the end of the Sherwood Forest Club main pier, located adjacent to the Severn River, approximately 200 yards east of Brewer Pond in Sherwood Forest, MD. In response, on April 4, 2018, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled ''Safety Zone for Fireworks Display; Severn River, Sherwood Forest, MD'' (83 FR 14384). There we stated why we were issuing the NPRM, and invited comments on our proposed regulatory action related to this fireworks display. During the comment period that ended May 4, 2018, we received 2 comments.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231. The Captain of the Port Baltimore (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the fireworks to be used in the July 3, 2018, display will be a safety concern for anyone in the Severn River near the fireworks discharge site. The purpose of this rule is to ensure safety of vessels and the navigable waters in the safety zone before, during, and after the scheduled event.

IV. Discussion of Comments, Changes, and the Rule

As noted above, we received two comments on our NPRM published April 4, 2018. Both comments provided support of this rulemaking. There are no substantive changes in the regulatory text of this rule from the proposed rule in the NPRM.

This rule establishes a safety zone that will be enforced from 8:30 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. on July 3, 2018, and if necessary due to inclement weather, from 8:30 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. on July 6, 2018. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters of the Severn River, within 150 yards of a fireworks discharge site located at the end of Sherwood Forest Club main pier in approximate position latitude 39°01′54.0″ N, longitude 076°32′41.8″ W, located at Sherwood Forest, MD. The duration of the zone is intended to ensure the safety of life on these navigable waters before, during, and after the scheduled 9:20 p.m. fireworks display. While the zone is being enforced, no vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative. To request permission to transit the area, the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region and or designated representatives can be contacted at telephone number 410–576–2693 or on marine band radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). The Coast Guard vessels enforcing this section can be contacted on marine band radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). Upon being hailed by a U.S. Coast Guard vessel, or other Federal, State, or local agency vessel, by siren, radio, flashing light, or other means, the operator of a vessel must proceed as directed. If permission is granted to enter the safety zone, all persons and vessels must comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region or designated representative and proceed as directed while within the zone.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This rule has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, duration, and time-of-day of the safety zone. Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around this safety zone, which would impact a small designated area of the Severn River for 2 hours during the evening when vessel traffic is normally low. The Coast Guard will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF–FM marine band radio channel 16 to provide information about the safety zone.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard received no comments from the Small Business Administration on this rulemaking. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant

economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), 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 involves a safety zone lasting 2 hours that would prohibit vessel movement within a portion of the Severn River. 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. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

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: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T05–0157 to read as follows:

§ 165.T05–0157 Safety Zone for Fireworks Display; Severn River, Sherwood Forest, MD.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters of the Severn River, within 150 yards of a fireworks discharge site located at the end of Sherwood Forest Club main pier in approximate position latitude 39°01′54.0″ N, longitude 076°32′41.8″ W, located at Sherwood Forest, MD. All coordinates refer to datum NAD 1983.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

(1) *Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region* means the Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Maryland-National Capital Region.

(2) *Designated representative* means any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer who has been authorized by the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region to assist in enforcement of the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Regulations.* The general safety zone regulations found in 33 CFR part 165, subpart C apply to the safety zone created by this section.

(1) All persons are required to comply with the general regulations governing safety zones found in 33 CFR 165.23.

(2) Entry into or remaining in this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region. All vessels underway within this safety zone at the time it is implemented are to depart the zone.

(3) Persons desiring to transit the area of the safety zone shall obtain authorization from the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region or designated representative. To request permission to transit the area, the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region and or designated representatives can be contacted at telephone number 410–576–2693 or on marine band radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). The Coast Guard vessels enforcing this section can be contacted on marine band radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). Upon being hailed by a U.S. Coast Guard vessel, or other Federal, State, or local agency vessel, by

siren, radio, flashing light, or other means, the operator of a vessel shall proceed as directed. If permission is granted to enter the safety zone, all persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region or designated representative and proceed as directed while within the zone.

(4) *Enforcement officials.* The U.S. Coast Guard may be assisted in the patrol and enforcement of the zone by Federal, State, and local agencies.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on July 3, 2018, and if necessary due to inclement weather, from 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on July 6, 2018.

Dated: May 25, 2018.

Joseph B. Loring,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region.

[FR Doc. 2018–11877 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2018–0469]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Thunder Over Toledo Fireworks, Maumee River, Toledo, OH

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone in the Captain of the Port Detroit Zone on the Maumee River in the vicinity of Toledo, Ohio. This Zone is intended to restrict vessels from portions of the Maumee River for the Thunder over Toledo Fireworks Display. Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering into, transiting through, or anchoring within this safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit, or his designated representative. This temporary safety zone is necessary to protect spectators and vessels from the hazards associated with fireworks displays.

DATES: This regulation is effective from 9 p.m. on July 4, 2018 until 10:30 p.m. on July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Documents mentioned in this preamble are part of docket USCG–2018–0469. To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* type the docket number in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rulemaking.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary rule, call or email MST1 Ryan Erpelding, Waterways Department, Marine Safety Unit Toledo, Coast Guard; telephone (419) 418–6037, email *Ryan.G.Erpelding@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Acronyms

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary final rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule. The event sponsor notified the Coast Guard with insufficient time to accommodate the comment period. Thus, delaying the effective date of this rule to wait for the comment period to run would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because it would prevent the Captain of the Port Detroit from keeping the public safe from the hazards associated with a maritime fireworks displays.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Waiting for a 30-day effective period to run is impracticable and contrary to the public interest for the reasons discussed in the preceding paragraph.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231. The Captain of the Port Detroit (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with fireworks displays starting after 9:45 p.m. on July 4, 2018 will be a safety concern for anyone within an 800 foot radius of the launch site. The likely combination of recreational vessels, darkness punctuated by bright flashes of light, and fireworks debris falling into the water presents risks of collisions which could result in serious injuries or fatalities. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone during the fireworks display.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone that will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. on July 4, 2018 with a rain date of July 5, 2018 from 9 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. The safety zone will encompass all U.S. navigable waters of the Maumee River within an 800 foot radius of the fireworks launch site located at position 41°38′44.5″ N, 083°31′50.6″ W. All geographic coordinates are North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

The duration of the zone is intended to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in these navigable waters during the fireworks display. Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative. The Captain of the Port, Sector Detroit or his designated representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 (''Regulatory Planning and Review'') and 13563 (''Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review'') direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity. Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. Executive Order 13771 (''Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs''), directs agencies to reduce regulation and control regulatory costs and provides that ''for every one new regulation issued, at least two prior

regulations be identified for elimination, and that the cost of planned regulations be prudently managed and controlled through a budgeting process.''

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not designated this rule a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not reviewed it. As this rule is not a significant regulatory action, this rule is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771. See OMB's Memorandum titled ''Interim Guidance Implementing Section 2 of the Executive Order of January 30, 2017 titled 'Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs' '' (February 2, 2017).

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, and duration of the safety zone. The majority of vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around the safety zone, which will impact only a portion of the Maumee River in Toledo, OH for a 90 minute period of time. Under certain conditions, moreover, vessels may still transit through the safety zone when permitted by the Captain of the Port.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered the impact of this temporary rule on small entities. While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.lD, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), 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 involves a safety zone lasting 90 minutes that will prohibit entry within an 800 foot radius from where a fireworks display will be conducted. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(c) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

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: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T09–0469 to read as follows:

§ 165.T09–0469 Safety Zone; Thunder over Toledo Fireworks, Maumee River, Toledo, OH.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a temporary safety zone: All U.S. navigable waters of the Maumee River within an 800 foot radius of the fireworks launch site located at position 41°38′44.5″ N, 083°31′50.6″ W. All geographic coordinates are North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

(b) *Enforcement period.* This regulation will be enforced from 9 p.m. through 10:30 p.m. on July 4, 2018 with

a rain date of July 5, 2018 from 9 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. The Captain of the Port Detroit, or a designated representative may suspend enforcement of the safety zone at any time.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit, or his designated representative.

(2) This safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative.

(3) The ''designated representative'' of the Captain of the Port Detroit is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port Detroit to act on his behalf. The designated representative of the Captain of the Port Detroit will be aboard either a Coast Guard or Coast Guard Auxiliary vessel. The Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone shall contact the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative to obtain permission to do so.

(5) Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative.

Dated: May 23, 2018.

Jeffrey W. Novak,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Detroit.

[FR Doc. 2018–11907 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2018–0518]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Flagship Niagara's Mariners Ball; Presque Isle Bay, Erie, PA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for navigable waters within a 300-foot radius of the launch site located at Presque Isle Bay, Erie, PA. This safety zone is intended to restrict vessels from portions of the Presque Isle Bay during the Flagship Niagara's Mariners Ball fireworks display. This temporary safety zone is necessary to protect mariners and vessels from the navigational hazards associated with a fireworks display. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9:30 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. on June 2, 2018.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2018–0518 in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email LT Michael Collet, Chief Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 716–843–9322, email *D09-SMB-SECBuffalo-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because the event sponsor did not submit notice to the Coast Guard with sufficient time remaining before the event to publish an NPRM. Delaying the effective date of this rule to wait for a comment period to run would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest by inhibiting the Coast Guard's ability to protect spectators and vessels form the hazards associated with a fireworks display.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because doing so would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Delaying the effective date would be contrary to the rule's objectives of ensuring safety of life on the navigable waters and protection of persons and vessels in vicinity of the fireworks display.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231. The Captain of the Port Buffalo (COTP) has determined that a fireworks display presents significant risks to the public safety and property. Such hazards include premature and accidental detonations, dangerous projectiles, and falling or burning debris. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone while the fireworks display takes place.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone on June 2, 2018, from 9:30 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. The safety zone will encompass all waters of the Presque Isle Bay, Erie, PA contained within 300-foot radius of: 42°08′22.5″ N, 080°05′15.6″ W.

Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative. The Captain of the Port or his designated on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This rule has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the conclusion that this rule is not a significant regulatory action. We anticipate that it will have minimal impact on the economy, will not interfere with other agencies, will not adversely alter the budget of any grant or loan recipients, and will not raise any novel legal or policy issues. The safety zone created by this rule will be relatively small and enforced for a relatively short time. Also, the safety zone has been designed to allow vessels to transit around it. Thus, restrictions on vessel movement within that particular area are expected to be minimal. Under certain conditions, moreover, vessels may still transit through the safety zone when permitted by the Captain of the Port.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), 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 establishes a temporary 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. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

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: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T09–0518 to read as follows:

§ 165.T09–0518 Safety Zone; Flagship Niagara's Mariners Ball; Presque Isle Bay, Erie, PA.

(a) *Location.* The safety zone will encompass all waters of the Presque Isle Bay, Erie, PA contained within a 300-foot radius of: 42°08′22.5″ N, 080°05′15.6″ W.

(b) *Enforcement period.* This regulation will be enforced from 9:30 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. on June 2, 2018.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative.

(2) This safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative.

(3) The ''on-scene representative'' of the Captain of the Port Buffalo is any

Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port Buffalo to act on his behalf.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his on-scene representative to obtain permission to do so. The Captain of the Port Buffalo or his on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Buffalo, or his on-scene representative.

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Joseph S. Dufresne,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Buffalo.

[FR Doc. 2018–11857 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 161222999–7413–01]

RIN 0648–XG222

Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of the West Coast Commercial and Recreational Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #1

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

ACTION: Modification of fishing seasons.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces one inseason action in the ocean salmon fisheries. This inseason action modified the commercial and recreational salmon fisheries in the area from Cape Falcon, OR, to Pigeon Point, CA.

DATES: The effective date for the inseason action is set out in this document under the heading Inseason Action.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peggy Mundy at 206–526–4323.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In the 2017 annual management measures for ocean salmon fisheries (82 FR 19630, April 28, 2017), NMFS announced management measures for the commercial and recreational fisheries in the area from the U.S./Canada border to the U.S./Mexico border, beginning May 1, 2017, through April 30, 2018. NMFS is authorized to implement inseason management actions to modify fishing seasons and quotas as necessary to provide fishing opportunity while meeting management objectives for the affected species (50 CFR 660.409). Inseason actions in the salmon fishery may be taken directly by NMFS (50 CFR 660.409(a)—Fixed inseason management provisions) or upon consultation with the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the appropriate State Directors (50 CFR 660.409(b)—Flexible inseason management provisions). The state management agencies that participated in the consultations described in this document were: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).

Management of the salmon fisheries is generally divided into two geographic areas: North of Cape Falcon (U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR) and south of Cape Falcon (Cape Falcon, OR, to the U.S./Mexico border). The inseason action reported in this document affected fisheries south of Cape Falcon.

Inseason Action

Inseason Action #1

Description of action: Inseason action #1 cancelled specific commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries south of Cape Falcon, OR, that were previously scheduled to open in March and April 2018 (82 FR 19630, April 28, 2017). The fisheries that were cancelled were:

—Commercial fishery from Cape Falcon, OR, to Florence South Jetty, OR, previously scheduled to open March 15, 2018;

—Commercial fishery from Florence South Jetty, OR, to Humbug Mountain, OR, previously scheduled to open March 15, 2018;

—Commercial fishery from Humbug Mountain, OR, to the Oregon/California border (Oregon Klamath Management Zone), previously scheduled to open March 15, 2018;

—Commercial fishery from Horse Mountain, CA, to Point Arena, CA, previously scheduled to open April 16–30, 2018;

—Recreational fishery from Horse Mountain, CA, to Point Arena, CA, previously scheduled to open April 7, 2018; and

—Recreational fishery from Point Arena, CA, to Pigeon Point, CA, previously scheduled to open April 7, 2018.

Effective dates: Inseason action #1 took effect on March 13, 2018, and remained in effect through April 30, 2018.

Reason and authorization for the action: The purpose of this action was to limit fishery impacts on Klamath River fall-run Chinook salmon (KRFC) and Sacramento River fall-run Chinook salmon (SRFC). Both stocks failed to achieve their conservation objectives in 2017 and currently meet the status determination criteria identified in the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan for being overfished. Therefore, the states of Oregon and California recommended cancelling the fisheries described above. The West Coast Regional Administrator (RA) considered the spawning escapement and abundance history for KRFC and SRFC, the stocks' 2018 abundance forecasts, and projected fishery impacts on these stocks in 2018, and determined that this inseason action was necessary to meet conservation and management objectives for these stocks. Inseason actions to modify quotas or fishing seasons are authorized by 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(i).

Consultation date and participants: Consultation on inseason action #1 occurred on March 13, 2018. Representatives from NMFS, ODFW, CDFW, and the Council participated in this consultation.

All other restrictions and regulations remain in effect as announced for the 2017 ocean salmon fisheries and 2018 salmon fisheries opening prior to May 1, 2018 (82 FR 19631, April 28, 2017) and as modified by prior inseason actions.

The RA determined that the best available information indicated that Chinook salmon abundance forecasts and expected fishery effort in 2018 supported the above inseason action recommended by the states of Oregon and California. The states manage the fisheries in state waters adjacent to the areas of the U.S. exclusive economic zone consistent with these federal actions. As provided by the inseason notice procedures of 50 CFR 660.411, actual notice of the described regulatory action was given, prior to the time the action was effective, by telephone hotline numbers 206–526–6667 and 800–662–9825, and by U.S. Coast Guard Notice to Mariners broadcasts on Channel 16 VHF–FM and 2182 kHz.

Classification

NOAA's Assistant Administrator (AA) for NMFS, finds that good cause exists for this notification to be issued without affording prior notice and opportunity for public comment under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) because such notification would be impracticable. As previously noted, actual notice of the regulatory

action was provided to fishers through telephone hotline and radio notification. This action complies with the requirements of the annual management measures for ocean salmon fisheries (82 FR 19631, April 28, 2017), the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), and regulations implementing the FMP, 50 CFR 660.409 and 660.411. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment was impracticable because NMFS and the state agencies had insufficient time to provide for prior notice and the opportunity for public comment between the time Chinook salmon catch and effort projections and abundance forecasts were developed and fisheries impacts were calculated, and the time the fishery modifications had to be implemented in order to ensure that fisheries are managed based on the best available scientific information, ensuring that conservation objectives and limits for impacts to salmon species listed under the Endangered Species Act are not exceeded. The AA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness required under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), as a delay in effectiveness of this action would allow fishing at levels inconsistent with the goals of the FMP and the current management measures.

This action is authorized by 50 CFR 660.409 and 660.411 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Jennifer M. Wallace,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–11883 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 83, No. 107
Monday, June 4, 2018

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Part 701

RIN 3133–AE84

Payday Alternative Loans

AGENCY: National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The NCUA Board (the Board) is proposing to amend the NCUA's general lending rule to provide federal credit unions (FCUs) with an additional option to offer payday alternative loans (PALs). This proposal would *not* replace the current PALs rule (PALs I). Rather, it would be an alternative option, with different terms and conditions, for FCUs to offer PALs to their members. Specifically, this proposal (PALs II) would differ from PALs I by modifying the minimum and maximum amount of the loans, modifying the number of loans a member can receive in a rolling six-month period, eliminating the minimum membership requirement, and increasing the maximum maturity for these loans. The Board is proposing to incorporate all other requirements of PALs I into PALs II. The Board is also soliciting comments from interested stakeholders on the possibility of creating a third PALs loan program (PALs III), which could include different fee structures, loan features, maturities, and loan amounts.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 3, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods (Please send comments by one method only):

- *NCUA Website: http://www.ncua.gov/news/proposed_regs/proposed_regs.html.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Email:* Address to *regcomments@ncua.gov.* Include ''[Your name] Comments on Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (PALs II)'' in the email subject line.
- *Fax:* (703) 518–6319. Use the subject line described above for email.
- *Mail:* Address to Gerard Poliquin, Secretary of the Board, National Credit Union Administration, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314–3428.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Same as mail address.

Public inspection: All public comments are available on the agency's website at *http://www.ncua.gov/RegulationsOpinionsLaws/comments* as submitted, except as may not be possible for technical reasons. Public comments will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information. Paper copies of comments may be inspected in the NCUA's law library, at 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, by appointment weekdays between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. To make an appointment, call (703) 518–6540 or send an email to *OGCMail@ncua.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha Ninichuk, Director, Office of Credit Union Resources and Expansion; Matthew Biliouris, Director, Office of Consumer Financial Protection; or Justin M. Anderson, Senior Staff Attorney, Office of General Counsel, at the above address or telephone: (703) 518–1581 (Ms. Ninichuk), (703) 518–1140 (Mr. Biliouris), or (703) 518–6556 (Mr. Anderson).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background
II. PALs II
III. Request for Comment—Additional Alternatives
IV. Regulatory Procedures

I. Background

A. The PALs Rule and Payday Lending Industry

On September 16, 2010, the Board amended its general lending rule to enable FCUs to offer PALs loans as an alternative to predatory payday loans.[1] The Board intended to provide a regulatory framework so FCUs could be a viable alternative to high-cost payday lenders. The final rule permitted FCUs to charge a higher rate of interest for this type of loan if FCUs met certain conditions.

The term ''payday loan'' generally refers to a short-term loan with a relatively small principal amount that is intended to cover a borrower's expenses until his or her next payday, when the loan is to be repaid in full.[2] Historically, these loans often have been made by lenders who charge high fees and sometimes engage in predatory lending practices. While some payday loan borrowers use these loans sparingly, many other borrowers find themselves in cycles where their loans ''roll over'' repeatedly, incurring even higher fees. Often, these borrowers are unable to break free from an unhealthy dependence on payday loans. While data on payday lending is incomplete, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) estimates that in 2015 the revenue for the traditional payday lending industry was $3.6 billion and loan volume was approximately $23.6 billion in new loans per year.[3]

B. PALs I

PALs I's current regulatory framework permits an FCU to charge an interest rate for PALs loans that is 1000 basis points above the general interest rate set by the Board for non-PALs loans, provided the FCU is making a closed-end loan [4] with the following conditions:

(1) The principal of the loan is not less than $200 or more than $1000;

(2) The loan has a minimum maturity term of one month and a maximum maturity term of six months;

(3) The FCU does not make more than three PALs loans in any rolling six-month period to any one borrower and makes no more than one PALs loan at a time to a borrower;

(4) The FCU must not roll over any PALs loan. The prohibition against roll-overs, however, does not apply to an extension of the loan term within the maximum loan term permitted by the rule, provided the FCU does not charge any additional fees or extend any new credit.

(5) The FCU fully amortizes the loan;

(6) The FCU sets a minimum length of membership requirement of at least one month;

(7) The FCU charges an application fee to all members applying for a new

[1] 75 FR 58285 (Sept. 24, 2010). At the time, these loans were referred to as short-term, small amount loans.

[2] NCUA Letter to Federal Credit Unions, 09–FCU–05 (July 2009).

[3] 81 FR 47863, 47870 (July 22, 2016).

[4] 12 CFR 1026.2(a)(10).

loan that reflects the actual costs associated with processing the application, but in no case may the application fee exceed $20; and

(8) The FCU includes, in its written lending policies, a limit on the aggregate dollar amount of loans made under § 701.21(c)(7)(iii) of a maximum of 20% of net worth and implements appropriate underwriting guidelines to minimize risk; for example, requiring a borrower to verify employment by producing at least two recent pay stubs.[5]

PALs I also includes a best practices section, which discusses topics to help ensure the product remains viable for the FCU and responsible for the borrower.[6] The best practices section provides an FCU with guidance on implementing a PALs program, including: Program features, underwriting, and risk avoidance.

C. 2012 Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR)

In the 2010 PALs I rulemaking, the Board indicated that, after one year, it would review the PALs loan data collected on the 5300 call reports and reevaluate the requirements of the rule.[7] After conducting that review, the Board, at its September 2012 meeting, issued an ANPR seeking comments on specific aspects of PALs I, including the permissible application fee, interest rate, loan amounts, loan maturities, membership requirement, and the cap on the amount of loans made by an FCU. The Board also asked commenters to describe any payday alternative loan programs they were offering outside of PALs I.

In response, the Board received 27 comment letters from trade organizations, state credit union leagues, private citizens, consumer advocacy groups, a federal agency, lending networks, and FCUs. Generally, almost all of the commenters suggested at least one change to PALs I. There was, however, no general consensus among the commenters as to which aspects of the rule the Board should amend. The Board chose, at that time, not to undertake any changes to PALs I.

D. Evaluation of Data—Current Situation

On the December 31, 2017, 5300 call report, 518 FCUs reported offering PALs loans. They reported 190,723 outstanding loans with an aggregate balance of $132.4 million. These figures represent a significant increase from 2012 when the Board issued the ANPR discussed above. Based on the 2012 5300 call report, approximately 386 FCUs offered PALs loans, totaling 38,749 PALs loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of approximately $13.5 million.[8]

E. Justification and Rationale

The Board has recently revisited PALs I and the trends in PALs loans data, as presented above. The data shows a significant increase in the total dollar amount of PALs loans outstanding, but only a modest increase in the number of FCUs offering these loans. The Board wants to ensure that all FCUs that are interested in offering PALs loans are able to do so. The terms of PALs II loans are more flexible and the product is potentially more profitable for FCUs, which should increase interest. The Board notes that PALs II would not replace PALs I. Rather, PALs II would be an additional option FCUs could choose in making PALs loans to their members. An FCU could choose to make PALs I loans, PALs II loans, or both.

II. Proposed Rule

As noted above, PALs II will incorporate many of the features of PALs I, but will provide additional flexibility for FCUs in the areas of loan amount, membership requirement, loan term, and number of loans permitted. The Board notes, however, that PALs I loans and PALs II loans are distinct products that must satisfy all of the regulatory conditions applicable to the particular type of loan in order to be classified as such. For example, a $300 loan with a six-month maturity made to a person who has been a member for two-weeks is a PALs II loan because it meets all of the requirements for a PALs II loan, but it is not a PALs I loan because it does not meet the membership requirement of PALs I. As discussed below, this distinction is critical as it has implications for compliance with the CFPB's regulations. Of course, a loan that does not satisfy all of the conditions of either PALs I or PALs II is neither a PALs I nor a PALs II loan.

A. Features Incorporated From PALs I

The Board is proposing to incorporate the following features from PALs I into PALs II. These features achieve a balance between consumer protection and safety and soundness for FCUs.

1. *Permissible interest rate.* The permissible interest rate for a loan under PALs II will be 1000 basis points above the established general interest rate ceiling, as set by the Board.

2. *Loan structure.* A PALs II loan must be a closed-end loan.

3. *Permissible fees.* An FCU may charge an application fee, provided it charges the fee to all members applying for a new loan and the fee reflects the actual costs associated with processing the application, but in no case may the application fee exceed $20.

4. *Rollovers.* An FCU may not roll over any PALs II loan, but it may extend the loan term up to the maximum 12 months permitted by the rule, if the loan was made with a lesser loan term, provided the FCU does not charge any additional fees or extend any new credit.

5. *Aggregate lending cap.* An FCU making PALs II loans must include in its written lending policies a limit on the aggregate dollar amount of loans made under this program of a maximum of 20% of net worth and implement appropriate underwriting guidelines to minimize risk.

6. *Amortization.* An FCU must amortize all PALs II loans and may not include balloon payments.

B. Features Unique to PALs II

For the reasons discussed in each of the subsections below, the Board is proposing PALs II with certain features different from PALs I. The Board believes the different features in PALs II will encourage additional FCUs to offer PALs II loans as an alternative to predatory payday loans. In addition, these different features will help FCUs meet the specific demands of certain payday loan borrowers that may not be met by PALs I and provide borrowers with a safer, less expensive alternative to traditional payday loans.

1. *Loan Amount.* The Board is proposing to permit PALs II loans in amounts up to $2,000, which is significantly higher than PALs I loans. Also, PALs II would eliminate the minimum loan amount that is part of the PALs I program. The Board believes a higher maximum and no minimum loan amount will allow FCUs to better meet the demands of payday loan borrowers. Further, a higher loan amount may allow some borrowers to consolidate high-priced, traditional payday loans into one less expensive, consumer friendly PALs II loan.

2. *Loan Term.* Corresponding to the increase in permissible loan amount, the Board is proposing a maximum loan term of 12 months. This differs from the six-month maximum loan term for PALs I, and is directly correlated to the requirement that FCUs amortize PALs loans and the proposed higher PALs II loan limit. PALs II loans would retain the PALs I minimum term of one month

[5] 12 CFR 701.21(c)(7)(iii).

[6] *Id.* at § 701.21(c)(7(iii)(B).

[7] 75 FR 58285, 58288 (Sept. 24, 2010).

[8] *Id.* at 2447 (May 5, 2010).

to ensure borrowers have sufficient time to repay their loans and are not subjected to the typical two-week repayment period imposed by most traditional payday lenders. The Board notes that FCUs would be free to choose an appropriate loan term, provided the loan fully amortizes, but encourages FCUs to select loan terms that are in the best financial interests of borrowers.

3. *Membership Requirement.* The Board is proposing to impose no minimum length of membership requirement for a PALs II loan. Conversely, under PALs I, an FCU must set a minimum length of membership requirement of at least one month before lending to a borrower. The Board included the membership requirement in PALs I as a safety measure for FCUs. As noted in the final PALs I rule, the Board believed a minimum membership requirement of one month would build a meaningful relationship between the borrower and the FCU and help reduce the chance of a borrower defaulting on a PALs I loan.[9] While the Board still encourages FCUs to consider a minimum membership requirement, the Board wants to provide FCUs with maximum flexibility to reach as many potential borrowers as possible in a safe and sound manner. Accordingly, PALs II does not impose a minimum length of membership requirement. Allowing FCUs to make loans without a minimum length of membership requirement will permit FCUs to assess their own risk tolerances and make loans to payday loan borrowers who need access to funds immediately and would otherwise turn to traditional payday lenders to meet that need. The Board reminds FCUs, however, that all borrowers must be members of the credit union, regardless of a length of membership requirement.

4. *Number of Loans.* The Board proposes no requirement in PALs II limiting an FCU to making only three PALs loans to a member in a rolling six-month period. This limitation is applicable to PALs I loans and permits FCUs to make one loan at a time to a particular borrower and no more than three in any rolling six-month period to that borrower. The Board proposes to remove the rolling six-month requirement for PALs II to provide maximum flexibility to FCUs to help meet the demand of borrowers in a safe and sound manner. Under this proposal, FCUs would still only be permitted to make one loan at a time to any one borrower, but would be able to make additional loans to that borrower with no time restrictions provided there is only one loan outstanding at a time to that borrower. The Board believes this will better enable FCUs to meet the demands of those borrowers who take out very small loans, repay them rapidly, and need additional loans within a six-month period.

The Board is proposing to create a new subsection in § 701.21(c)(7) that will contain the regulatory text for PALs II. The Board notes that the best practices and guidance that is applicable to the current PALs rule will also apply to PALs II.

C. Compliance With the CFPB's Payday, Vehicle Title, and Certain High-Cost Installment Loans Rule (Payday Loan Rule)

On November 17, 2017, the CFPB passed its Payday Loan Rule, which, among other things, establishes consumer protections for certain credit products and deems certain practices to be abusive and unfair.[10] These abusive and unfair practices include: (1) Failing to reasonably determine that consumers have the ability to repay a loan according to its terms; and (2) attempting to withdraw payments from a consumer's account after two consecutive payments attempts have failed. The Payday Loan Rule also includes registration and record retention requirements.

The Payday Loan Rule provides a ''safe harbor'' for any loan that is made by an FCU in compliance with all of the requirements in 12 CFR 701.21(c)(7)(iii), thereby fully exempting those loans from compliance with the Payday Loan Rule.[11] The Board strongly supported the safe harbor for PAL loans made by FCUs and applauds the CFPB for recognizing that PALs loans made in conformity with 12 CFR 701.21(c)(7)(iii) of the NCUA's regulations are a responsible, safe, and non-abusive alternative to most traditional payday loans. Accordingly, so that FCUs may continue to avail themselves of the safe harbor from the Payday Loan Rule, the Board will maintain the current PALs rule unchanged, as PALs I.

To provide additional flexibility to FCUs, however, the Board is proposing PALs II as an additional option to serve members' needs in the payday lending space. The Board recognizes that PALs II loans will not qualify for the safe harbor from the CFPB's Payday Loan Rule. However, in the Payday Loan Rule, the CFPB also provided a partial exemption for ''alternative loans.'' The CFPB defines ''alternative loans'' as those loans that meet all of the requirements of the NCUA's current PALs rule, except that lenders are not required to have a minimum membership requirement or a limit on the number of loans they can provide to any one borrower in a six-month period.

While PALs II loans, therefore, will not qualify for the safe harbor, these loans can qualify for the alternative loans exemption under particular conditions. Specifically, to qualify as an ''alternative loan'' a PALs II loan must meet all of the requirements of PALs I, except FCUs are not required to have a minimum membership requirement or a restriction on the number of loans provided to a borrower in a six-month period. The Board believes this proposed change will provide FCUs with additional flexibilities while retaining a partial exemption from the CFPB's Payday Loan Rule.

In addition, the Board is also proposing to authorize additional flexibility in PALs II by raising the maximum amount of a permissible loan to $2,000 and increasing the maximum maturity to 12 months. PALs II loans that utilize these additional flexibilities, however, will not qualify for either the safe harbor or the exemption for ''alternative loans.'' The Board believes these additional flexibilities will allow an FCU to make a business decision in crafting a PALs program that takes into account the needs of its members and its ability to comply with the CFPB's Payday Loan Rule.

III. Request for Comment—Additional Alternatives

While the terms of PALs II in this proposal would provide FCUs with additional flexibility to meet the demands of borrowers, the Board is considering issuing an additional alternative PALs rule in the future. Before proposing any additional alternatives, however, the Board requests comment on the need and demand for additional alternatives.

Specifically, the Board s requests comment on whether to include some or all of the features of PALs II in PALs I. This option would make PALs I more flexible, but also would eliminate FCUs' safe harbor from the CFPB's Payday Loan Rule.

Also, the Board is considering creating an additional kind of PALs rule, defined as PALs III, which would be even more flexible than PALs II. Before proposing PALs III, however, the Board requests comment on whether there is demand for such a product, as well as what features and loan structures could be included in PALs III. The Board notes, however, that along with the flexibility of additional features

[9] 75 FR 58285, 58288 (Sept. 24, 2010).

[10] 82 FR 54472 (Nov. 17, 2017).

[11] *Id.* at 54548.

in PALs III, FCUs would be subject to all aspects of the CFPB's Payday Loan Rule.

The Board poses the specific questions below for comment, but invites stakeholders to provide input of any kind on any aspect of a potential PALs III rule.

1. Should the Board propose a third alternative PALs rule and why?

2. Should the Board set the permissible interest rate for PALs III loans above that permitted for other PALs loans? If so, why and what legal justification supports a higher interest rate?

3. Should the Board increase in PALs III the maximum amount an FCU can charge for an application fee above that permitted for other PALs loans?

4. Should the Board allow FCUs to make more than one kind of PALs loan at a time to a borrower?

5. Should the Board set in PALs III the limit on the aggregate dollar amount of loans made above that permitted for other PALs loans?

6. Should the Board eliminate for PALs III the requirement that FCUs implement appropriate underwriting guidelines?

7. Should the Board set for PALs III the maximum loan amount above that permitted for other PALs loans?

8. Should the maturities for PALs III loans be longer than those permitted for other PALs loans?

9. Should the Board permit PALs III to include an open-end loan product?

a. If the Board permits an open-end product,[12] should the Board allow FCUs to charge participation fees, provided the fees are not considered a finance charge under Regulation Z? [13]

b. If the Board permits participation fees on an open-end PALs product, should the Board set a maximum cap on that fee, and, if so, what should the maximum amount be?

10. Should the Board require FCUs to conduct an ability to repay determination in PALs III similar to that required by the CFPB's Payday Loan Rule?

11. Should the Board prohibit FCUs from charging overdraft fees for PALs loan payments drawn against a member's account?

IV. Regulatory Procedures

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires the NCUA to prepare an analysis to describe any significant economic impact a rule may have on a substantial number of small credit unions (those under $100 million in assets). This proposal would provide a limited number of FCUs making PALs loans with additional flexibility to make such loans. The rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small credit unions, and, therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*) (PRA), the NCUA may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. For purposes of the PRA, an information collection may take the form of a reporting, recordkeeping, or a third-party disclosure requirement, referred to as a paperwork burden. The information collection requirements of § 701.21 of NCUA's regulations are assigned OMB control number 3133–0092 and this proposed rule would not impose any new burden.

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 encourages independent regulatory agencies to consider the impact of their actions on state and local interests. In adherence to fundamental federalism principles, the NCUA, an independent regulatory agency as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5), voluntarily complies with the executive order. The proposed rule would not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the connection between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. The NCUA has determined that this proposed rule does not constitute a policy that has federalism implications for purposes of the executive order.

The Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999—Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families

The NCUA has determined that this proposed rule would not affect family well-being within the meaning of section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 (1998).

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 701

Credit unions, Federal credit unions.

By the National Credit Union Administration Board on May 24, 2018.

Gerard Poliquin,

Secretary of the Board.

For the reasons discussed above, the National Credit Union Administration proposes to amend 12 CFR part 701 as set forth below:

PART 701—ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 701 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1752(5), 1755, 1756, 1757, 1759, 1761a, 1761b, 766, 1767, 1782, 1784, 1787, 1789. Section 701.6 is also authorized by 15 U.S.C. 3717. Section 701.31 is also authorized by 15 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.;* 42 U.S.C. 1981 and 3601–3610. Section 701.35 is also authorized by 42 U.S.C. 4311–4312.

■ 2. Amend § 701.21 by
■ a. Redesignating paragraphs (c)(7)(iii)(A)(*4*)(A) and (B) as (c)(7)(iii)(A)(*4)(i)* and *(ii)* respectively.
■ b. Revising the header to paragraph (c)(7)(iii), paragraphs (c)(7)(iii)(A)(*8*) and (c)(7)(iii)(B) and adding paragraph (c)(7)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 701.21 Loans to members and lines of credit to members

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(*7*) * * *

(iii) *Payday alternative loans I (PALs I).*

* * * * *

(A) * * *

(*8*) The Federal credit union includes, in its written lending policies, a limit on the aggregate dollar amount of PALs I and PALs II loans made under this section of a maximum of 20% of net worth and implements appropriate underwriting guidelines to minimize risk; for example, requiring a borrower to verify employment by producing at least two recent pay stubs.

(B) *PALs I Loan Program guidance and best practices.* In developing a successful PALs I loan program, a Federal credit union should consider how the program will help benefit a member's financial well-being while considering the higher degree of risk associated with this type of lending. The guidance and best practices are intended to help Federal credit unions minimize risk and develop a successful program, but are not an exhaustive checklist and do not guarantee a successful program with a low degree of risk.

(*1*) *Program features.* Several features that may increase the success of a PALs I loan program and enhance member

[12] 12 CFR 1026.2(a)(20).

[13] *Id.* at § 1026.4.

benefit include adding a savings component, financial education, reporting of members' payment of PALs I loans to credit bureaus, or electronic loan transactions as part of a PALs I program. In addition, although a Federal credit union cannot require members to authorize a payroll deduction, a Federal credit union should encourage or incentivize members to utilize payroll deduction.

(*2*) *Underwriting.* Federal credit unions need to develop minimum underwriting standards that account for a member's need for quickly available funds, while adhering to principles of responsible lending. Underwriting standards should address required documentation for proof of employment or income, including at least two recent paycheck stubs. Federal credit unions should be able to use a borrower's proof of recurring income as the key criterion in developing standards for maturity lengths and loan amounts so a borrower can manage repayment of the loan. For members with established accounts, Federal credit unions should only need to review a member's account records and proof of recurring income or employment.

(*3*) *Risk avoidance.* Federal credit unions need to consider risk avoidance strategies, including: Requiring members to participate in direct deposit and conducting a thorough evaluation of the Federal credit union's resources and ability to engage in a PALs I loan program.

(iv)(A) *Payday alternative loans II (PALs II).* Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph (c)(7)(ii) of this section, a Federal credit union may charge an interest rate of 1000 basis points above the maximum interest rate as established by the Board, provided the Federal credit union is making a closed-end loan in accordance with the following conditions:

(*1*) The principal of the loan is not more than $2,000;

(*2*) The loan has a minimum maturity term of one month and a maximum maturity term of twelve months;

(*3*) The Federal credit union does not make more than one PALs loan at a time to a borrower;

(*4*) The Federal credit union must not roll-over any PALs II loan;

(*i*) The prohibition against roll-overs does not apply to an extension of the loan term within the maximum loan terms in paragraph (c)(7)(iv)(2)(j)(1)(ii) provided the Federal credit union does not charge any additional fees or extend any new credit.

(*ii*) [Reserved]

(*5*) The Federal credit union fully amortizes the loan;

(*6*) The Federal credit union charges an application fee to all members applying for a new loan that reflects the actual costs associated with processing the application, but in no case may the application fee exceed $20; and

(*7*) The Federal credit union includes, in its written lending policies, a limit on the aggregate dollar amount of PALs I and PALs II loans made under this section of a maximum of 20% of net worth and implements appropriate underwriting guidelines to minimize risk; for example, requiring a borrower to verify employment by producing at least two recent pay stubs.

(B) *PALs II Loan Program guidance and best practices.* The PALs II loan program guidance and best practices are the same as those outlined for PALs I in paragraph (c)(7)(iii)(B) of this section.

[FR Doc. 2018–11591 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2018–0493; Product Identifier 2017–NM–141–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Defense and Space S.A. (Formerly Known as Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A.) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Defense and Space S.A. Model CN–235, CN–235–100, CN–235–200, CN–235–300, and C–295 airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports that cracks were found on the door mechanism actuator shaft assemblies of the nose landing gear (NLG). This proposed AD would require repetitive inspections of the NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assemblies having certain part numbers, and corrective actions if necessary. This proposed AD would also provide an optional terminating action for the repetitive inspections for Model CN–235, CN–235–100, CN–235–200, and CN–235–300 airplanes. We are proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by July 19, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this NPRM, contact Airbus Defense and Space Services/Engineering Support, Avenida de Aragón 404, 28022 Madrid, Spain; telephone +34 91 585 55 84; fax +34 91 585 31 27; email *MTA.TechnicalService@airbus.com.* You may view this referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0493; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations office (telephone 800–647–5527) is in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shahram Daneshmandi, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206–231–3220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

We invite you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2018–0493; Product Identifier 2017–NM–141–AD'' at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this NPRM. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this NPRM based on those comments.

We will post all comments we receive, without change, to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information you provide. We will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact we receive about this NPRM.

Discussion

The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2017–0181, dated September 18, 2017 (referred to after this as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or ''the MCAI''), to correct an unsafe condition for all Airbus Defense and Space S.A. Model CN–235, CN–235–100, CN–235–200, CN–235–300, and C–295 airplanes The MCAI states:

> Cracks were reportedly found on nose landing gear (NLG) door actuator shaft assemblies on CN–235 aeroplanes. The subsequent design review determined that combined or multiple rupture of the affected shaft assembly could occur, without this being signalised to the flight crew.
>
> This condition, if not detected and corrected, could lead to an in-flight NLG door opening, possibly resulting in detachment of the affected door, with consequent damage to, or reduced control of, the aeroplane and injury to persons on the ground.
>
> To address this unsafe condition, Airbus Defence & Space (D&S) issued Alert Operators Transmissions AOT–CN235–32–0001 Revision (Rev.) 2 and AOT–C295–32–0001 Rev. 2 to provide inspection instructions.
>
> For the reasons described above, this [EASA] AD requires repetitive detailed (DET) or special detailed [rototest] inspections of the NLG door actuator shaft assembly, as applicable, and, depending on findings, corrective actions [including replacement of any cracked component, or cracked NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assembly with a serviceable part]. This [EASA] AD also introduces a modification for CN–235 aeroplanes as (optional) terminating action for the repetitive inspections as required by this [EASA] AD.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0493.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

Airbus Defence and Space has issued Alert Operators Transmission (AOT) AOT–CN235–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; and AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016. This service information describes procedures for inspections for cracking of the door mechanism actuator shaft assemblies of the NLG, and corrective actions. These documents are distinct since they apply to different airplane models.

Airbus Defence and Space has also issued Service Bulletin 235–32–0031C, dated September 22, 2016. This service information describes procedures for modification of the NLG door latching mechanism.

This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination and Requirements of This Proposed AD

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country, and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to our bilateral agreement with the State of Design Authority, we have been notified of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI and service information referenced above. We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all pertinent information and determined an unsafe condition exists and is likely to exist or develop on other products of these same type designs.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this proposed AD affects 14 airplanes of U.S. registry.

We estimate the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Inspections	21 work-hours × $85 per hour = $1,785 per inspection cycle.	$0	$1,785 per inspection cycle.	$24,990 per inspection cycle.

OPTIONAL TERMINATING ACTION

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Modification for Model CN–235 airplanes.	10 work-hours × $85 per hour = $850	$33,626	$34,476

We estimate the following costs to do any necessary replacements that would be required based on the results of the proposed inspections. We have no way of determining the number of aircraft that might need these replacements:

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Replacement	14 work-hours × $85 per hour = $1,190	$18,720	$19,910

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. ''Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs,'' describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in ''Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements.'' Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with

promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

This proposed AD is issued in accordance with authority delegated by the Executive Director, Aircraft Certification Service, as authorized by FAA Order 8000.51C. In accordance with that order, issuance of ADs is normally a function of the Compliance and Airworthiness Division, but during this transition period, the Executive Director has delegated the authority to issue ADs applicable to transport category airplanes to the Director of the System Oversight Division.

Regulatory Findings

We determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this proposed regulation:

1. Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866;

2. Is not a ''significant rule'' under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979);

3. Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska; and

4. Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

Airbus Defense and Space S.A. (Formerly Known as Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A.): Docket No. FAA–2018–0493; Product Identifier 2017–NM–141–AD.

(a) Comments Due Date

We must receive comments by July 19, 2018.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to the Airbus Defense and Space S.A. airplanes identified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this AD, certificated in any category, all manufacturer serial numbers.

(1) Model CN–235, CN–235–100, CN–235–200, and CN–235–300 airplanes.

(2) Model C–295 airplanes.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 52, Doors.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by reports that cracks were found on the door mechanism actuator shaft assemblies of the nose landing gear (NLG). We are issuing this AD to address such cracking, which could lead to an in-flight NLG door opening and possibly result in detachment of the affected door, and consequent damage to, or reduced control of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Definition of Affected NLG Door Mechanism Actuator Shaft Assembly

For the purpose of this AD, an affected NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assembly has part number (P/N) 35–42311–00 or P/N 95–42315–00, depending on airplane model.

(h) Detailed and Rototest Inspections

(1) For any affected NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assembly: Before exceeding 600 flight hours accumulated by any NLG door mechanism lever or cam since new, or within 60 flight hours after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, on the NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assembly with the NLG actuator shaft installed, do a detailed inspection for cracking of all installed NLG door mechanism levers and cams, in accordance with the instructions in Airbus Defence and Space Alert Operators Transmission (AOT) AOT–CN235–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; or AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; as applicable. Repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed those specified in figure 1 to paragraph (h)(1) of this AD, depending on the findings or corrective actions completed, as specified in paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) of this AD, after the previous inspection.

FIGURE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (H)(1) OF THIS AD—REPETITIVE INSPECTION INTERVALS

Findings/corrective action completed (after the previous inspection)	Interval
NLG door vibration observed (during previous flights)	150 flight hours.
No findings	300 flight hours.
Damaged components replaced.	300 flight hours.
NLG door actuator shaft assembly replaced by new assembly.	600 flight hours.

(2) For any affected NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assembly: Before exceeding 1,800 flight hours accumulated by the NLG door shaft of the NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assembly since new, or within 60 flight hours after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, do a rototest or detailed inspection of the NLG door actuator shaft, in accordance with the instructions in Airbus Defence and Space AOT AOT–CN235–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; or AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; as applicable. Repeat the rototest or detailed inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed those specified in figure 2 to paragraph (h)(2) of this AD, depending on the inspection method used during the most recent inspection.

FIGURE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (H)(2) OF THIS AD—REPETITIVE INSPECTION INTERVALS

Inspection method	Interval
Rototest	900 flight hours.
Detailed	600 flight hours.

(i) Corrective Actions

(1) During any detailed inspection required by paragraph (h)(1) of this AD, if any crack with a length of 18 millimeters (mm) (0.709 inches) or more is found, or if there is more than one crack with a length of less than 18 mm (0.709 inch) found, before further flight, replace the cracked component, or replace the NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assembly with a serviceable part, in accordance with the instructions of Airbus Defence and Space AOT AOT–CN235–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; or AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; as applicable.

(2) During any detailed inspection required by paragraph (h)(1) of this AD, if a single crack with a length of less than 18 mm (0.709 inch) is found, within 5 flight cycles after the detailed inspection when the crack was found, replace any cracked component, or replace the NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assembly with a serviceable part, in accordance with the instructions of Airbus Defence and Space AOT AOT–CN235–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; or AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; as applicable.

(3) During any detailed or rototest inspection required by paragraph (h)(2) of this AD, if any crack is found, before further flight, replace the NLG door mechanism actuator shaft with a serviceable part, in accordance with the instructions of Airbus Defence and Space AOT AOT–CN235–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; or AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; as applicable.

(j) Replacement not Terminating Action

Accomplishment of any corrective action on an airplane, as required by paragraph (i)(1), (i)(2), or (i)(3) of this AD, as applicable, is not terminating action for the repetitive detailed or rototest inspections required by paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2) of this AD, for that airplane.

(k) Optional Terminating Action

For Model CN–235, CN–235–100, CN–235–200, and CN–235–300 airplanes: Modification of the NLG door latching mechanism, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Airbus Defence and Space Service Bulletin SB–235–32–0031C, dated September 22, 2016, is terminating action for the repetitive inspections required by paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2) of this AD, for that airplane.

(l) Parts Installation Limitation

As of the effective date of this AD, installation of an NLG door mechanism actuator shaft assembly having P/N 35–42311–00 or P/N 95–42315–00, or any of its components, is allowed, provided that the part is new; or provided that the assembly or the components, as applicable, has passed an inspection; in accordance with the instructions of Airbus Space and Defence AOT AOT–CN235–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; or AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; as applicable.

(m) Reporting Not Required

Although Airbus Space and Defence AOT AOT–CN235–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; and AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, Revision 2, dated October 26, 2016; both specify to submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not include that requirement.

(n) Credit for Previous Actions

This paragraph provides credit for the initial inspection required by paragraph (h)(1) and (h)(2) of this AD, and the corrective actions required by paragraphs (i)(1), (i)(2), and (i)(3) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using the applicable service information identified in paragraphs (n)(1) through (n)(4) of this AD.

(1) Airbus Space and Defence AOT AOT–CN235–32–0001, dated September 29, 2015.

(2) Airbus Space and Defence AOT AOT–CN235–32–0001, Revision 1, dated February 19, 2016.

(3) Airbus Space and Defence AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, dated September 29, 2015.

(4) Airbus Space and Defence AOT AOT–C295–32–0001, Revision 1, dated February 19, 2016.

(o) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Section, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (p)(2) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *9-ANM-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov.* Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer, the action must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA; or the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA); or Airbus Space and Defense's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(p) Related Information

(1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) EASA AD 2017–0181, dated September 18, 2017, for related information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0493.

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Shahram Daneshmandi, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206–231–3220.

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Airbus Defense and Space Services/Engineering Support, Avenida de Aragón 404, 28022 Madrid, Spain; telephone +34 91 585 55 84; fax +34 91 585 31 27; email *MTA.TechnicalService@airbus.com.* You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on May 23, 2018.

James Cashdollar,

Acting Director, System Oversight Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11699 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2018–0497; Product Identifier 2017–NM–140–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus Model A300 B4–603, B4–620, and B4–622 airplanes; Model A300 F4–605R airplanes; Model A300 C4–605R Variant F airplanes; and Model A300 B4–600R series airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of cracking on the frame (FR) 47 angle fitting. This proposed AD would require, depending on airplane configuration, a modification of certain angle fitting attachment holes, repetitive inspections for cracking of certain holes of the internal lower angle fitting web, certain holes of the internal lower angle fitting horizontal splicing, the aft bottom panel, and the FR47/Rib 1 junction area, and related investigative and corrective actions if necessary. We are proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by July 19, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this NPRM, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EAW, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 44 51; email *account.airworth-eas@airbus.com;* internet *http://www.airbus.com.* You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200

South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0497; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations office (telephone 800–647–5527) is in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206–231–3225.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

We invite you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2018–0497; Product Identifier 2017–NM–140–AD'' at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this NPRM. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this NPRM based on those comments.

We will post all comments we receive, without change, to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information you provide. We will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact we receive about this NPRM.

Discussion

The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2017–0210, dated October 24, 2017 (referred to after this as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or ''the MCAI''), to correct an unsafe condition for certain Airbus Model A300 B4–603, B4–620, and B4–622 airplanes; Model A300 F4–605R airplanes; Model A300 C4–605R Variant F airplanes; and Model A300 B4–600R series airplanes. The MCAI states:

Prompted by cracks found on the Frame (FR) 47 angle fitting, Airbus issued SB [Service Bulletin] A300–57–6049, SB A300–57–6050, and SB A300–57–6086.

These cracks, if not detected and corrected, could affect the structural integrity of the centre wing box (CWB) of the aeroplane.

Consequently, DGAC [Direction Générale de l'Aviation Civile] France published AD 94–241–170, AD 1999–147–279, AD 2000–533–328 and AD F–2004–159 (EASA approval 2004–9779), each AD superseding the previous one, to require repetitive high frequency eddy current (HFEC) rotating probe inspections of the FR47 internal lower angle fitting.

After DGAC France AD F–2004–159 was issued, cracks were reportedly found on the horizontal flange of FR47 internal corner angle fitting during accomplishment of routine maintenance structural inspection and modification in accordance with the instructions of Airbus SB A300–57–6050. Prompted by these findings, Airbus reviewed and amended the inspection programme for the internal lower angle fitting flange (horizontal face).

Consequently, EASA issued AD 2012–0092 [which corresponds to FAA AD 2014–20–18, Amendment 39–17991 (79 FR 65879, November 6, 2014) (''AD 2014–20–18'')], retaining the requirements of DGAC France AD F–2004–159, which was superseded, and requiring additional repetitive inspections of the CWB lower panel through the ultrasonic method and, depending on findings, re-installation of removed fasteners in transition fit instead of interface.

In addition, DGAC France had previously issued AD F–2005–124 (EASA approval 2005–6071) to require the same inspections for A300 F4–608ST aeroplanes, in accordance with Airbus SB A300–57–9001 and SB A300–57–9002.

Following the discovery of numerous cracks during the accomplishment of SB A300–57–6049 and SB A300–57–6089 inspections, Airbus developed in a first step a new (recommended) modification (Airbus SB A300–57–6113) and defined, for post-mod aeroplanes, new inspections, and published SB A300–57–6119, which included new inspection methods (ultrasonic/radiographic) with new inspection thresholds and intervals.

Consequently, EASA issued AD 2016–0198, retaining the requirements of EASA AD 2012–0092, which was superseded, to require repetitive inspections for post-SB A300–57–6113 aeroplanes.

Since EASA AD 2016–0198 was issued, Airbus revised in a second step the inspection programme for A300–600 pre-SB 57–6113 and A300–600ST aeroplanes, reducing inspection thresholds and intervals. At this opportunity, the existing ultrasonic inspection for A300–600 aeroplanes has been added for A300–600ST aeroplanes.

For the reasons described above, this new [EASA] AD retains the requirements of EASA AD 2016–0198 for A300–600 aeroplanes and of DGAC France AD F–2005–124 for A300–600ST aeroplanes, which are both superseded, and requires [modification through cold expansion of certain angle fitting attachment holes and] repetitive inspections [for cracking of certain holes of the internal lower angle fitting web, certain holes of the internal lower angle fitting horizontal splicing, the aft bottom panel, and the FR47/Rib 1 junction area, and applicable related investigative and corrective actions] with new compliance times and intervals. This [EASA] AD is applicable to both A300–600 and A300–600ST aeroplanes * * *.

Related investigative actions include a rotating probe inspection for cracking. Corrective actions include replacing damaged fasteners, reaming and drilling holes, installing the next nominal fastener for oversized bore holes, and repairing cracks. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0497.

Relationship Between Proposed AD and AD 2014–20–18

This NPRM would not supersede AD 2014–20–18. Rather, we have determined that a stand-alone AD would be more appropriate to address the changes in the MCAI. This NPRM would require depending on airplane configuration, a modification of certain angle fitting attachment holes, inspections for cracking of certain holes of the internal lower angle fitting web, certain holes of the internal lower angle fitting horizontal splicing, the aft bottom panel, and the FR47/Rib 1 junction area. Accomplishment of the proposed modification and initial inspections would then terminate all of the requirements of AD 2014–20–18.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

Airbus has issued the following service information.

- Service Bulletin A300–57–6049, Revision 8, dated July 4, 2017. This service information describes procedures for HFEC rotating probe inspections for cracking of certain holes of the internal lower angle fitting web.
- Service Bulletin A300–57–6086, Revision 6, dated July 4, 2017. This service information describes procedures for HFEC rotating probe inspections for cracking of certain holes in the internal lower angle fitting horizontal splicing (left-hand and right-hand sides) and for ultrasonic inspections for cracking of the aft bottom panel.
- Service Bulletin A300–57–6119, Revision 00, dated April 25, 2016. This service information describes procedures for ultrasonic and radiographic inspections for cracking of the FR47/Rib 1 junction area.

This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal

course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination and Requirements of This Proposed AD

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country, and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to our bilateral agreement with the State of Design Authority, we have been notified of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI and service information referenced above. We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all pertinent information and determined an unsafe condition exists and is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this proposed AD affects 65 airplanes of U.S. registry.

We estimate the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Up to 727 work-hours × $85 per hour = Up to $61,795	Up to $3,370	Up to $65,165	Up to $4,235,725 per inspection cycle.

We estimate that it would take about 1 work-hour per product to comply with the proposed reporting requirement in this proposed AD. The average labor rate is $85 per hour. Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of reporting the inspection results on U.S. operators to be $5,525, or $85 per product.

We have received no definitive data that would enable us to provide cost estimates for the on-condition actions specified in this AD.

Paperwork Reduction Act

A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB control number. The control number for the collection of information required by this NPRM is 2120–0056. The paperwork cost associated with this NPRM has been detailed in the Costs of Compliance section of this document and includes time for reviewing instructions, as well as completing and reviewing the collection of information. Therefore, all reporting associated with this NPRM is mandatory. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden and suggestions for reducing the burden should be directed to the FAA at 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20591, ATTN: Information Collection Clearance Officer, AES–200.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. ''Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs,'' describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in ''Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements.'' Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

This proposed AD is issued in accordance with authority delegated by the Executive Director, Aircraft Certification Service, as authorized by FAA Order 8000.51C. In accordance with that order, issuance of ADs is normally a function of the Compliance and Airworthiness Division, but during this transition period, the Executive Director has delegated the authority to issue ADs applicable to transport category airplanes to the Director of the System Oversight Division.

Regulatory Findings

We determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this proposed regulation:

1. Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866;

2. Is not a ''significant rule'' under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979);

3. Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska; and

4. Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

Airbus: Docket No. FAA–2018–0497; Product Identifier 2017–NM–140–AD.

(a) Comments Due Date

We must receive comments by July 19, 2018.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD affects AD 2014–20–18, Amendment 39–17991 (79 FR 65879, November 6, 2014) (''AD 2014–20–18'').

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Model A300 B4–603, A300 B4–620, A300 B4–622, A300 B4–605R, A300 B4–622R, A300 C4–605R Variant F, and A300 F4–605R airplanes, certificated in any category, all manufacturer serial numbers, except airplanes on which Airbus Modification 12171 or 12249 has been embodied in production, or on which Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6069 has been embodied in service.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 57, Wings.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by reports of cracking on the frame (FR) 47 angle fitting. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct cracking of FR47 angle fitting, which could

result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Definitions

For the purposes of this AD, the definitions in paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(6) apply.

(1) Group 1 airplanes are those airplanes on which Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6113, Revision 00, dated April 25, 2016, has not been incorporated as of the effective date of this AD.

(2) Group 2 airplanes are those airplanes on which Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6113, Revision 00, dated April 25, 2016, has been incorporated as of the effective date of this AD.

(3) The average flight time (AFT) for the inspection threshold is defined as the flight hours (FH) divided by the flight cycles (FC), counted from the first flight of the airplane.

(4) The AFT for the inspection interval is defined as the FH divided by the FC, counted from the date of the last inspection required by paragraph (i), (j), (k), or (l) of this AD, as applicable.

(5) For airplanes on which Airbus modification 10155 has been embodied, the thresholds for the inspections required by paragraphs (i), (j), and (k) of this AD are counted from the first flight of the airplane.

(6) For airplanes on which Airbus modification 10155 has not been embodied, the thresholds for the inspections required by paragraphs (i), (j), and (k) of this AD are counted since the date on which Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6050 was embodied on the airplane.

(h) Modification

For all airplanes on which Airbus modification 10155 has not been embodied: Before exceeding 15,100 FC or 38,900 FH, whichever occurs first after first flight of the airplane; or within the ''grace periods'' defined in paragraph 1.B.(4), ''Accomplishment Timescale,'' of Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6050, Revision 3, dated May 31, 2001; whichever occurs later, modify the angle fitting attachment holes of the wing center box by cold expansion, including doing a rotating probe inspection for cracking, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6050, Revision 3, dated May 31, 2001. Where paragraph 1.B.(4), ''Accomplishment Timescale,'' of Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6050, Revision 3, dated May 31, 2001, specifies ''grace periods'' relative to the receipt of the service bulletin, count the ''grace periods'' from December 19, 2005 (the effective date of AD 2005–23–08). If any crack is found during any inspection: Before further flight, repair using a method approved by the Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA; or the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA); or Airbus's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(i) Internal Lower Angle Fitting (Vertical Face) Web Inspections

For Group 1 airplanes: Before exceeding the applicable threshold specified in figure 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD, or within 12 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, do a high frequency eddy current (HFEC) rotating probe inspection for cracking of holes H, I, K, L, M, N, U, V, W, X, and Y of the internal lower angle fitting web (left-hand and right-hand sides), in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6049, Revision 8, dated July 4, 2017. Repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed those specified in figure 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD.

Figure 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD – *Internal lower angle fitting (vertical face) inspections*

AFT	**Compliance Time** (FC or FH, whichever occurs first)	
	Thresholds (see paragraphs (g)(5) and (g)(6) of this AD)	**Intervals**
Greater than 1.5	7,400 FC or 15,950 FH	4,350 FC or 9,450 FH
Equal to or less than 1.5	7,950 FC or 11,950 FH	4,700 FC or 7,100 FH

(j) Internal Lower Angle Fitting (Horizontal Face) Inspections

For Group 1 airplanes: Before exceeding the applicable threshold specified in figure 2 to paragraph (j) of this AD, or within 12 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, do an HFEC rotating probe inspection for cracking of holes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, P, Q, S, and T (adjacent to hole G) of the internal lower angle fitting horizontal splicing (left-hand and right-hand sides), in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6086, Revision 6, dated July 4, 2017. Repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed those specified in figure 2 to paragraph (j) of this AD.

Figure 2 to paragraph (j) of this AD – *Internal lower angle fitting (horizontal face) inspections*

AFT	**Compliance Time** (FC or FH, whichever occurs first)	
	Thresholds (see paragraphs (g)(5) and (g)(6) of this AD)	**Intervals**
Greater than 1.5	6,800 FC or 14,750 FH	6,300 FC or 13,650 FH
Equal to or less than 1.5	7,350 FC or 11,050 FH	6,800 FC or 10,250 FH

(k) Aft Bottom Panel Inspections

For Group 1 airplanes: Before exceeding the applicable thresholds specified in figure 3 to paragraph (k) of this AD, or within 12 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, do an ultrasonic inspection for cracking of the aft bottom panel, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6086, Revision 6, dated July 4, 2017. Repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed those specified in figure 3 to paragraph (k) of this AD.

Figure 3 to paragraph (k) of this AD – *Aft bottom panel inspections*

AFT	**Compliance Time** (FC or FH, whichever occurs first)	
	Thresholds (see paragraphs (g)(5) and (g)(6) of this AD)	**Intervals**
Greater than 1.5	6,800 FC or 14,750 FH	1,400 FC or 3,050 FH
Equal to or less than 1.5	7,350 FC or 11,050 FH	1,500 FC or 2,250 FH

(l) FR47/Rib 1 Junction Area Inspections

For Group 2 airplanes: Before exceeding the applicable thresholds specified in figure 4 to paragraph (l) of this AD, do ultrasonic and radiographic inspections for cracking of the FR47/Rib 1 junction area, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6119, Revision 00, dated April 25, 2016. Repeat the inspections thereafter at intervals not to exceed those specified in figure 4 to paragraph (l) of this AD. Count the threshold compliance times from the date on which Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6113, Revision 00, dated April 25, 2016, was embodied on the airplane.

Figure 4 to paragraph (l) of this AD – *FR47/Rib 1 junction area inspections*

AFT	**Area(s)**	**Compliance time** (FC or FH, whichever occurs first)	
		Thresholds	**Intervals**
Greater than or equal to 1.5	A	9,500 FC or 20,520 FH	2,000 FC or 4,320 FH
	B or C	7,700 FC or 16,690 FH	6,100 FC or 13,170 FH
	D	2,700 FC or 5,990 FH	1,800 FC or 3,930 FH
	E	11,100 FC or 24,110 FH	2,200 FC or 4,830 FH
Less than 1.5	A	10,200 FC or 15,390 FH	2,100 FC or 3,240 FH
	B or C	8,300 FC or 12,520 FH	6,500 FC or 9,880 FH
	D	2,900 FC or 4,490 FH	1,900 FC or 2,900 FH
	E	12,000 FC or 18,080 FH	2,400 FC or 3,620 FH

(m) Related Investigative and Corrective Actions

If, during any inspection required by paragraph (i), (j), (k), or (l) of this AD, any crack is found: Before further flight, accomplish all applicable related investigative and corrective actions in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of the service information specified in paragraphs (m)(1) through (m)(3) of this AD, as applicable. Where the service information specified in paragraphs (m)(1) through (m)(3) of this AD specifies to contact Airbus for instructions, before further flight, obtain instructions approved by the Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus's EASA DOA and accomplish those instructions accordingly. If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(1) If the inspection was done as specified in paragraph (i) of this AD: Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6049, Revision 8, dated July 4, 2017.

(2) If the inspection was done as specified in paragraph (j) or (k) of this AD: Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6086, Revision 6, dated July 4, 2017.

(3) If the inspection was done as specified in paragraph (l) of this AD: Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6119, Revision 00, dated April 25, 2016.

(n) Reporting

At the applicable time specified in paragraph (n)(1) or (n)(2) of this AD: Report the results of the inspections required by paragraphs (i), (j), (k), and (l) of this AD to Airbus Service Bulletin Reporting Online Application on Airbus World (*https://w3.airbus.com/*), or submit the results to Airbus in accordance with the instructions of the applicable service information specified in paragraphs (i), (j), (k), or (l) of this AD. The report must include the inspection results, a description of any discrepancies found, the

airplane serial number, and the number of flight cycles and flight hours on the airplane.

(1) If the inspection was done on or after the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 30 days after the inspection.

(2) If the inspection was done before the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 30 days after the effective date of this AD.

(o) Terminating Action for AD 2014–20–18

Accomplishment of the action required by paragraph (h) of this AD and the initial inspections required by paragraphs (i) and (j), and (k) of this AD terminates all requirements of AD 2014–20–18.

(p) Credit for Previous Actions

This paragraph provides credit for actions specified in paragraph (h) of this AD, if those actions were performed before December 19, 2005 (the effective date of AD 2005–23–08), using Airbus Service Bulletin A300–57–6050, Revision 02, dated February 10, 2000.

(q) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Section, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (r)(2) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *9-ANM-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov.* Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer, the action must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus's EASA DOA. If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(3) *Paperwork Reduction Act Burden Statement:* A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number for this information collection is 2120–0056. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to be approximately 1 work-hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, completing and reviewing the collection of information. All responses to this collection of information are mandatory. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden and suggestions for reducing the burden should be directed to the FAA at: 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20591, Attn: Information Collection Clearance Officer, AES–200.

(4) *Required for Compliance (RC):* Except as required by paragraph (m) of this AD: If any service information contains procedures or tests that are identified as RC, those procedures and tests must be done to comply with this AD; any procedures or tests that are not identified as RC are recommended. Those procedures and tests that are not identified as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the procedures and tests identified as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to procedures or tests identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(r) Related Information

(1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) EASA AD 2017–0210, dated October 24, 2017, for related information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0497.

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206–231–3225.

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EAW, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 44 51; email *account.airworth-eas@airbus.com;* internet *http://www.airbus.com.* You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on May 23, 2018.

James Cashdollar,

Acting Director, System Oversight Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11822 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2018–0498; Product Identifier 2018–NM–013–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus Model A330–200 Freighter series airplanes; Airbus Model A330–200 series airplanes; and Airbus Model A330–300 series airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of Angle of Attack (AOA) blockages not detected by upgraded flight control primary computer (FCPC) software standards. This proposed AD would require upgrading certain FCPCs, which would terminate a certain airplane flight manual revision for certain airplanes. We are proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by July 19, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this NPRM, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EAL, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 45 80; email *airworthiness.A330-A340@airbus.com;* internet *http://www.airbus.com.* You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0498; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations office (telephone 800–647–5527) is in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vladimir Ulyanov, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206–231–3229.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

We invite you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2018–0498; Product Identifier 2018–NM–013–AD'' at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this NPRM. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this NPRM based on those comments.

We will post all comments we receive, without change, to *http://www.regulations.gov*, including any personal information you provide. We will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact we receive about this NPRM.

Discussion

The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA Airworthiness Directive 2017–0246R1, dated April 6, 2018 (referred to after this as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or ''the MCAI''), to correct an unsafe condition for certain Airbus Model A330–200 Freighter series airplanes; Airbus Model A330–200 series airplanes; and Airbus Model A330–300 series airplanes. The MCAI states:

> In 2015, occurrences were reported of multiple Angle of Attack (AOA) blockages. Investigation results indicated the need for AOA monitoring in order to better detect cases of AOA blockage.
>
> This condition, if not corrected, could, under specific circumstances, lead to undue activation of the Alpha protection, possibly resulting in reduced control of the aeroplane.
>
> To address this potential unsafe condition, Airbus developed new FCPC software standards for enhanced AOA monitoring and, consequently, EASA issued AD 2015–0124 (later revised) [related FAA AD 2016–25–30, Amendment 39–18756, (82 FR 1175, January 5, 2017) (''AD 2016–25–30'')] to require these software standard upgrades.
>
> Since EASA AD 2015–0124R3 was issued, it was identified that, for some cases, AOA blockages were not detected by those FCPC software standards. Consequently, new FCPC software standards, as specified in Table 1 of this [EASA] AD, have been developed (Airbus modification (mod) 206412, mod 206413 and mod 206414) to further improve the detection of AOA blockage. Airbus issued Service Bulletin (SB) A330–27–3222 and SB A330–27–3223 to implement these mods on in-service aeroplanes. Consequently, EASA issued AD 2017–0246 to require a software standard upgrade of the three FCPCs, either by modification or replacement.
>
> Since that [EASA] AD was issued, it was determined that the Aircraft Flight Manual (AFM) Emergency Procedure, as previously required by EASA AD 2014–0267–E [related to FAA AD 2014–25–52, Amendment 39–18066,(80 FR 3161, January 22, 2015) (''AD 2014–25–52'')] can also be removed for other AOA sensors and FCPC configurations. This [EASA] AD revises paragraph (2) accordingly, also introducing Table 2 for that purpose.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0498.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

Airbus has issued the following service information:

- Service Bulletin A330–27–3222, dated February 16, 2017.
- Service Bulletin A330–27–3223, dated June 6, 2017.

This service information describes procedures for upgrading (by modification or replacement, as applicable) certain FCPCs. These documents are distinct since they apply to different airplanes in different configurations. This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination and Requirements of This Proposed AD

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country, and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to our bilateral agreement with the State of Design Authority, we have been notified of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI and service information referenced above. We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all pertinent information and determined an unsafe condition exists and is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Related Rulemaking

AD 2014–25–52 applies to all Airbus Model A330–200 Freighter, –200, and –300 series airplanes and Model A340–200, –300, –500, and –600 series airplanes. AD 2014–25–52 requires revising the airplane flight manual to advise the flightcrew of emergency procedures for abnormal Alpha Protection (Alpha Prot). For certain airplanes, accomplishing the actions specified in paragraph (h) of this proposed AD would terminate the AFM requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2014–25–52.

AD 2016–25–30 applies to all Airbus Model A330–200, –200 Freighter, and –300 series airplanes; and Model A340–200, –300, –500, and –600 series airplanes. AD 2016–25–30 requires new FCPC software standards. For certain airplanes, accomplishing the actions specified in paragraph (h) of this proposed AD would terminate the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2016–25–30.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this proposed AD affects 103 airplanes of U.S. registry.

We estimate the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Modification/replacement	3 work-hours × $85 per hour = $255	$0	$255	$26,265

According to the manufacturer, some or all of the costs of this proposed AD may be covered under warranty, thereby reducing the cost impact on affected individuals. We do not control warranty coverage for affected individuals. As a result, we have included all known costs in our cost estimate.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. ''Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs,'' describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in ''Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements.'' Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in

air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

This proposed AD is issued in accordance with authority delegated by the Executive Director, Aircraft Certification Service, as authorized by FAA Order 8000.51C. In accordance with that order, issuance of ADs is normally a function of the Compliance and Airworthiness Division, but during this transition period, the Executive Director has delegated the authority to issue ADs applicable to transport category airplanes to the Director of the System Oversight Division.

Regulatory Findings

We determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this proposed regulation:

1. Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866;

2. Is not a ''significant rule'' under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979);

3. Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska; and

4. Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

Airbus: Docket No. FAA–2018–0498; Product Identifier 2018–NM–013–AD.

(a) Comments Due Date

We must receive comments by July 19, 2018.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD affects AD 2014–25–52, Amendment 39–18066 (80 FR 3161, January 22, 2015) (''AD 2014–25–52'') and AD 2016–25–30, Amendment 39–18756, (82 FR 1175, January 5, 2017) (''AD 2016–25–30'').

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to the airplanes, certificated in any category, identified in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of this AD; all manufacturer serial numbers; equipped with flight control primary computers (FCPCs) having software standard P13/M22 (hardware 2K2), P14/M23 (hardware 2K1) or M23 (hardware 2K0), or earlier standard.

(1) Airbus Model A330–223F and –243F airplanes.

(2) Airbus Model A330–201, –202, –203, –223, and –243 airplanes.

(3) Airbus Model A330–301, –302, –303, –321, –322, –323, –341, –342, and –343 airplanes.

Note 1 to paragraph (c) of this AD: The software standards specified in paragraph (c) of this AD correspond, respectively, to part number (P/N) LA2K2B100DG0000, P/N LA2K1A100DF0000 and P/N LA2K01500AF0000. All affected airplanes should be equipped with this software, as required by AD 2016–25–30.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 27, Flight Controls.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by reports of Angle of Attack (AOA) blockages not detected by upgraded FCPC software standards. We are issuing this AD to prevent Alpha protection activation due to blocked AOA probes, which could result in reduced controllability of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Definition of Groups

Group 1 airplanes are those in pre-mod 206412, pre-mod 206413, or pre-mod 206414 configuration, as applicable. Group 2 airplanes are those in post-mod (206412, 206413, or 206414, as applicable) configuration.

(h) Upgrade Flight Control Primary Computer Software

For Group 1 airplanes: Within 12 months after the effective date of this AD: Upgrade (by modification or replacement, as applicable) the three FCPCs, as specified in table 1 to paragraphs (h) and (k) of this AD, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of the applicable service information specified in table 1 to paragraphs (h) and (k) of this AD.

Table 1 to paragraphs (h) and (k) of this AD – *Software Standard Updates*

Software Standard to be Installed	FCPC Hardware Standard	Applicable Service Bulletin
P15/M24	2K2	Airbus Service Bulletin A330-27-3222, dated February 16, 2017
P16/M25	2K1	Airbus Service Bulletin A330-27-3223, dated June 6, 2017
M25	2K0	Airbus Service Bulletin A330-27-3223, dated June 6, 2017

(i) Terminating Action for Certain Requirements of AD 2014–25–52

For airplanes with an AOA configuration as identified in figure 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD, or as identified in paragraph (m)(2) of AD 2016–12–15, Amendment 39–18564 (81 FR 40160, June 21, 2016) (''AD 2016–12–15''), as applicable: Accomplishing the upgrade required by paragraph (h) of this AD terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2014–25–52, and the airplane flight manual (AFM) procedure required by paragraph (g) of AD 2014–25–52 may be removed from the AFM.

Figure 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD – *AOA Sensor Installation Configurations*

AOA Sensor P/N – Captain	AOA Sensor P/N - First Officer	AOA Sensor P/N - Standby
C16291AB or C16291AA	C16291AB or C16291AA	C16291AB, C16291AA, 0861ED or 0861ED2
Note: For AOA sensor P/N C16291AA, paragraph (j) of AD 2016-12-15 requires detailed inspections and a functional heating test of that sensor.		

(j) Terminating Action for Certain Requirements of AD 2016–25–30

Accomplishment of the actions required by paragraph (h) of this AD terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2016–25–30 for that airplane.

(k) Parts Installation Prohibition

Installation of any software or hardware of a version earlier than the one listed in table 1 to paragraphs (h) and (k) of this AD is prohibited, as required by paragraphs (k)(1) and (k)(2) of this AD, as applicable.

(1) For Group 1 airplanes: After modification of an airplane as required by paragraph (h) of this AD.

(2) For Group 2 airplanes: As of the effective date of this AD.

(l) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (m)(2) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *9-ANM-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov.* Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer, the action must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA; or the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA); or EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(3) *Required for Compliance (RC):* If any service information contains procedures or tests that are identified as RC, those procedures and tests must be done to comply with this AD; any procedures or tests that are not identified as RC are recommended. Those procedures and tests that are not identified as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the procedures and tests identified as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to procedures or tests identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(m) Related Information

(1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) EASA Airworthiness Directive 2017–0246R1, dated April 6, 2018, for related information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0498.

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Vladimir Ulyanov, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206–231–3229.

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EAL, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 45 80; email *airworthiness.A330-A340@airbus.com;* internet *http://www.airbus.com.* You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on May 23, 2018.

James Cashdollar,

Acting Director, System Oversight Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11700 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 892

[Docket No. FDA–2018–N–1553]

Radiology Devices; Reclassification of Medical Image Analyzers

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Proposed order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) is issuing this proposed order to reclassify medical image analyzers applied to mammography breast cancer, ultrasound breast lesions, radiograph lung nodules, and radiograph dental caries detection as postamendments class III (premarket approval) devices (regulated under product code MYN), into class II (special controls), subject to premarket notification. FDA is also identifying the proposed special controls that the Agency believes are necessary to provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. These devices are intended to direct the clinician's attention to portions of an image that may reveal abnormalities during interpretation of patient's radiology images by the clinician. If finalized, this order will reclassify these types of devices from class III to class II and reduce regulatory burdens on industry as these types of devices will no longer be required to submit a premarket approval application (PMA) but can instead submit a less burdensome premarket notification (510(k)) before marketing their device.

DATES: Submit either electronic or written comments on the proposed order by August 3, 2018. Please see section X of this document for the proposed effective date when the new requirements apply and for the proposed effective date of a final order based on this proposed order.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows: Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. Electronic comments must be submitted on or before August 3, 2018. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until midnight Eastern Time at the end of August 3, 2018. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are postmarked or the delivery service acceptance receipt is on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal Rulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- Mail/Hand delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions): Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2018–N–1553 for ''Radiology Devices; Reclassification of Medical Image Analyzers.'' Received comments will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Ochs, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 4312, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–6661, *Robert.Ochs@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background—Regulatory Authorities

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act), as amended, establishes a comprehensive system for the regulation of medical devices intended for human use. Section 513 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c) established three categories (classes) of devices, reflecting the regulatory controls needed to provide reasonable assurance of their safety and effectiveness. The three categories of devices are class I (general controls), class II (special controls), and class III (premarket approval).

Devices that were not in commercial distribution prior to May 28, 1976 (generally referred to as postamendments devices), are automatically classified by section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act into class III without any FDA rulemaking process. Those devices remain in class III and require premarket approval unless, and until, the device is reclassified into class I or II, or FDA issues an order finding the device to be substantially equivalent, in accordance with section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. The Agency determines whether new devices are substantially equivalent to predicate devices by means of premarket notification procedures in section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and 21 CFR part 807.

A postamendments device that has been initially classified in class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act may be reclassified into class I or II under section 513(f)(3) of the FD&C Act. Section 513(f)(3) of the FD&C Act provides that FDA acting by order can reclassify the device into class I or II on its own initiative, or in response to a petition from the manufacturer or importer of the device. To change the classification of the device, the proposed new class must have sufficient regulatory controls to provide a reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use.

Reevaluation of the data previously before the Agency is an appropriate basis for subsequent action where the reevaluation is made in light of newly available regulatory authority (see *Bell* v. *Goddard,* 366 F.2d 177, 181 (7th Cir. 1966); *Ethicon, Inc.* v. *FDA*, 762 F. Supp. 382, 388–391 (D.D.C. 1991)), or in light of changes in ''medical science'' (*Upjohn* v. *Finch,* 422 F.2d 944, 951 (6th Cir. 1970)). Whether data before the Agency are old or new, the ''new information'' to support reclassification

under 513(f)(3) must be ''valid scientific evidence'', as defined in section 513(a)(3) of the FD&C Act and 21 CFR 860.7(c)(2). (See, *e.g., General Medical Co.* v. *FDA,* 770 F.2d 214 (D.C. Cir. 1985); *Contact Lens Mfrs. Assoc.* v. *FDA,* 766 F.2d 592 (DC Cir.1985), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 1062 (1986)). FDA relies upon ''valid scientific evidence'' in the classification process to determine the level of regulation for devices. To be considered in the reclassification process, the ''valid scientific evidence'' upon which the Agency relies must be publicly available. Publicly available information excludes trade secret and/or confidential commercial information, *e.g.,* the contents of a pending PMA (see section 520(c) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360j(c)).

In accordance with section 513(f)(3) of the FD&C Act, the Agency is proposing to reclassify medical image analyzers applied to mammography breast cancer, ultrasound breast lesions, radiograph lung nodules, and radiograph dental caries detection from class III into class II on the basis that there is sufficient information to establish special controls, in addition to general controls, to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Section 510(m) of the FD&C Act provides that a class II device may be exempted from the 510(k) premarket notification requirements, if the Agency determines that premarket notification is not necessary to reasonably assure the safety and effectiveness of the device.

II. Regulatory History of the Devices

This proposed order covers medical image analyzers including computer-assisted/aided detection (CADe) devices for mammography breast cancer, ultrasound breast lesions, radiograph lung nodules, and radiograph dental caries detection that are assigned product code MYN. These postamendments devices are currently regulated as class III devices under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act. FDA has experience reviewing and analyzing data and information for medical image analyzers since premarket approval of the first device for these uses in 1998. On June 26, 1998, the Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) approved the first CADe device included in this reclassification order. In the December 30, 1998, **Federal Register** notice (63 FR 71930), FDA announced a PMA approval order for R2 Technology, Inc. M 1000 Image Checker and the availability of the summary of safety and effectiveness data for the device. Since 1998, 11 devices have received premarket approval for the analysis of several modalities, including mammography, ultrasound, as well as chest and dental radiographs. Based upon our review experience and consistent with the FD&C Act and FDA's regulations, FDA believes that these devices should be reclassified from class III into class II because there is sufficient information to establish special controls that can provide reasonable assurance of the device's safety and effectiveness.

This proposed order does not apply to medical image analyzers/CADe devices currently classified under § 892.2050 (21 CFR 892.2050), *Picture archiving and communication system.* FDA has regulated other CADe devices intended to aid lung nodule and colon polyp detection from computed tomography images as class II devices under § 892.2050, *Picture archiving and communication system* and assigned the following product codes:

- NWE (Colon Computed Tomography System, Computer-Aided Detection);
- OEB (Lung Computed Tomography System, Computer-Aided Detection);
- OMJ (Chest X-Ray Computer Aided Detection).

There have been no recalls for class II CADe devices. As of the date of this proposal, FDA has received three recalls for class III devices and one Medical Device Report (MDR), however, in the past 10 years only one recall for the class III devices has been received due to distribution of the CADe device without PMA approval. None of these recalls were classified as a Class I recall. There were also no MDRs related to either the class III medical image analyzers or class II CADe devices in the past 10 years. This evidence suggests that the safety profiles for existing class III CADe devices are similar to the class II CADe, and consequently that our regulatory controls applied should be similar.

III. Device Description

This proposed order applies to medical image analyzers including CADe devices for mammography breast cancer, ultrasound breast lesions, radiograph lung nodules, and radiograph dental caries detection that are currently regulated as class III devices as postamendment devices. These devices are intended to identify, mark, highlight, or in any other manner direct the clinicians' attention to portions of a radiology image that may reveal abnormalities during interpretation of patient radiology images by the clinicians. These devices incorporate pattern recognition and data analysis capabilities and operate on previously acquired radiology images, including mammography, radiograph, and ultrasound. These devices are not intended to replace the review by a qualified radiologist or to be used for triage. Furthermore, these devices are not intended to recommend diagnosis of any diseases.

IV. Proposed Reclassification

The Radiological Devices Panel (the Panel) convened on March 4–5, 2008 (Ref. 1) and discussed issues relating to how medical image analyzers including CADe devices are used in clinical decisionmaking, how the performance of the devices should be evaluated, and the information needed to determine whether the device provides a reasonable assurance of its safety and effectiveness. Additional discussions were held regarding medical image analyzers for mammography and radiograph applications. Following the 2008 Panel Meeting, FDA convened a second meeting of the Panel on November 18, 2009. The 2009 Panel Meeting was asked to discuss two proposed draft guidances for the evaluation of medical image analyzers and the Agency's regulatory strategy for these devices (Ref. 2). Subsequently, the two draft guidance documents were finalized by FDA and were made public on July 3, 2012 (Refs. 3 and 4). The guidance document entitled ''Clinical Performance Assessment: Considerations for Computer-Assisted Detection Devices Applied to Radiology Images and Radiology Device Data—Premarket Approval (PMA) and Premarket Notification [510(k)] Submissions'' provides guidance regarding clinical performance assessment studies for CADe applied to radiology images and radiology device data. The guidance document entitled ''Computer-Assisted Detection Devices Applied to Radiology Images and Radiology Device Data—Premarket Notification [510(k)] Submissions'' provides guidance regarding premarket notification (510(k)) submissions for CADe applied to radiology images and radiology device data. These guidance documents describe clinical and non-clinical methods to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of CADe devices, including medical image analyzers covered by this proposed order. In addition to the two guidance documents, the Panel's discussion regarding the benefits and risks of medical image analyzers that were discussed at the 2008 and 2009 Panel meetings have been taken into consideration by the Agency when developing the proposed special

controls provided in this proposed order below.

Since publication of these guidance documents, the Agency has gained considerable experience in reviewing medical image analyzers using the methods described in the aforementioned guidance documents. Further, as part CDRH's 2014–2015 strategic priority ''Strike the Right Balance Between Premarket and Postmarket Data Collection,'' a retrospective review of class III devices subject to a PMA was completed to determine whether or not, based on our current understanding of the technology, reclassification may be appropriate. During this retrospective review, FDA determined that sufficient information exists such that the risks of false positive and false negative results, misuse, and device failure can be mitigated, to establish special controls that, together with general controls, can provide a reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of medical image analyzers and therefore proposes these devices be reclassified from class III to class II. On April 29, 2015, FDA published a notice in the **Federal Register** entitled ''Retrospective Review of Premarket Approval Application Devices; Striking the Balance Between Premarket and Postmarket Data Collection'' in which FDA announced plans to consider reclassifying medical image analyzers identified with the MYN product code from class III to class II (80 FR 23798). No adverse comments were received regarding our proposed intent for MYN.

In accordance with section 513(f)(3) of the FD&C Act and 21 CFR part 860, subpart C, FDA is proposing to reclassify postamendments medical image analyzers, including CADe devices for mammography breast cancer, ultrasound breast lesions, radiograph lung nodules, and radiograph dental caries detection, from class III into class II. FDA believes that there is sufficient information to establish special controls, in addition to general controls, that would effectively mitigate the risks to health identified in section V and provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of these devices. Absent the special controls identified in this proposed order, general controls applicable to the device are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

FDA is proposing to create a separate classification regulation for medical image analyzer devices that will be reclassified from class III to II. Under this proposed order, if finalized, the medical image analyzer devices will be identified as a prescription device. As such, the prescription device must satisfy prescription labeling requirements (see § 801.109 (21 CFR 801.109), *Prescription devices*). Prescription devices are exempt from the requirement for adequate directions for use for the layperson under section 502(f)(1) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 352) and § 801.5 (21 CFR 801.5), as long as the conditions of § 801.109 are met. In this proposed order, if finalized, the Agency has identified the special controls under section 513(a)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act that, together with general controls, will provide a reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness for medical image analyzer devices.

Section 510(m) of the FD&C Act provides that FDA may exempt a class II device from the premarket notification requirements under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act, if FDA determines that premarket notification is not necessary to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device. For this type of device, FDA has determined that premarket notification is necessary to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness and, therefore, does not intend to exempt these proposed class II devices from the premarket notification requirements. Persons who intend to market this type of device must submit to FDA a 510(k) and receive clearance prior to marketing the device.

This proposal, if finalized, will decrease regulatory burden on the medical device industry and will reduce private costs and expenditures required to comply with Federal Regulations. Specifically, regulated industry will no longer have to submit a PMA but can instead submit a 510(k) to the Agency for review prior to marketing their device. A 510(k) is a less-burdensome pathway to market a device which typically results in a more timely premarket review compared to a PMA and reduces the regulatory burden on industry in addition to providing more timely access of these types of devices to patients.

V. Risks to Health

From the Panel discussions on March 4–5, 2008, and November 18, 2009, along with the peer-reviewed literature (Refs. 5–8) and FDA's experiences over the years in reviewing submissions for these devices and similar devices, FDA determined the probable risks to health associated with medical image analyzers including CADe devices for mammography breast cancer, ultrasound breast lesions, radiograph lung nodules, and radiograph dental caries detection are as follows: (1) False positive results may result in complications, such as incorrect management of the patient with possible adverse effects, and unnecessary additional radiology imaging and/or invasive procedures, such as biopsy; (2) false negative results could result in complications, including incorrect diagnosis and delay in disease management; (3) the device could be misused to analyze images from an unintended patient population or on images acquired with incompatible imaging hardware or incompatible image acquisition parameters, resulting in possibly lower device performance; (4) the device could be misused by not following the appropriate reading protocol, which may lead to lower sensitivity; and (5) device failure could result in the absence or delay of device output, or incorrect device output, which could likewise lead to inaccurate patient assessment.

VI. Summary of the Reasons for Reclassification

After considering the information above, FDA has determined that all class III medical image analyzers currently approved by FDA should be reclassified into class II on the basis that special controls, in addition to general controls, can be established to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device. FDA believes that the risks to health associated with medical image analyzers applied to mammography breast cancer, ultrasound breast lesions, radiograph lung nodules, and radiograph dental caries detection can be mitigated with special controls and that these mitigations will provide a reasonable assurance of its safety and effectiveness. FDA's reasons for reclassification of these devices are as follows:

- The risk of false positive results and false negative results can be mitigated by demonstrating, through clinical performance assessment (*e.g.,* reader studies), that reader performance improves when using the medical image analyzer. In instances where a medical image analyzer has the same intended use but has different technological characteristics compared to the legally marketed device (predicate), a performance comparison of the predicate and new device evaluating with the same assessment process on the same dataset that is representative of the intended population may be sufficient to demonstrate device safety and effectiveness. The risk of false positive results and false negative results can be further mitigated by special controls that require sufficient information in labeling to provide

detailed instructions for use to the user and inform the user of the expected device performance on a dataset representative of the intended population.

- The risk associated with misuse of the medical image analyzers on an unintended population can be mitigated by specifying in the labeling and indications for use of the device the intended patient population for which the device has been demonstrated to be effective. This risk can be further mitigated by special controls that require informing intended users in the labeling of foreseeable situations in which the device is likely to fail or not to operate at its expected performance level.
- The risk associated with misuse of the medical image analyzer on images acquired from unintended image acquisition hardware or image acquisition parameters can be mitigated by special controls that require including in the device labeling specifications for compatible imaging hardware and imaging protocols.
- The risk resulting from not following the intended reading protocol can be mitigated by including in the labeling the indications for use of the device, by providing adequate instructions for use including a description of the intended reading protocol, and by special controls requiring that the device labeling provide a detailed description of user training that addresses appropriate reading protocols for the device.
- The risk of device failure can be mitigated by requiring design verification and validation testing, and special controls that require device operating instructions. This risk can be further mitigated by special controls that require informing users in the labeling of foreseeable situations in which the device is likely to fail or not to operate at its expected performance level.

VII. Proposed Special Controls

FDA believes that the following special controls, in addition to general controls, are sufficient to mitigate the risks to health described in section V and provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness for these medical image analyzers:

- Design verification and validation must include detailed descriptions of image analysis algorithms, detailed descriptions of study protocols and datasets, results from performance testing demonstrating the device improves reader performance in the intended use population, standalone performance testing protocols and results, and appropriate software documentation. Performance testing ensures that the risk of false positive and false negative results is reduced.
- Labeling for the device must include detailed descriptions of the following: patient population, the intended reading protocol, the intended user and user training, device inputs and outputs, compatible imaging hardware and imaging protocols. In addition, the labeling for the device must also include applicable warnings, limitations, precautions, device operating instructions, and a detailed summary of the performance testing. Detailed instructions for use and expected device performance on a dataset representative of the intended population in labeling helps minimize the risk of false positive and false negative results. Labeling ensures proper use of the device, including warnings to inform users of foreseeable situations in which the device is likely to fail or not to operate at its expected performance level.

Table 1 shows how FDA believes the special controls set forth in the proposed order will mitigate each of the risks to health described in section V.

TABLE 1—RISKS TO HEALTH AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR MEDICAL IMAGE ANALYZERS

Identified risk to health	Mitigation measures/21 CFR section
False positive results	Special controls 1 (21 CFR 892.2070(b)(1)) and 2 (21 CFR 892.2070(b)(2)).
False negative results	Special controls 1 (21 CFR 892.2070(b)(1)) and 2 (21 CFR 892.2070(b)(2)).
Device misuse (analyzing images from an unintended patient population, images acquired with incompatible imaging hardware, or incompatible image acquisition parameters) resulting in possibly lower device performance.	Special control 2 (21 CFR 892.2070(b)(2)).
Device misuse (not following the appropriate reading protocol) which may lead to lower sensitivity.	Special control 2 (21 CFR 892.2070(b)(2)).
Device failure	Special control 2 (21 CFR 892.2070(b)(2)).

In addition, FDA is proposing to limit these devices to prescription use under § 801.109. Prescription devices are exempt from the requirement for adequate directions for use for the layperson under section 502(f)(1) of the FD&C Act and § 801.5, as long as the conditions of § 801.109 are met (referring to 21 U.S.C. 352(f)(1)). Under § 807.81, the device would continue to be subject to 510(k) notification requirements.

If this proposed order is finalized, medical image analyzers including CADe devices for mammography breast cancer, ultrasound breast lesions, radiograph lung nodules, and radiograph dental caries detection will be reclassified into class II. The reclassification will be codified in § 892.2070. FDA believes that adherence to the proposed special controls, in addition to the general controls, is necessary to provide a reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the devices. FDA intends to update the guidance document entitled ''Clinical Performance Assessment: Considerations for Computer-Assisted Detection Devices Applied to Radiology Images and Radiology Device Data—Premarket Approval (PMA) and Premarket Notification [510(k)] Submissions'' to make it consistent with this reclassification upon finalization of this proposed reclassification order.

VIII. Analysis of Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

IX. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

FDA tentatively concludes that this proposed order contains no new collections of information. Therefore, clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520) is not required. This

proposed order refers to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations. These collections of information are subject to review by OMB under the PRA. The collections of information in 21 CFR part 807, subpart E have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120 and the collections of information in 21 CFR part 801 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485.

X. Proposed Effective Date

FDA proposes that any final order based on this proposed order become effective 30 days after its date of publication in the **Federal Register.**

XI. References

The following references are on display in the Dockets Management Staff (see **ADDRESSES**) and are available for viewing by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday; they are also available electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov.* FDA has verified the website addresses, as of the date this document publishes in the **Federal Register**, but websites are subject to change over time.

1. Transcript of the FDA Radiological Devices Panel Meeting, March 4–5, 2008 (available at: *https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfAdvisory/results.cfm?panel=24&searchtype=1&month=0&year=&maxrows=10*).
2. Transcript of the FDA Radiological Devices Panel Meeting, November 18, 2009 (available at: *https://wayback.archive-it.org/7993/20170404002254/https://www.fda.gov/downloads/AdvisoryCommittees/CommitteesMeetingMaterials/MedicalDevices/MedicalDevicesAdvisoryCommittee/RadiologicalDevicesPanel/UCM197419.pdf*).
3. ''Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff—Computer-Assisted Detection Devices Applied to Radiology Images and Radiology Device Data—Premarket Notification [510(k)] Submissions,'' issued July 3, 2012 (*https://www.fda.gov/downloads/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/GuidanceDocuments/cm187294.pdf*).
4. ''Guidance for Industry and FDA Staff—Clinical Performance Assessment: Considerations for Computer-Assisted Detection Devices Applied to Radiology Images and Radiology Device Data—Premarket Approval (PMA) and Premarket Notification [510(k)] Submissions,'' issued July 3, 2012 (*https://www.fda.gov/downloads/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/GuidanceDocuments/ucm187315.pdf*).
5. Dromain, C., B. Boyer, R. Ferré, et al., ''Computed-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) in the Detection of Breast Cancer,'' *European Journal of Radiology,* 82(3): 417–423 (2013).
6. Fenton, J.J., G. Xing, J.G. Elmore, et al., ''Short-Term Outcomes of Screening Mammography Using Computer-Aided Detection: A Population-Based Study of Medicare Enrollees,'' *Annals of Internal Medicine,* 158: 580–587 (2013).
7. Gur, D., J.H. Sumkin, H.E. Rockette, et al., ''Changes in Breast Cancer Detection and Mammography Recall Rates After the Introduction of a Computer-Aided Detection System,'' *Journal of the National Cancer Institute,* 96: 185–190 (2004).
8. Noble M., W. Bruening, S. Uhl, and K. Schoelles, ''Computer-Aided Detection Mammography for Breast Cancer Screening: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis,'' *Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics,* 279(6): 881–90 (2009).

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 892

Radiology devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, it is proposed that 21 CFR part 892 be amended as follows:

PART 892—RADIOLOGY DEVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 892 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Add § 892.2070 to subpart B to read as follows:

§ 892.2070 Medical image analyzer.

(a) *Identification.* Medical image analyzers, including computer-assisted/aided detection (CADe) devices for mammography breast cancer, ultrasound breast lesions, radiograph lung nodules, and radiograph dental caries detection, is a prescription device that is intended to identify, mark, highlight, or in any other manner direct the clinicians' attention to portions of a radiology image that may reveal abnormalities during interpretation of patient radiology images by the clinicians. This device incorporates pattern recognition and data analysis capabilities and operates on previously acquired medical images. This device is not intended to replace the review by a qualified radiologist, and is not intended to be used for triage, or to recommend diagnosis.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) Design verification and validation must include:

(i) A detailed description of the image analysis algorithms including a description of the algorithm inputs and outputs, each major component or block, and algorithm limitations.

(ii) A detailed description of pre-specified performance testing methods and dataset(s) used to assess whether the device will improve reader performance as intended and to characterize the standalone device performance. Performance testing includes one or more standalone tests, side-by-side comparisons, or a reader study, as applicable.

(iii) Results from performance testing that demonstrate that the device improves reader performance in the intended use population when used in accordance with the instructions for use. The performance assessment must be based on appropriate diagnostic accuracy measures (*e.g.,* receiver operator characteristic plot, sensitivity, specificity, predictive value, and diagnostic likelihood ratio). The test dataset must contain a sufficient number of cases from important cohorts (*e.g.,* subsets defined by clinically relevant confounders, effect modifiers, concomitant diseases, and subsets defined by image acquisition characteristics) such that the performance estimates and confidence intervals of the device for these individual subsets can be characterized for the intended use population and imaging equipment.

(iv) Appropriate software documentation (*e.g.,* device hazard analysis; software requirements specification document; software design specification document; traceability analysis; description of verification and validation activities including system level test protocol, pass/fail criteria, and results; and cybersecurity).

(2) Labeling must include the following:

(i) A detailed description of the patient population for which the device is indicated for use.

(ii) A detailed description of the intended reading protocol.

(iii) A detailed description of the intended user and user training that addresses appropriate reading protocols for the device.

(iv) A detailed description of the device inputs and outputs.

(v) A detailed description of compatible imaging hardware and imaging protocols.

(vi) Discussion of warnings, precautions, and limitations must include situations in which the device may fail or may not operate at its expected performance level (*e.g.,* poor image quality or for certain subpopulations), as applicable.

(vii) Device operating instructions.

(viii) A detailed summary of the performance testing, including: test methods, dataset characteristics, results, and a summary of sub-analyses on case distributions stratified by relevant

confounders, such as lesion and organ characteristics, disease stages, and imaging equipment.

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Leslie Kux,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2018–11880 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0073; FRL–9978–92—Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; SC; Regional Haze Plan and Prong 4 (Visibility) for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$, 2010 NO_2, 2010 SO_2, and 2008 Ozone NAAQS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to take the following four actions regarding the South Carolina State Implementation Plan (SIP): Approve the portion of South Carolina's September 5, 2017, SIP submittal seeking to change reliance from the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) for certain regional haze requirements; convert EPA's limited approval/limited disapproval of South Carolina's regional haze plan to a full approval; remove EPA's Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for South Carolina, which replaced reliance on CAIR with reliance on CSAPR to address the deficiencies identified in the limited disapproval of South Carolina's regional haze plan; and convert the conditional approvals of the visibility prong of South Carolina's infrastructure SIP submittals for the 2012 Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$), 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2), and 2008 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to full approvals.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0073 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michele Notarianni, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Ms. Notarianni can be reached by telephone at (404) 562–9031 or via electronic mail at *notarianni.michele@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. Regional Haze Plans and Their Relationship With CAIR and CSAPR

Section 169A(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) requires states to submit regional haze plans that contain such measures as may be necessary to make reasonable progress towards the natural visibility goal, including a requirement that certain categories of existing major stationary sources built between 1962 and 1977 procure, install, and operate Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) as determined by the state. Under the Regional Haze Rule (RHR), states are directed to conduct BART determinations for such ''BART-eligible'' sources that may be anticipated to cause or contribute to any visibility impairment in a Class I area. Rather than requiring source-specific BART controls, states also have the flexibility to adopt an emissions trading program or other alternative program as long as the alternative provides greater reasonable progress towards improving visibility than BART. *See* 40 CFR 51.308(e)(2). EPA provided states with this flexibility in the RHR, adopted in 1999, and further refined the criteria for assessing whether an alternative program provides for greater reasonable progress in two subsequent rulemakings. *See* 64 FR 35714 (July 1, 1999); 70 FR 39104 (July 6, 2005); 71 FR 60612 (October 13, 2006).

EPA demonstrated that CAIR would achieve greater reasonable progress than BART in revisions to the regional haze program made in 2005.[1] *See* 70 FR 39104 (July 6, 2005). In those revisions, EPA amended its regulations to provide that states participating in the CAIR cap-and-trade programs pursuant to an EPA-approved CAIR SIP or states that remain subject to a CAIR FIP need not require affected BART-eligible electric generating units (EGUs) to install, operate, and maintain BART for emissions of SO_2 and nitrogen oxides (NO_X). As a result of EPA's determination that CAIR was ''better-than-BART,'' a number of states in the CAIR region, including South Carolina, relied on the CAIR cap-and-trade programs as an alternative to BART for EGU emissions of SO_2 and NO_X in designing their regional haze plans. These states also relied on CAIR as an element of a long-term strategy (LTS) for achieving their reasonable progress goals (RPGs) for their regional haze programs. However, in 2008, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit) remanded CAIR to EPA without vacatur to preserve the environmental benefits provided by CAIR. *North Carolina* v. *EPA,* 550 F.3d 1176, 1178 (DC Cir. 2008). On August 8, 2011 (76 FR 48208), acting on the D.C. Circuit's remand, EPA promulgated CSAPR to replace CAIR and issued FIPs to implement the rule in CSAPR-subject states.[2] Implementation of CSAPR was scheduled to begin on January 1, 2012, when CSAPR would have superseded the CAIR program.

Due to the D.C. Circuit's 2008 ruling that CAIR was ''fatally flawed'' and its resulting status as a temporary measure following that ruling, EPA could not fully approve regional haze plans to the extent that they relied on CAIR to satisfy the BART requirement and the

[1] CAIR created regional cap-and-trade programs to reduce SO_2 and NO_X emissions in 27 eastern states (and the District of Columbia), including South Carolina, that contributed to downwind nonattainment or interfered with maintenance of the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS or the 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

[2] CSAPR requires 28 eastern states to limit their statewide emissions of SO_2 and/or NO_X in order to mitigate transported air pollution unlawfully impacting other states' ability to attain or maintain four NAAQS: The 1997 ozone NAAQS, the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, and the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The CSAPR emissions limitations are defined in terms of maximum statewide ''budgets'' for emissions of annual SO_2, annual NO_X, and/or ozone-season NO_X by each covered state's large EGUs. The CSAPR state budgets are implemented in two phases of generally increasing stringency, with the Phase 1 budgets applying to emissions in 2015 and 2016 and the Phase 2 budgets applying to emissions in 2017 and later years.

requirement for a LTS sufficient to achieve the state-adopted RPGs. On these grounds, EPA finalized a limited disapproval of South Carolina's regional haze plan on June 7, 2012 (77 FR 33642), and in the same action, promulgated a FIP to replace reliance on CAIR with reliance on CSAPR to address the deficiencies in South Carolina's regional haze plan. EPA finalized a limited approval of South Carolina's regional haze plan on June 28, 2012 (77 FR 38509), as meeting the remaining applicable regional haze requirements set forth in the CAA and the RHR.

In the June 7, 2012, limited disapproval action, EPA also amended the RHR to provide that participation by a state's EGUs in a CSAPR trading program for a given pollutant—either a CSAPR federal trading program implemented through a CSAPR FIP or an integrated CSAPR state trading program implemented through an approved CSAPR SIP revision—qualifies as a BART alternative for those EGUs for that pollutant. *See* 40 CFR 51.308(e)(4). Since EPA promulgated this amendment, numerous states covered by CSAPR have come to rely on the provision through either SIPs or FIPs.[3]

Numerous parties filed petitions for review of CSAPR in the D.C. Circuit, and on August 21, 2012, the court issued its ruling, vacating and remanding CSAPR to EPA and ordering continued implementation of CAIR. *EME Homer City Generation, L.P.* v. *EPA,* 696 F.3d 7, 38 (D.C. Cir. 2012). The D.C. Circuit's vacatur of CSAPR was reversed by the United States Supreme Court on April 29, 2014, and the case was remanded to the D.C. Circuit to resolve remaining issues in accordance with the high court's ruling. *EPA* v. *EME Homer City Generation, L.P.,* 134 S. Ct. 1584 (2014). On remand, the D.C. Circuit affirmed CSAPR in most respects, but invalidated without vacating some of the CSAPR budgets to a number of states. *EME Homer City Generation, L.P.* v. *EPA,* 795 F.3d 118 (D.C. Cir. 2015). The remanded budgets include the Phase 2 SO_2 emissions budgets for Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas and the Phase 2 ozone-season NO_X budgets for 11 states. This litigation ultimately delayed implementation of CSAPR for three years, from January 1, 2012, when CSAPR's cap-and-trade programs were originally scheduled to replace the CAIR cap-and-trade programs, to January 1, 2015. Thus, the rule's Phase 2 budgets that were originally promulgated to begin on January 1, 2014, began on January 1, 2017.

On September 29, 2017 (82 FR 45481), EPA issued a final rule affirming the continued validity of the Agency's 2012 determination that participation in CSAPR meets the RHR's criteria for an alternative to the application of source-specific BART.[4] EPA has determined that changes to CSAPR's geographic scope resulting from the actions EPA has taken or expects to take in response to the D.C. Circuit's budget remand do not affect the continued validity of participation in CSAPR as a BART alternative, because the changes in geographic scope would not have adversely affected the results of the air quality modeling analysis upon which EPA based the 2012 determination. EPA's September 29, 2017, determination was based, in part, on EPA's final action approving a SIP revision from Alabama (81 FR 59869 (August 31, 2016)) adopting Phase 2 annual NO_X and SO_2 budgets equivalent to the federally-developed budgets and on SIP revisions submitted by Georgia and South Carolina to also adopt Phase 2 annual NO_X and SO_2 budgets equivalent to the federally-developed budgets.[5] Since that time, EPA has approved the SIP revisions from Georgia and South Carolina. *See* 82 FR 47930 (October 13, 2017) and 82 FR 47936 (October 13, 2017), respectively.

A portion of South Carolina's September 5, 2017, SIP submittal seeks to correct the deficiencies identified in the June 7, 2012, limited disapproval of its regional haze plan submitted on December 17, 2007, by replacing reliance on CAIR with reliance on CSAPR.[6] EPA is proposing to approve South Carolina's request that EPA amend the State's regional haze plan by replacing its reliance on CAIR with CSAPR. EPA is proposing to approve the regional haze portion of the SIP submittal and amend the SIP accordingly.

B. Infrastructure SIPs

By statute, plans meeting the requirements of sections 110(a)(1) and (2) of the CAA are to be submitted by states within three years (or less, if the Administrator so prescribes) after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS to provide for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the new or revised NAAQS. EPA has historically referred to these SIP submissions made for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) as ''infrastructure SIP'' submissions. Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) require states to address basic SIP elements such as for monitoring, basic program requirements, and legal authority that are designed to assure attainment and maintenance of the newly established or revised NAAQS. More specifically, section 110(a)(1) provides the procedural and timing requirements for infrastructure SIP submissions. Section 110(a)(2) lists specific elements that states must meet for the infrastructure SIP requirements related to a newly established or revised NAAQS. The contents of an infrastructure SIP submission may vary depending upon the data and analytical tools available to the state, as well as the provisions already contained in the state's implementation plan at the time in which the state develops and submits the submission for a new or revised NAAQS.

Section 110(a)(2)(D) has two components: 110(a)(2)(D)(i) and 110(a)(2)(D)(ii). Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) includes four distinct components, commonly referred to as ''prongs,'' that must be addressed in infrastructure SIP submissions. The first two prongs, which are codified in section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), are provisions that prohibit any source or other type of emissions activity in one state from contributing significantly to nonattainment of the NAAQS in another state (prong 1) and from interfering with maintenance of the NAAQS in another state (prong 2). The third and fourth prongs, which are codified in section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II), are provisions that prohibit emissions activity in one state

[3] EPA has promulgated FIPs relying on CSAPR participation for BART purposes for Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia (77 FR at 33654) and Nebraska (77 FR 40150 (July 6, 2012)). EPA has approved SIPs from several states relying on CSAPR participation for BART purposes. *See, e.g.,* 82 FR 47393 (October 12, 2017) for Alabama; 77 FR 34801 (June 12, 2012) for Minnesota; and 77 FR 46952 (August 7, 2012) for Wisconsin.

[4] Legal challenges to this rule are pending. *Nat'l Parks Conservation Ass'n* v. *EPA,* No. 17–1253 (DC Cir. filed November 28, 2017).

[5] EPA proposed to approve the Georgia and South Carolina SIP revisions adopting CSAPR budgets on August 16, 2017 (82 FR 38866), and August 10, 2017 (82 FR 37389), respectively.

[6] On October 13, 2017 (82 FR 47936), EPA approved the portions of the September 5, 2017, SIP submission incorporating into South Carolina's SIP the State's regulations requiring South Carolina EGUs to participate in CSAPR state trading programs for annual NO_X and SO_2 emissions integrated with the CSAPR federal trading programs and thus replacing the corresponding FIP requirements. In the October 13, 2017, action, EPA did not take any action regarding South Carolina's request in this September 5, 2017, SIP submission to revise the State's regional haze plan nor regarding the prong 4 element of the 2008 8-hour ozone, 2010 1-hour NO_2, 2010 1-hour SO_2, and 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

from interfering with measures required to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in another state (prong 3) or from interfering with measures to protect visibility in another state (prong 4). Section 110(a)(2)(D)(ii) requires SIPs to include provisions ensuring compliance with sections 115 and 126 of the Act, relating to interstate and international pollution abatement.

Through this action, EPA is proposing to convert the conditional approvals of the prong 4 portions of South Carolina's infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2008 8-hour Ozone, 2010 1-hour NO_2, 2010 1-hour SO_2, and 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS to full approvals, as discussed in section III of this notice.[7] All other applicable infrastructure SIP requirements for these SIP submissions have been or will be addressed in separate rulemakings. A brief background regarding the NAAQS relevant to this proposal is provided below. For comprehensive information on these NAAQS, please refer to the **Federal Register** notices cited in the following subsections.

1. 2010 1-Hour SO_2 NAAQS

On June 2, 2010, EPA revised the 1-hour primary SO_2 NAAQS to an hourly standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb) based on a 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations. *See* 75 FR 35520 (June 22, 2010). States were required to submit infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2010 1-hour SO_2 NAAQS to EPA no later than June 2, 2013. South Carolina submitted an infrastructure SIP submission for the 2010 1-hour SO_2 NAAQS on May 8, 2014. This proposed action only addresses the prong 4 element of that submission.[8]

2. 2010 1-Hour NO_2 NAAQS

On January 22, 2010, EPA promulgated a new 1-hour primary NAAQS for NO_2 at a level of 100 ppb, based on a 3-year average of the 98th percentile of the yearly distribution of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations. *See* 75 FR 6474 (February 9, 2010). States were required to submit infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2010 1-hour NO_2 NAAQS to EPA no later than January 22, 2013. South Carolina submitted an infrastructure SIP submission for the 2010 1-hour NO_2 NAAQS on April 30, 2014. This proposed action only addresses the prong 4 element of this submission.[9]

3. 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS

On December 14, 2012, EPA revised the annual primary $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS to 12 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$). *See* 78 FR 3086 (January 15, 2013). States were required to submit infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS to EPA no later than December 14, 2015. South Carolina submitted an infrastructure SIP submission for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS on December 18, 2015. This proposed action only addresses the prong 4 element of that submission.[10]

4. 2008 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS

On March 12, 2008, EPA revised the 8-hour Ozone NAAQS to 0.075 parts per million. *See* 73 FR 16436 (March 27, 2008). States were required to submit infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2008 8-hour Ozone NAAQS to EPA no later than March 12, 2011. South Carolina submitted an infrastructure SIP for the 2008 8-hour Ozone NAAQS on July 17, 2012. This proposed action only addresses the prong 4 element of that submission.[11]

II. What are the prong 4 requirements?

CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) requires a state's implementation plan to contain provisions prohibiting sources in that state from emitting pollutants in amounts that interfere with any other state's efforts to protect visibility under part C of the CAA (which includes sections 169A and 169B). EPA most recently issued guidance for infrastructure SIPs on September 13, 2013 (2013 Guidance).[12] The 2013 Guidance states that these prong 4 requirements can be satisfied by approved SIP provisions that EPA has found to adequately address any contribution of that state's sources that impacts the visibility program requirements in other states. The 2013 Guidance also states that EPA interprets this prong to be pollutant-specific, such that the infrastructure SIP submission need only address the potential for interference with protection of visibility caused by the pollutant (including precursors) to which the new or revised NAAQS applies.

The 2013 Guidance lays out how a state's infrastructure SIP submission may satisfy prong 4. One way that a state can meet the requirements is via confirmation in its infrastructure SIP submission that the state has an approved regional haze plan that fully meets the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308 or 51.309. 40 CFR 51.308 and 51.309 specifically require that a state participating in a regional planning process include all measures needed to achieve its apportionment of emission reduction obligations agreed upon through that process. A fully approved regional haze plan will ensure that emissions from sources under an air agency's jurisdiction are not interfering with measures required to be included in other air agencies' plans to protect visibility.

Alternatively, in the absence of a fully approved regional haze plan, a state may meet the requirements of prong 4 through a demonstration in its infrastructure SIP submission that emissions within its jurisdiction do not interfere with other air agencies' plans to protect visibility. Such an infrastructure SIP submission would need to include measures to limit visibility-impairing pollutants and

[7] On August 22, 2016, EPA conditionally approved the prong 4 portions of South Carolina's July 17, 2012, 2008 8-hour Ozone submission; April 30, 2014, 2010 1-hour NO_2 submission; May 8, 2014, 2010 1-hour SO_2 submission; and December 18, 2015, 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS submission. *See* 81 FR 56512. The notice of final rulemaking for the conditional approval inadvertently identified the date of South Carolina's infrastructure SIP for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS as July 17, 2008, rather than the correct date of July 17, 2012, presented in the notice of proposed rulemaking (81 FR 36842 (June 8, 2016)).

[8] With the exception of the interstate transport requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1, 2, and 4), the other portions of South Carolina's May 8, 2014, 2010 1-hour SO_2 infrastructure submission were addressed in a separate action. *See* 81 FR 32651 (May 24, 2016).

[9] With the exception of the PSD permitting requirements for major sources of sections 110(a)(2)(C), prong 3 of D(i), and (J) and the interstate transport requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1, 2, and 4), the other portions of South Carolina's April 30, 2014, 2010 1-hour NO_2 infrastructure submission were addressed in a separate action. *See* 81 FR 63704 (September 16, 2016). EPA previously acted on the PSD elements of sections 110(a)(2)(C), prong 3 of D(i), and (J) of South Carolina's April 30, 2014, SIP submission in a separate action. *See* 80 FR 14019 (March 18, 2015). EPA acted on South Carolina's December 7, 2016, SIP submission addressing prongs 1 and 2 for the 2010 NO_2 NAAQS in a separate action. *See* 82 FR 45995 (October 3, 2017).

[10] With the exception of the interstate transport requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1, 2, and 4), the other portions of South Carolina's December 18, 2015, $PM_{2.5}$ infrastructure submission were addressed in a separate action. *See* 82 FR 16930 (April 7, 2017). No action has been taken with respect to prongs 1 and 2 for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

[11] With the exception of the PSD permitting requirements for major sources of sections 110(a)(2)(C) and (J), the interstate transport requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1 through 4), and the visibility requirements of section 110(a)(2)(J), the other portions of South Carolina's July 17, 2012, 2008 ozone infrastructure SIP submission were addressed in a separate action. *See* 80 FR 11136 (March 2, 2015). EPA subsequently acted on the PSD elements of sections 110(a)(2)(C), prong 3 of D(i), and (J) of South Carolina's July 17, 2012, SIP submission in a separate action. *See* 80 FR 14019 (March 18, 2015).

[12] ''Guidance on Infrastructure State Implementation Plan (SIP) Elements under Clean Air Act Sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2),'' Memorandum from Stephen D. Page, September 13, 2013.

ensure that the reductions conform with any mutually agreed regional haze RPGs for mandatory Class I areas in other states.

III. What is EPA's analysis of how South Carolina addressed prong 4 and regional haze?

South Carolina's July 17, 2012, 2008 8-hour Ozone submission; April 30, 2014, 2010 1-hour NO_2 submission; May 8, 2014, 2010 1-hour SO_2 submission; and December 18, 2015, 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ submission rely on the State having a fully approved regional haze plan to satisfy its prong 4 requirements.[13] However, EPA has not fully approved South Carolina's regional haze plan, as the Agency issued a limited disapproval of the State's original regional haze plan on June 7, 2012, due to its reliance on CAIR.

On April 19, 2016, South Carolina submitted a commitment letter to EPA to submit a SIP revision that adopts provisions for participation in the CSAPR annual NO_X and annual SO_2 trading programs, including annual NO_X and annual SO_2 budgets that are at least as stringent as the budgets codified for South Carolina, and revises its regional haze plan to replace reliance on CAIR with CSAPR for certain regional haze provisions. In its letter, South Carolina committed to providing this SIP revision within one year of EPA's final conditional approval of the prong 4 portions of the infrastructure SIP revisions. On August 22, 2016 (81 FR 56512), EPA conditionally approved the prong 4 portion of South Carolina's infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2008 8-hour Ozone, 2010 1-hour NO_2, 2010 1-hour SO_2, and 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS based on this commitment letter from the State. In accordance with the State's April 19, 2016, commitment letter, South Carolina submitted a SIP revision on September 5, 2017, to adopt provisions for participation in the CSAPR annual NO_X and annual SO_2 trading programs and to replace reliance on CAIR with reliance on CSAPR for certain regional haze provisions. As noted above, EPA approved the portion of South Carolina's September 5, 2017, SIP revision adopting CSAPR. *See* 82 FR 47936 (October 13, 2017).

EPA is proposing to approve the regional haze portion of the State's September 5, 2017, SIP revision replacing reliance on CAIR with CSAPR, and to convert EPA's previous action on South Carolina's regional haze plan from a limited approval/limited disapproval to a full approval because final approval of this portion of the SIP revision would correct the deficiencies that led to EPA's limited approval/limited disapproval of the State's regional haze plan. Specifically, EPA's approval of the regional haze portion of South Carolina's September 5, 2017, SIP revision would satisfy the SO_2 and NO_X BART requirements and first implementation period SO_2 reasonable progress requirements for EGUs formerly subject to CAIR and the requirement that a LTS include measures as necessary to achieve the state-adopted RPGs. Thus, EPA is also proposing to remove EPA's FIP for South Carolina which replaced reliance on CAIR with reliance on CSAPR to address the deficiencies identified in the limited disapproval of South Carolina's regional haze plan. Because a state may satisfy prong 4 requirements through a fully approved regional haze plan, EPA is therefore also proposing to convert the conditional approvals to full approvals of the prong 4 portion of South Carolina's July 17, 2012, 2008 8-hour Ozone submission; April 30, 2014, 2010 1-hour NO_2 submission; May 8, 2014, 2010 1-hour SO_2 submission; and December 18, 2015, 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ submission.

IV. Proposed Action

As described above, EPA is proposing to take the following actions: (1) Approve the regional haze plan portion of South Carolina's September 5, 2017, SIP submission to change reliance from CAIR to CSAPR; (2) convert EPA's limited approval/limited disapproval of South Carolina's December 17, 2007, regional haze plan to a full approval; (3) remove EPA's FIP for South Carolina which replaced reliance on CAIR with reliance on CSAPR to address the deficiencies identified in the limited disapproval of South Carolina's regional haze plan; and (4) convert EPA's September 26, 2016, conditional approvals to full approvals of the prong 4 portion of South Carolina's July 17, 2012, 2008 8-hour Ozone submission; April 30, 2014, 2010 1-hour NO_2 submission; May 8, 2014, 2010 1-hour SO_2 submission; and December 18, 2015, 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ submission. All other applicable infrastructure requirements for the infrastructure SIP submissions have been or will be addressed in separate rulemakings.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. *See* 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, these proposed actions merely propose to approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and remove a FIP, and do not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, these proposed actions:

- Are not significant regulatory actions subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Are not Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory actions because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- Do not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Are certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Do not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Do not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Are not economically significant regulatory actions based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Are not significant regulatory actions subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Are not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
- Do not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, these proposed actions for South Carolina do not have Tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) because they do not have substantial direct effects on an Indian Tribe. The Catawba Indian Nation Reservation is located within the boundary of York County, South

[13] The April 30, 2014, 2010 1-hour NO_2 submission; May 8, 2014, 2010 1-hour SO_2 submission; and December 18, 2015, 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ submission also cite to the State's December 2012 regional haze progress report.

Carolina. Pursuant to the Catawba Indian Claims Settlement Act, S.C. Code Ann. 27–16–120, ''all state and local environmental laws and regulations apply to the [Catawba Indian Nation] and Reservation and are fully enforceable by all relevant state and local agencies and authorities.'' However, EPA has determined that this proposed rule does not have substantial direct effects on an Indian Tribe because, as it relates to prong 4, this proposed action is not approving any specific rule, but rather proposing to determine that South Carolina's already approved SIP meets certain CAA requirements. As it relates to the regional haze SIP, the proposal to replace reliance on CAIR with reliance on CSAPR has no substantial direct effects because the reliance on CSAPR for regional haze purposes in South Carolina already existed through a FIP. EPA notes that these proposed actions will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate Matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: May 18, 2018.

Onis ''Trey'' Glenn, III,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2018–11824 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2016–0644; FRL–9978–87-Region 5]

Air Plan Approval; Ohio; Cleveland, $PM_{2.5}$ Attainment Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: On October 14, 2016, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) submitted a State Implementation Plan (SIP) submission for the 2012 Fine Particle ($PM_{2.5}$) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (''NAAQS'' or ''standards'') for the Cleveland nonattainment area. As required by the Clean Air Act (CAA), OEPA developed an attainment plan to address the Cleveland nonattainment area and evaluate the area's ability to attain the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the ''Moderate'' attainment date of December 31, 2021. The SIP submission addresses specific requirements as outlined in the CAA including: Attainment demonstration; reasonable available control measure (RACM) analysis; emissions inventory requirements; reasonable further progress (RFP) with quantitative milestones; and nonattainment new source review (NNSR). Additionally, the SIP submission includes optional $PM_{2.5}$ precursor demonstrations for NNSR and attainment planning purposes. EPA has evaluated the SIP submission and is proposing to approve portions of the submission as meeting the applicable CAA requirements for RACM, emissions inventory, attainment demonstration modeling, and precursor insignificance demonstrations for NNSR and attainment planning purposes. EPA is not acting on the other elements of the submission, including reasonable further progress (RFP), with quantitative milestones, and motor vehicle emission budgets (MVEBs).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2016–0644 at *http://www.regulations.gov,* or via email to *blakley.pamela@epa.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* For either manner of submission, EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Persoon, Environmental Engineer, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR 18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353–8290, *persoon.carolyn@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, wherever ''we'', ''us'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA. This supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

I. Background for EPA's Proposed Action
A. History of the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS
B. CAA $PM_{2.5}$ Moderate Area Nonattainment SIP Requirements
II. EPA's Evaluation of Submission
III. EPA's Proposed Action
IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background for EPA's Proposed Action

A. History of the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS

On December 15, 2012, EPA promulgated the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, including a revision of the annual standard to 12.0 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) based on a 3-year average of annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations, and maintaining the current 24-hour (or daily) standard of 35 $\mu g/m^3$ based on a 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations (78 FR 3086, January 15, 2013). EPA established the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS based on significant evidence and numerous health studies demonstrating the serious health effects associated with exposures to $PM_{2.5}$. The Cleveland, Ohio area was designated ''Moderate'' nonattainment for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS based on ambient monitoring data showing that the area was above the 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$ standard. At the time of designations, the Cleveland area had a design value of 12.5 $\mu g/m^3$ for the 2011–2013 monitoring period (80 FR 2206, January 15, 2015).

To provide guidance on the CAA requirements for state and tribal implementation plans to implement the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, EPA promulgated the ''Fine Particle Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standard: State Implementation Plan Requirements; Final Rule'' (81 FR 58010, August 24, 2016) (hereinafter, the ''$PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule''). As part of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule, EPA has interpreted the requirements of the CAA to allow the state to provide a ''precursor demonstration'' to EPA that supports the determination that one or more $PM_{2.5}$ precursors need not be subject to control and planning requirements in a given nonattainment area. EPA has determined that sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_X),

volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia (NH_3) are precursors to PM, and thus the attainment plan requirements of subpart 4 initially apply equally to emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and all of its identified precursors. Section 189(e) of the CAA explicitly requires the control of major stationary sources of $PM_{2.5}$ precursors, unless there is a demonstration to the satisfaction of the EPA Administrator that such major stationary sources do not contribute significantly to PM levels that exceed the standards in the area. Accordingly, a state can also provide a precursor demonstration for attainment planning purposes which finds that reducing a precursor does not significantly reduce $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations, and therefore determines that controls are not needed for any sources of that precursor (not just major sources) for attainment purposes. EPA has long recognized the scientific basis for concluding that there are multiple precursors to PM_{10}, and in particular to $PM_{2.5}$ (Section III of Preamble of $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule).

After Ohio's submission of the attainment plan by the CAA required date of October 14, 2016, EPA released a November 17, 2016 memorandum from Steve Page entitled ''Draft $PM_{2.5}$ Precursor Demonstration Guidance'' (precursor guidance), which provides guidance to states on methods to evaluate if sources of a particular precursor contribute significantly to $PM_{2.5}$ levels in the nonattainment area. The precursor guidance provides a detailed description of potential modeling approaches and presents possible thresholds to use in determining whether sources of a particular precursor contribute significantly to $PM_{2.5}$ levels in the area. Although there is no explicit concentration which EPA has determined represents a significant contribution for $PM_{2.5}$ precursor demonstrations, the precursor guidance suggests that a contribution level of 0.2 $\mu g/m^3$, for annual average $PM_{2.5}$, could be considered an air quality change that is ''insignificant.'' The specific methods and analysis utilized by Ohio regarding precursors are generally consistent with the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule and precursor guidance and are described in detail in the sections below regarding planning requirements and NNSR requirements.

B. CAA $PM_{2.5}$ Moderate Area Nonattainment SIP Requirements

With respect to the requirements for an attainment plan for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the general CAA part D nonattainment area planning requirements are found in subpart 1, and the Moderate area planning requirements specifically for particulate matter are found in subpart 4.

EPA utilizes a longstanding general guidance document that interprets the 1990 amendments to the CAA commonly referred to as the ''General Preamble'' (57 FR 13498, April 16, 1992). The General Preamble addresses the relationship between the subpart 1 and the subpart 4 requirements and provides recommendations to states for meeting statutory requirements for particulate matter attainment planning. Specifically, the General Preamble explains that requirements applicable to Moderate area attainment plan SIP submissions are set forth in subpart 4, but such SIP submissions must also meet the general attainment planning provisions in subpart 1, to the extent these provisions ''are not otherwise subsumed by, or integrally related to,'' the more specific subpart 4 requirements (57 FR 13538). Additionally, EPA finalized the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule to clarify our interpretations of the statutory requirements that apply to Moderate and ''Serious'' $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas under subparts 1 and 4.

The CAA requirements of subpart 1 for attainment plans include: (i) The section 172(c)(1) RACM/reasonably available control technology (RACT) and attainment demonstrations; (ii) the section 172(c)(2) requirement to demonstrate RFP; (iii) the section 172(c)(3) requirement for emission inventories; (iv) the section 172(c)(5) requirements for a NNSR permitting program; and (v) the section 172(c)(9) requirement for contingency measures.

The CAA subpart 4 requirements for Moderate areas are generally comparable with the subpart 1 requirements and include: (i) The section 189(a)(1)(A) NNSR permit program requirements; (ii) the section 189(a)(1)(B) requirements for attainment demonstration; (iii) the section 189(a)(1)(C) requirements for RACM; and (iv) the section 189(c) requirements for RFP and quantitative milestones. Section 189(e) also requires that states regulate major sources of $PM_{2.5}$ precursors in a nonattainment area, unless EPA approves a demonstration excusing the state from regulating such sources. In addition, under subpart 4 Moderate areas must provide for attainment of the current $PM_{2.5}$ annual standard as expeditiously as practicable but no later than the end of the 6th calendar year after designation, which is December 31, 2021.

II. EPA's Evaluation of the Submission

OEPA, in coordination with the Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium (LADCO), developed the attainment plan SIP submission for the Cleveland area. This plan was subsequently put through public process, adopted by the state, and submitted by the OEPA to EPA. This section describes the relevant contents of the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS attainment plan SIP submission and EPA's rationale for proposing approval of the required SIP elements of RACM, attainment demonstration, emissions inventory, and precursor demonstrations for both NNSR and attainment planning purposes.

The 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ attainment plan contains SIP provisions to address the requirements for a Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area, including RACT/RACM, emissions inventory, modeling, attainment demonstration, transportation conformity and motor vehicle emissions budgets, RFP with quantitative milestones, and contingency measures. EPA is proposing to approve the RACM, emissions inventory, attainment demonstration, and precursor demonstrations for NNSR and attainment planning purposes, as fully meeting the requirements of the CAA and the applicable Federal regulations. Preliminary monitoring data indicate that the area is attaining the standard for the 2015–2017 design value period. If confirmed, certain planning requirements may be suspended per the clean data policy (40 CFR 51.1015(a)). EPA will continue to review other elements of the attainment plan submission in order to determine if they are necessary for the area to attain the standard and act on them accordingly.

Emissions Inventory [1]

Section 172(c)(3) of the CAA requires the development of an emissions inventory for nonattainment areas. In addition, the planning and associated modeling requirements set forth in CAA section 189(a) make the development of an accurate and up-to-date emissions inventory a critical element of any viable attainment plan. EPA guidance specifies the best practices for developing an emissions inventory for $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas per EPA's ''Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter National Ambient Air

[1] Note that this guidance was also updated in 2017. See ''Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Regional Haze Regulations'' (EPA–454/B–17–003, July 2017).

Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Regional Haze Regulations'' (EPA–454/B–07–002, April 2007). The 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS SIP submission contains planning inventories of emission sources and emission rates for the base year of 2011 and the projected attainment year of 2021. OEPA selected the year 2011 as the base year because it is one of the three years for which air quality data was used to designate the area as nonattainment. Additionally, OEPA and LADCO determined that high-quality emissions information was already available from the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) for 2011. LADCO developed the base year emissions inventory for the nonattainment area using the NEI, with additional information for on-road and nonroad mobile sources, marine, aircraft, and rail sources. Table 1 provides a summary of the annual 2011 emissions inventory for the Cleveland nonattainment area for direct $PM_{2.5}$ and all $PM_{2.5}$ precursors.

OEPA's submission included detailed information for the sources in the emissions inventory including facility name, ID, location, and emissions, as well as documentation on mobile source model inputs for both on-road and nonroad sources (*See Docket submission and Appendix C).*

TABLE 1—ANNUAL EMISSIONS INVENTORY FOR CLEVELAND AREA FOR DIRECT $PM_{2.5}$ AND PRECURSORS

[tpy]

County/source sector	$PM_{2.5}$		NO_X	SO_2	NH_3	VOC
	Filterable	Condensable				
Cuyahoga:						
Area (nonpoint)	1143.13	234.61	4989.24	188.94	670.62	12116.58
Marine, Aircraft, Rail (MAR)	96.88	0.02	2822.27	187.78	0.99	288.66
Nonroad	508.69	0.00	6045.40	17.35	8.66	8349.38
Onroad	800.00	0.00	18764.59	132.17	428.60	8568.15
Point EGU	32.90	33.50	771.22	1941.86	0.10	11.40
Point Non-EGU	599.48	407.26	2404.05	4461.80	65.87	986.52
Prescribed Fire	4.92	0.00	1.20	0.54	0.88	12.61
Lorain:						
Area (nonpoint)	477.68	72.00	844.19	44.37	448.73	2721.24
Marine, Aircraft, Rail (MAR)	44.39	0.00	1289.44	55.68	0.57	73.94
Nonroad	160.82	0.00	1971.11	5.39	2.66	3009.78
Onroad	195.49	0.00	4580.85	31.75	101.84	2177.01
Point EGU	94.90	298.62	4673.50	32041.30	0.54	31.82
Point Non-EGU	156.45	175.78	705.89	374.63	3.01	916.35
Prescribed Fire	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4615.72	1521.80	49862.95	39483.56	1736.07	39263.44

EPA has reviewed the base-year emissions inventory and finds that it satisfies the CAA section 172(c)(3) requirement for a comprehensive, accurate and current inventory of actual 2011 emissions of the relevant pollutants for $PM_{2.5}$ in the Cleveland area. Thus, EPA proposes to approve the base year emissions inventory in the SIP submission.

Attainment Demonstration and Modeling

Section 189(a)(1)(B) requires that a $PM_{2.5}$ Moderate area SIP contain either a demonstration that the plan will provide for attainment by the applicable attainment date, or a demonstration that attainment by such date is impracticable. In the attainment demonstration of the 2016 SIP submission, OEPA described how the attainment plan would provide for attainment of the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the attainment date of December 31, 2021.

Using air quality modeling, an attainment demonstration must project that future air quality levels in the nonattainment area will be below the standard. OEPA and LADCO conducted modeling in accordance with EPA's April 2007 (and where appropriate, draft December 2014) ''Guidance on the Use of Models and Other Analyses for Demonstrating Attainment of Air Quality Goals for Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$, and Regional Haze.'' (attainment demonstration modeling guidance) (EPA–454/B–07–002, April 2007). OEPA modeling is also consistent with the November 2005 Appendix W requirement used at the time by OEPA and is still consistent with the updated January 2017 (82 FR 5182) ''Guideline on Air Quality Models.'' (CFR Title 40, Part 51, Appendix W.) In addition, OEPA submitted a precursor demonstration that is consistent with the recommendations contained in EPA's precursor guidance document released in November 2016. (''$PM_{2.5}$ Precursor Demonstration Guidance,'' memorandum issued by Steven Page, Director of EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, November 17, 2016).

Per the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule, the attainment demonstration modeling guidance provides recommendations that include: Developing a conceptual description of the problem to be addressed; developing a modeling/analysis protocol; selecting an appropriate model to support the demonstration; selecting appropriate meteorological episodes or time periods to model; choosing an appropriate area to model with appropriate horizontal/vertical resolution; generating meteorological and air quality inputs to the air quality model; generating emissions inputs to the air quality model; and, evaluating performance of the air quality model. After these steps are completed, the state can apply a model to simulate effects of future year emissions and candidate control strategies.

OEPA and LADCO calculated the baseline design value for $PM_{2.5}$ using the procedures contained in appendix N to 40 CFR 50, ''Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter,'' and EPA attainment demonstration modeling guidance. Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations for the 2009–2013 time frame (a weighted average of the 2009–2011, 2010–2012, and 2011–2013 design value periods, as recommended by the

Modeling Guidance) were used to calculate baseline design values ranging from 9.64–12.82 μg/m^3 for the seven $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring locations in the nonattainment area (see Table 2). Detailed methods for the baseline design value calculations are in Appendix B of the 2016 SIP submission (See Docket).

Next, OEPA and LADCO compiled base-year emission inventories (as discussed above) and projected emission inventories for the attainment year 2021. LADCO utilized emission inventories compiled by EPA for the years 2011, 2017, and 2025 as the starting point. EPA's 2011 emissions inventory (Version 2011eh) is based on the 2011 NEI, version 2 (2011NEIv2). The inventory uses hourly 2011 continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) data for electric generating units (EGUs) emissions, hourly on-road mobile emissions, and 2011 day-specific wild and prescribed fire data. Emissions include all criteria pollutants and precursors (CAPs), and a few hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). See EPA's Technical Support Document (EPA, 2015A) for a thorough description of the methodology used to develop the 2011 emissions inventory.

EPA projected future emission inventories for the years 2017 and 2025 based on the 2011 baseline inventory. The future-year scenarios incorporate current ''on-the-books'' regulations, and do not include any additional measures or controls. *See,* EPA (2015A) for a thorough description of the methodology used to project future emissions. For most emissions categories, LADCO developed the 2021 future-year emissions inventory by interpolating between EPA's 2017 and 2025 inventories. The interpolation was done for each model species at each model cell for every model hour. However, LADCO developed updated 2021 EGU emissions by using the Eastern Regional Technical Advisory Committee EGU Tool (ERTAC) and updated 2021 regional on-road mobile emissions using EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES2014) and Ramboll-Environ emissions (See Appendix B and C for detailed discussion).

For EGU projections, Ohio and LADCO relied on the U.S. Energy Information Administration's ''High Oil and Gas Resource'' (See Docket for detailed discussion). The projected emissions inventory not only accounts for growth in economic sectors, but also includes emissions controls (existing or future regulations) that will impact sources in the area. In this case, OEPA and LADCO only modeled controls that have been promulgated, with no new future controls being added since OEPA has determined that additional RACT and RACM would not be necessary for expeditious attainment, and that current controls in the area are sufficient to meet the RACM requirement. For modeling purposes no additional RACM/RACT was applied to future year inventories.

The base-year and projected emission inventories were used in a photochemical grid model, the Comprehensive Air Quality Model with extensions (CAMx), to project the expected change from base-year to future year design values. The modeled attainment demonstration results in a predicted future-year concentration at each $PM_{2.5}$ ambient monitor location within the Cleveland nonattainment area. The results from the CAMx modeling were then used as inputs to EPA's Modeled Attainment Test Software (MATS) to calculate the design values for each monitored location in the attainment year 2021 using information on current $PM_{2.5}$ speciation. Modeled attainment year results show that the area is expected to meet the standard (all 2021 values at existing monitor locations are below 12.0 μg/m^3) by the 2021 attainment date (See Table 2).

TABLE 2—PROJECTED $PM_{2.5}$ DESIGN VALUES (μg/m^3) FOR 2021

County	Monitor ID	2011 Baseline design value	2021 Projected design value
Cuyahoga	39–035–0034	10.02	8.07
	39–035–0038	12.82	10.69
	39–035–0045	11.99	9.84
	39–035–0060	12.79	10.45
	39–035–0065	12.49	10.32
	39–035–1002	10.36	8.41
Lorain	39–093–3002	9.64	8.08

Based on the above, EPA is proposing to approve OEPA's demonstration of attainment for 2021 as meeting the statutory requirement in CAA 189(a)(1)(B).

RACM/RACT Requirements

The general SIP planning requirements for nonattainment areas under subpart 1 include CAA section 172(c)(1), which requires implementation of all RACM (including RACT). Section 172(c)(1) requires that attainment plans provide for the implementation of RACM (including RACT) to provide for attainment of the NAAQS. Therefore, what constitutes RACM and RACT is related to what is necessary for attainment, as well as expeditious attainment, in a given area.

Subpart 4 also requires states to develop attainment plans that evaluate potential control measures and impose RACM and RACT on sources within a Moderate nonattainment area that are necessary to expeditiously attain the NAAQS. Specifically, CAA section 189(a)(1)(C) requires that Moderate nonattainment plans provide for implementation of RACM and RACT no later than four years after the area is designated as nonattainment. As with subpart 1, the terms RACM and RACT are not defined within subpart 4. Nor do the provisions of subpart 4 specify how states are to meet the RACM and RACT requirements. However, EPA's longstanding guidance in the General Preamble provides recommendations for determining which control measures constitute RACM and RACT for purposes of meeting the statutory requirements of subpart 4 (57 FR 13540–13541).

For both RACM and RACT, EPA notes that an overarching principle is that if a given control measure is not needed to attain the relevant NAAQS in a given area as expeditiously as practicable, then that control measure would not be required as RACM or RACT because it would not be reasonable to impose controls that are not in fact needed for attainment purposes. Accordingly, a RACM and RACT analysis is a process to identify emission sources, evaluate

potential emission controls, and impose those control measures and technologies that are reasonable and necessary to bring the area into attainment as expeditiously as practicable, but by no later than the statutory attainment date for the area.

EPA has long applied a policy that states must evaluate the combined effect of reasonably available control measures that, if implemented collectively, would advance the attainment date by at least one year and should be adopted. Since the area's preliminary data indicate that it will attain the NAAQs based on the 2015–2017 design value period, it is not necessary to implement additional controls. The data indicates that the area is attaining the standard with current Federal, state, and local permanent and enforceable measures.

OEPA provided a RACM and RACT analysis in Appendix E of the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ attainment plan SIP submission. Ohio has found that existing measures for $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 and NO_X for area sources, mobile sources and stationary sources constitute RACT/RACM (80 FR 68253; 81 FR 58402; 82 FR 16938). Some of the current controls for the area that are sufficient to meet the RACM/RACT requirement include: Existing $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone RACT rules, mobile source controls, SO_2 reductions from 2010 SO_2 nonattainment areas including a large EGU in neighboring Lake County, Federal interstate transport rules, and regional haze.

OEPA provided an attainment analysis that consisted of: First, a modeling demonstration that the area would attain by the attainment date in 2021 with current on-the-books controls and measures; and second, a demonstration showing that by interpolating modeled future values from 2021 with 2016 design values at the monitored sites, the area would be attaining the standard in both 2020 (at 11.0 μg/m^3) and 2019 (at 11.3 μg/m^3) at the design value monitor prior to the 2021 statutory attainment date. The interpolation suggested that the area would attain at the end of 2017, similar to EPA modeling analysis discussed below, and is now verified by the preliminary 2015–2017 design values that indicate the area is likely attaining as of the end of 2017. In addition, the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule outlines the option for states to do an additional modeling demonstration to show that specific $PM_{2.5}$ precursors are not significant contributors to $PM_{2.5}$ levels that exceed the standard in the area. OEPA provided a precursor demonstration modeling analysis that was intended to demonstrate that emissions of NH_3 and VOC are not significant $PM_{2.5}$ precursors for attainment planning purposes.

Precursor Demonstration for Attainment Planning Purposes

For the precursor demonstration, OEPA and LADCO initially performed a ''concentration-based'' contribution analysis using speciated monitoring data to determine whether NH_3 or VOC contribute significantly to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in the area, based on monitored values alone. However, using the assumption suggested in the draft precursor demonstration guidance that all NH_3 emissions are associated with the nitrate portion of $PM_{2.5}$ mass, and that all VOC emissions are associated with the organic carbon portion of $PM_{2.5}$ mass, the state could not determine that these precursors did not make a significant contribution.

Therefore, the state proceeded with a sensitivity analysis to determine the impact of reducing NH_3 and VOC emissions on $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in the nonattainment area. OEPA and LADCO performed a modeled sensitivity analysis for attainment planning purposes using the 2021 attainment year concentrations at each monitor in the Cleveland area. LADCO applied a 40% emission reduction to anthropogenic sources of NH_3 and VOC emissions for all source categories in the Cleveland nonattainment area. The OEPA submission indicated that the 40% comprehensive reduction was chosen because it was within the range of a previously published, comprehensive sensitivity analysis done in photochemical modeling which typically uses 30–50% when applying the reduction across all emission sectors—as done for this analysis.[2]

The submission was made by the state prior to the date that the precursor guidance was issued by EPA; however, the modeled reduction levels are still within the suggested range of 30–70% reductions found in the precursor guidance.

The results of the 2021 attainment planning sensitivity analyses show modeled impacts from reducing NH_3 by 40% on $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at the monitors ranging from 0.10–0.21 μg/m^3, and modeled impacts from reducing VOC ranging from 0.0–0.01 μg/m^3. Although there is no explicit concentration which EPA has determined represents a significant contribution, the current draft precursor guidance suggests that a contribution level of 0.2 μg/m^3 is an appropriate recommended threshold to identify an air quality change that is ''insignificant'' for annual average $PM_{2.5}$. In this case, all modeled impacts for VOC emissions are well below the recommended threshold, and most of the modeled NH_3 impacts are at or below the threshold as well, with only one ambient air quality monitor showing modeled ambient $PM_{2.5}$ levels slightly above the recommended threshold (at 0.21 μg/m^3).

EPA's precursor guidance noted that there may be cases where precursor emissions have an impact above the recommended contribution thresholds, yet do not ''significantly contribute'' to levels that exceed the standard in the area (pursuant to section 189(e)). Under the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule, the significance of a precursor's contribution is to be determined ''based on the facts and circumstances of the area.'' Air agencies may thus provide EPA with information related to other factors they believe should be considered in determining whether the contribution of emissions of a particular precursor to levels that exceed the NAAQS is ''significant'' or not. Such factors may include: The amount by which a precursor's contribution exceeds the recommended contribution thresholds; the severity of nonattainment at relevant monitors and/or grid cell locations in the area; trends in ambient speciation data and precursor emissions; and any other relevant information.

Based on a number of factors, in this case EPA believes that NH_3 is not a significant precursor. The relevant factors include: The magnitude of the amount above the threshold is small compared to the total threshold amount (5% of the total threshold amount); the area continues to trend downward in both ambient monitoring data and emissions in direct $PM_{2.5}$ and precursors; current preliminary monitoring data shows the area is attaining the standard; and additionally, this small amount of $PM_{2.5}$ resulting from NH_3 would not interfere with the area's ability to attain the standard, as evidenced by the fact that the preliminary 2015–2017 design value is 0.7 μg/m^3 below the NAAQS. Regardless of the finding of significance for these precursors, the area is expected to attain (based on preliminary design values) with only current controls in place, and it would not be required to control any sources further. Additionally, the area

[2] EPA examined examples in the published literature of general sensitivity modeling studies that look at the impact of across-the-board percentage reductions in precursor emissions on secondary pollutants (including $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and ozone) (Vieno, 2016; Megaritis, 2013; Harrison, 2013; Derwent, 2014; Liu, 2010; Pun, 2001). The majority of studies have used across the board percentage precursor emissions reductions of between 30% and 60%, with the most common reduction percentages being 30% and 50%.

has preliminary 2015–2017 data indicating that it has a three-year design value below the level of the NAAQS, so that any additional controls would not be implemented until well after the area has attained the standard.

Based on the above, EPA agrees with the determination by Ohio that for attainment planning purposes, additional controls on existing sources of NH_3 and VOC emissions do not need to be imposed.

RACM/RACT Analysis

OEPA conducted a six-step RACM analysis that focused on direct $PM_{2.5}$, NO_X, and SO_2: (1) Identify sources in the area for $PM_{2.5}$, NO_X, and SO_2—that comprised over 90% of the emissions for each pollutant over all source categories; (2) identify potential control measures; (3) evaluate technological feasibility; (4) evaluate economic feasibility; (5) determine if the measures can be implemented within both four and five years; (6) evaluate the earliest practical year for attainment.

As detailed in OEPA's RACT/RACM analysis in Appendix E, many of the sources are already well controlled. The state then identified current controls for each source as well as any additional measures or controls that are potentially available to each of the identified sources using EPA's ''Menu of Control Measures'' document, available online at *http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html* and the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) at *http://cfpub.epa.gov/rblc/.* OEPA then determined if any of the identified controls were technologically or economically feasible using EPA's the method outlined in the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule, which can include factors such as a source's process and operating procedures, raw materials, physical plant layout, and potential environmental impacts such as increased water pollution, waste disposal and energy requirements (*see* 40 CFR 51.1009(a)(3)(i)).

In regard to area and mobile sources, a state may tailor the analysis to the considerations that are relevant to the local circumstances, such as the condition and extent of needed infrastructure, population size, and workforce type and habits, all of which may impact the availability of potential control measures in the area. (81 FR 58010)

OEPA also determined economic feasibility of each identified measure or technology. That analysis included consideration of the cost of reducing emissions in the area and the difference between the cost of an emissions reduction measure at a particular source in the area and the cost of emissions reduction measures that have been implemented at similar sources in the same or other areas.

OEPA determined that the technologically feasible measures that were identified were not economically feasible. For example, the state determined that the cost-effectiveness ranged from $5800 per ton to more than $40,000 per ton for measures that were found to be technologically feasible for major stationary sources. In addition, the highest costs of reductions were generally linked to controls of direct $PM_{2.5}$, and OEPA has determined that reductions in direct $PM_{2.5}$ would be the most effective at reducing the monitored concentrations in the Cleveland area. Thus, the state found that the most effective controls are not reasonable to implement based on cost.

Finally, OEPA analyzed the implementation time frame of controls within four years and the earliest applicable attainment date, which by interpolation would be the end of 2017, and determined that the area would attain the standard prior to the state rulemaking and implementation of additional controls in the area. In fact, the area has preliminary 2015–2017 data indicating that it has a three-year design value below the level of the NAAQS, making implementation of additional controls to achieve attainment moot.

As noted by OEPA, both the Federal and state ''on the books'' controls have led to additional control and will lead to additional emissions reductions in the future. Because of the historic nonattainment status of this area for both ozone and $PM_{2.5}$, the Cleveland nonattainment area is one of the most well controlled areas in the state for pollutants contributing to formation of both $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone. Ohio's current rules, current controls and the Federal ''on the books'' controls continue to satisfy RACT/RACM for the annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard. Some of the current controls that are sufficient to meet the RACT/RACM requirement are Ohio's current RACT program found in Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745–17, which controls NO_X; rules under OAC Chapter 3745–18 which control SO_2 sources for the state; and the inspection and maintenance program contained in OAC Chapter 3745–26, which reduces emissions of NO_X and VOC from on-road vehicles. OEPA has determined that no additional controls are feasible to implement as RACM/RACT in the Cleveland area, and that current controls meet the requirement for RACM under 172(c)(1) and 189(a)(1)(C).

EPA finds OEPA's determination reasonable, and is proposing to approve OEPA's determination that current controls meet the RACM/RACT requirement and that additional controls are not reasonable for other sources in the area or necessary to expeditiously attain the NAAQS.

As noted above, the attainment demonstration modeling analysis reflecting 2021 projected emissions based on only current controls shows that projected 2021 air quality values at monitoring sites in the area range from 8.07–10.69 $\mu g/m^3$, well below the standard. Monitoring data for the 2014–2016 design values show only one monitor in the area is above the standard at 12.2 $\mu g/m^3$, and is trending downward. Interpolation between current and projected monitor values indicates that the area is likely to attain the standard with current controls by the end of the 2017 calendar year. Current, preliminary monitored design values for the years 2015–2017 shows the highest values being monitored in the Cleveland area is 11.3 $\mu g/m^3$. EPA also conducted modeling in 2015 in support of regulatory initiatives regarding the revised ozone NAAQS and interstate transport (Appendix B), and these analyses also indicate that the Cleveland area will attain the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS well before the outermost attainment date of December 31, 2021.

Based on the above, EPA is proposing to find that current controls on sources in the nonattainment area meet the requirements of section 172(c)(1) and section 189(a)(1)(C) of the CAA. Accordingly, EPA is proposing to approve current controls: Federal mobile source standards, transport rules, Regional Haze plans, and state VOC RACT rules as meeting the RACM/RACT provisions.

Nonattainment NSR Precursor Demonstration

In addition to the attainment planning precursor demonstrations, which showed that neither existing sources of VOC nor existing sources of NH_3 have a significant contribution to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations, OEPA provided an analysis for both VOC and NH_3 intended to show that increases in emissions of these precursors that may result from new or modified sources would not make a significant contribution to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in the area. This demonstration is intended to justify the state's determination that major stationary sources of these precursors do not need to be regulated under the NNSR program for the area. For NNSR permitting purposes, CAA section 189(e), as interpreted by the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP

Requirements Rule, provides an option for the state to provide a precursor demonstration intended to show that increases in emissions from potential new and existing major stationary sources of a particular precursor would not contribute significantly to levels that exceed the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in a particular nonattainment area. 40 CFR 51.1006(a)(3). In particular, EPA's regulations provide that a state choosing to submit an NNSR precursor demonstration should evaluate the sensitivity of $PM_{2.5}$ levels in the nonattainment area to an increase in emissions of the precursor. If the state demonstrates that the estimated air quality changes determined through such an analysis are not significant, based on the facts and circumstances of the area, the state may use this information to identify new major stationary sources and major modifications of a precursor that will not be considered to contribute significantly to $PM_{2.5}$ levels that exceed the standard in the nonattainment area under CAA section 189(e). *Id.* 51.1006(a)(3)(i). If EPA approves the state's NNSR precursor demonstration for a nonattainment area, major sources of the relevant precursor can be exempted from the NNSR major source permitting requirements for $PM_{2.5}$ with respect to that precursor. *Id.* 51.1006(a)(3)(ii).

For NNSR permitting purposes, sensitivity analyses examine potential increases in emissions through a model simulation that evaluates the effect on $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in the area resulting from a given set of precursor emission increases from one or more new or modified stationary sources. Ohio's 2011 and 2021 comprehensive modeling inventories were used for this analysis. To help determine a theoretical growth scenario as a result of major source expansion (new or modified), Ohio first prepared inventories for VOC and NH_3 for 2008 to 2014 for the entire State from Ohio's annual emissions reporting program. Ohio used inventories for the entire State in order to determine what types of major sources/source categories are likely to expand (new or modified) within the Cleveland area and at what magnitude (tons per year) those expansions are likely to occur. These inventories and the full detailed analysis are contained in Appendix F of Ohio's submission.

Consistent with EPA's regulation and draft guidance, OEPA and LADCO have performed sensitivity analyses of potential increases in emissions through a model simulation that evaluates the effect on $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in the nonattainment area (including unmonitored areas) resulting from a given set of hypothetical NH_3 or VOC precursor emission increases from modified major stationary sources of the respective precursors in the nonattainment area. The inventories and the full detailed analysis are contained in Appendix F of Ohio's submission. For the NH_3 analysis, Ohio assumed emissions increases at three existing locations of NH_3 in the area, as these would be the most likely future areas of growth in the Cleveland area. EPA believes that the use of the historical inventories to predict growth is reflective of the future potential increases specific to the Cleveland area given the current types of facilities and their respective locations, the urban density and ability to expand or build, as well as the types of state regulation or other Federal requirements (such as National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) on facility types and controls required for other pollutants. EPA believes that this is an acceptable approach to estimating potential future growth.

In addition to the modeled emissions increases based on historical growth at sources, LADCO and OEPA did an additional NH_3 modeling analysis (submitted July 18, 2017) based on a 100 tpy emissions increase (to represent major sources) in each modeled grid cell in the nonattainment area. EPA believes that this is a sufficiently conservative analysis that exceeds the level of actual potential NH_3 emissions growth likely to occur in the area. Both of these approaches are consistent with suggested modeling in EPA's precursor guidance. Thus, EPA finds that this analysis serves as a reasonable evaluation of the sensitivity of $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations to a large emissions increase across the spatial area.

For the VOC analysis, Ohio added 1,486 tpy of VOC emissions at 3 existing source locations where VOC emissions increases potentially could occur in the nonattainment area. Compared to the 2011 inventory, this represents a 75% increase in VOC emissions from existing stationary sources (EGU and non-EGU). Compared to the 2021 projected inventory, this represents an 80% increase in stationary source emissions. For the NH_3 analysis, Ohio added 325 tpy of NH_3 emissions (scenario 1) to 3 existing source locations where NH_3 emissions increases potentially could occur in the nonattainment area. Compared to the 2011 inventory, this represents a 447% increase in NH_3 emissions from existing stationary sources. Compared to the 2021 projected inventory, this represents a 449% increase in NH_3 from stationary sources. The additional NH_3 analysis (scenario 2) had a total emissions increase of 1,700 tpy, which is over 500% higher growth than the historical NH_3 growth (scenario 1).

Ohio found the addition of the NH_3 emissions (approximately 350 tpy) into the model based on historical growth (scenario 1) would result in a peak impact of 0.08 $\mu g/m^3$, and the addition of the above VOC emissions would result in a peak impact of 0.02 $\mu g/m^3$. The modeled impacts are well below the recommended significance contribution threshold of 0.2 $\mu g/m^3$; for VOC it is an order of magnitude difference, and for NH_3 the maximum value is less than half the recommended significant contribution threshold level. The results of NH_3 modeling for scenario 2 indicate that, even with a conservatively large NH_3 increase, the maximum impact was 0.24 $\mu g/m^3$, which is only slightly above the recommended contribution threshold of 0.2 $\mu g/m^3$.

While the increase is slightly above the recommended contribution threshold, EPA believes that it is reasonable to conclude that NH_3 emissions from major stationary sources (in the context of a NNSR precursor demonstration) do not contribute significantly to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in the nonattainment area for the following reasons: Historical growth of NH_3 sources in the area are significantly less than what was modeled for scenario 2; the only likely future increases of NH_3 emissions from major sources in the area are from the increased use of NH_3 for EGU NO_X control (ammonia slip) and would likely occur at existing EGUs (as modeled in scenario 1); the area continues to trend downward in both monitored $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations and $PM_{2.5}$ (direct and precursor) emissions; current preliminary monitoring data shows the area is attaining the standard; and, this small amount of additional ambient $PM_{2.5}$ concentration, based on the modeling analysis, would therefore not interfere with the area's ability to attain the standard given that the current preliminary design value for 2015–2017 is 11.3 $\mu g/m^3$; and the additional modeled increase of 0.24 $\mu g/m^3$ would not impact the area's ability to attain or maintain the NAAQS.

Based on the results of the modeling demonstration and the additional factors described in this section, EPA is proposing to approve Ohio's determination that emissions increases of either VOC or NH_3 from new and modified major stationary sources would not contribute significantly to $PM_{2.5}$ levels that exceed the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the Cleveland nonattainment

area. Accordingly, new or modified major sources of VOC and NH_3 may be exempted from the state's NNSR program requirements for $PM_{2.5}$ in the Cleveland $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area.

III. EPA's Proposed Action

Ohio's attainment demonstration modeling, and precursor analysis for both attainment planning RACM and nonattainment NNSR determined that VOCs and NH_3 do not significantly contribute to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in the area. EPA finds that Ohio's analysis is reasonable and well supported. EPA is thus proposing to approve the following elements of the 2012 SIP submission: The base year 2011 emissions inventory to meet the section 172(c)(3) requirement for emission inventories; the demonstration of attainment for 2021 as meeting the statutory requirement in CAA 189(a)(1)(B); current controls as meeting RACM requirements of 172(c)(1) and 189(a)(1(C).

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: May 21, 2018.

Cathy Stepp,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2018–0099; FRL–9978–26—Region 1]

Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Consumer Products and Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Connecticut. The SIP revision amends requirements for controlling volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from consumer products and architectural and industrial maintenance (AIM) coatings by revising Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) sections 22a–174–40, 22a–174–41, and adding section 22a–174–41a. The intended effect of this action is to propose approval of these regulations into the Connecticut SIP. This action is being taken in accordance with the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R01–OAR–2018–0099 at *www.regulations.gov,* or via email to *mackintosh.david@epa.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. For either manner of submission, the EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.* Publicly available docket materials are available at *www.regulations.gov* or at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA New England Regional Office, Office of Ecosystem Protection, Air Quality Planning Unit, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Mackintosh, Air Quality Planning

Unit, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, New England Regional Office, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, (Mail Code OEP05–02), Boston, MA 02109–3912, telephone 617–918–1584, email *mackintosh.david@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA.

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I. Background and Purpose
II. EPA's Evaluation of the Submittal
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I. Background and Purpose

In the summer of 2011, the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) updated its Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Model Rule, and in the spring of 2013, OTC updated its Consumer Products Model Rule. Connecticut subsequently revised its regulations at RCSA section 22a–174–40, ''Consumer Products,'' and section 22a–174–41, ''Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Products—Phase 1,'' and added section 22a–174–41, ''Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Products—Phase 2,'' which all became effective in the State of Connecticut on October 5, 2017. Connecticut submitted these regulations to EPA in a SIP revision dated October 18, 2017.

EPA last approved Connecticut's RCSA section 22a–174–40, ''Consumer Products,'' into the Connecticut SIP on June 9, 2014 (79 FR 32873) and last approved RCSA section 22a–174–41, ''Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Products,'' into the Connecticut SIP on August 22, 2012 (77 FR 50595).

II. EPA's Evaluation of the Submittal

Connecticut revised section 22a–174–40, ''Consumer Products,'' is based on the 2013 OTC Model Rule for Consumer Products. Connecticut's rule contains limits for more categories of consumer products than EPA's National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Consumer Products rule at 40 CFR part 59 subpart C (63 FR 48831, September 11, 1998). The regulation limits are also equal to, or more stringent than, those found in EPA's consumer products rule.

The consumer products listed in Section 22a–174–40 include items sold to retail consumers for household or automotive use, as well as products used in commercial and institutional settings, such as beauty shops, schools and hospitals. The regulation has VOC content limits for over one hundred categories. In addition to the VOC emissions limits, the regulation includes: Limits on toxic contaminants in antiperspirants and deodorants and other consumer products; requirements for charcoal lighter materials, aerosol adhesives and floor wax strippers; requirements for products containing ozone-depleting compounds; product labeling requirements; and record keeping, reporting and testing requirements.

Connecticut revised RCSA section 22a–174–41, ''Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Products'' renaming the section ''Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Products—Phase 1,'' and changing its applicability to only regulate AIM coatings manufactured through April 30, 2018. For AIM coatings manufactured on and after May 1, 2018, Connecticut added a new section 22a–174–41a ''Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Products—Phase 2,'' which contains a number of new coating categories and reduced VOC content limits for some existing coating categories, consistent with the 2011 OTC AIM model rule. The limits in the Connecticut AIM rules remain as stringent as, or more stringent than, those contained in the EPA's AIM rule at 40 CFR part 59 Subpart D (63 FR 48848; September 11, 1998).

Connecticut's revised RCSA sections 22a–174–40, 22a–174–41, and new section 22a–174–41a include additional and more stringent VOC emission controls than the previous SIP-approved version of the consumer product and AIM rules. Thus, the SIP revision satisfies the requirements of Section 110(l) of the CAA because the revision will not interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress or any other applicable requirement of the CAA. Accordingly, we are proposing to approve Connecticut's revised regulations into the Connecticut SIP.

III. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve and incorporate into the Connecticut SIP revised RCSA section 22a–174–40, ''Consumer Products,'' revised section 22a–174–41, ''Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Products—Phase 1,'' and new section 22a–174–41a ''Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Products—Phase 2,'' all of which became effective in the State of Connecticut on October 5, 2017.

EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this notice or on other relevant matters. These comments will be considered before taking final action. Interested parties may participate in the Federal rulemaking procedure by submitting written comments to this proposed rule by following the instructions listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this **Federal Register**.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, the EPA is proposing to include in a final EPA rule regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is proposing to incorporate by reference Connecticut RCSA sections 22a–174–40, 22a–174–41, and 22a–174–41a. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available electronically through *www.regulations.gov* and in hard copy at the appropriate EPA office.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this proposed action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this proposed action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

• Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

• Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and

• Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: May 23, 2018.

Alexandra Dunn,

Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

[FR Doc. 2018–11596 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R08–OAR–2018–0109; FRL–9978–72–Region 8]

Interstate Transport Prongs 1 and 2 for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Standard for Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve portions of State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions from Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming addressing the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) interstate transport SIP requirements for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). These submissions address the requirement that each SIP contain adequate provisions prohibiting air emissions that will have certain adverse air quality effects in other states. The EPA is proposing to approve portions of these infrastructure SIPs for the aforementioned states as containing adequate provisions to ensure that air emissions in the states will not significantly contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No EPA–R08–OAR–2018–0109 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *www.regulations.gov.* The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Clark, Air Program, U.S. EPA Region 8, (303) 312–7104, *clark.adam@epa.gov.*

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I. Background

On June 2, 2010, the EPA established a new primary 1-hour SO_2 NAAQS of 75 parts per billion (ppb), based on a 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations.[1] The CAA requires states to submit, within 3 years after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, SIPs meeting the applicable ''infrastructure'' elements of sections 110(a)(1) and (2). One of these applicable infrastructure elements, CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i), requires SIPs to contain ''good neighbor'' provisions to prohibit certain adverse air quality effects on neighboring states due to interstate transport of pollution.

Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) includes four distinct components, commonly referred to as ''prongs,'' that must be addressed in infrastructure SIP submissions. The first two prongs, which are codified in section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), require SIPs to contain adequate provisions that prohibit any source or other type of emissions activity in one state from contributing significantly to nonattainment of the NAAQS in another state (prong 1) and from interfering with maintenance of the NAAQS in another state (prong 2). The third and fourth prongs, which are codified in section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II), require SIPs to contain adequate provisions that prohibit emissions activity in one state from interfering with measures required to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in another state (prong 3) or from interfering with measures to protect visibility in another state (prong 4).

In this action, the EPA is proposing to approve the prong 1 and prong 2 portions of infrastructure SIP submissions submitted by: Colorado on July 17, 2013 and February 16, 2018; Montana on July 15, 2013; North Dakota on March 7, 2013; South Dakota on December 20, 2013; and Wyoming on March 6, 2015, as containing adequate provisions to ensure that air emissions in these states will not significantly contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state. All other applicable infrastructure SIP requirements for these SIP submissions have been addressed in separate rulemakings.

[1] 75 FR 35520 (June 22, 2010).

II. Relevant Factors To Evaluate 2010 SO_2 Interstate Transport SIPs

Although SO_2 is emitted from a similar universe of point and nonpoint sources, interstate transport of SO_2 is unlike the transport of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) or ozone, in that SO_2 is not a regional pollutant and does not commonly contribute to widespread nonattainment over a large (and often multi-state) area. The transport of SO_2 is more analogous to the transport of lead (Pb) because its physical properties result in localized pollutant impacts very near the emissions source. However, ambient concentrations of SO_2 do not decrease as quickly with distance from the source as Pb because of the physical properties and typical release heights of SO_2. Emissions of SO_2 travel farther and have wider ranging impacts than emissions of Pb, but do not travel far enough to be treated in a manner similar to ozone or $PM_{2.5}$. The approaches that the EPA has adopted for ozone or $PM_{2.5}$ transport are too regionally focused and the approach for Pb transport is too tightly circumscribed to the source. SO_2 transport is therefore a unique case and requires a different approach.

Given the physical properties of SO_2, the EPA selected the ''urban scale''—a spatial scale with dimensions from 4 to 50 kilometers (km) from point sources—given the usefulness of that range in assessing trends in both area-wide air quality and the effectiveness of large-scale pollution control strategies at such point sources.[2] As such, the EPA utilized an assessment up to 50 km from point sources in order to assess trends in area-wide air quality that might impact downwind states.

As discussed in Section III of this proposed action, the EPA first reviewed each state's analysis to assess how the state evaluated the transport of SO_2 to other states, the types of information used in the analysis and the conclusions drawn by the state. The EPA then conducted a weight of evidence analysis, including review of each state's submission and other available information, including air quality, emission sources and emission trends within the state and in neighboring states to which it could potentially contribute or interfere.[3]

III. States' Submissions and EPA's Analysis

In this section, we provide an overview of each state's 2010 SO_2 transport analysis, as well as the EPA's evaluation of prongs 1 and 2 for each state. Table 1, below, shows emission trends for the five states addressed in this notice along with their neighboring states. The table will be referenced as part of the EPA's analysis for each state.[4]

TABLE 1—SO_2 EMISSION TRENDS

State	2000	2005	2010	2016	SO_2 reduction, 2000–2016 (%)
Arizona	118,528	90,577	73,075	38,089	68
Colorado	115,122	80,468	60,459	20,626	82
Idaho	34,525	35,451	14,774	10,051	70
Iowa	265,005	222,419	142,738	48,776	81
Kansas	148,416	199,006	80,267	16,054	89
Minnesota	148,899	156,468	85,254	34,219	77
Montana	57,517	42,085	26,869	12,379	78
Nebraska	86,894	121,785	77,898	40,964	52
New Mexico	164,631	47,671	23,651	15,529	90
North Dakota	275,138	159,221	199,322	152,505	44
Oklahoma	145,862	169,464	136,348	73,006	50
South Dakota	41,120	28,579	16,202	2,642	93
Utah	58,040	52,998	29,776	15,226	73
Wyoming	141,439	122,453	91,022	57,313	59

A. Colorado

1. State's Analysis

Colorado conducted a weight of evidence analysis to examine whether SO_2 emissions from Colorado adversely affect attainment or maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. Colorado evaluated potential air quality impacts on areas outside the State through an assessment of whether SO_2 emissions from sources located within 50 km of Colorado's borders may have associated interstate transport impacts. Colorado's analysis included SO_2 emissions information in the State, with specific focus on sources and counties located within 50 km of Colorado's borders. Among these sources, Colorado provided an in-depth analysis of the two sources emitting over 100 tons per year (tpy) of SO_2; the Nucla Generating Station (47 km east of Utah border) and Rawhide Energy Station (15 km south of Wyoming border). Colorado also reviewed meteorological conditions at SO_2 sources within 50 km of the State's border, and the distances from identified SO_2 sources in Colorado to the nearest area that is not attaining the NAAQS or may have trouble maintaining the NAAQS in another state. Finally, Colorado reviewed mobile source emissions data from highway and off-highway vehicles in all of the Colorado counties which border other states. Based on this weight of evidence analysis, Colorado concluded that emissions within the State will not contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in neighboring states.

[2] For the definition of spatial scales for SO_2, please see 40 CFR part 58, Appendix D, section 4.4 (''Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Design Criteria''). For further discussion on how the EPA is applying these definitions with respect to interstate transport of SO_2, see the EPA's proposal on Connecticut's SO_2 transport SIP. 82 FR 21351, 21352, 21354 (May 8, 2017).

[3] This proposed approval action is based on the information contained in the administrative record for this action, and does not prejudge any other future EPA action that may make other determinations regarding any of the subject state's air quality status. Any such future actions, such as area designations under any NAAQS, will be based on their own administrative records and the EPA's analyses of information that becomes available at those times. Future available information may include, and is not limited to, monitoring data and modeling analyses conducted pursuant to the EPA's SO_2 Data Requirements Rule (80 FR 51052, August 21, 2015) and information submitted to the EPA by states, air agencies, and third party stakeholders such as citizen groups and industry representatives.

[4] This emissions trends information was derived from EPA's webpage *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/air-pollutant-emissions-trends-data*.

2. EPA's Prong 1 Evaluation

The EPA proposes to find that Colorado's SIP meets the interstate transport requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), prong 1 for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, as discussed below. We have analyzed the air quality, emission sources and emission trends in Colorado and neighboring states, *i.e.,* Arizona, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming. Based on that analysis, we propose to find that Colorado will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state.

We reviewed 2014–2016 SO_2 design value concentrations at monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values for Colorado and neighboring states.[5] In Table 2, below, we have included monitoring data from four scenarios: (1) All of the monitor data from Colorado; (2) the monitor with the highest SO_2 level in each neighboring state; (3) the monitor in each neighboring state located closest to the Colorado border; and (4) all monitors in each neighboring state within 50 km of the border.

TABLE 2—SO_2 MONITOR VALUES IN COLORADO AND NEIGHBORING STATES

State/area	Scenario	Site ID	Distance to Colorado border (km) *	2014–2016 Design value (ppb) [6]
Arizona/Miami	3	040070009	432	146
Arizona/Hayden	2	040071001	470	280
Colorado/Denver	1	080013001	127	18
Colorado/Denver	1	080310002	138	12
Colorado/Denver	1	080310026	135	14
Colorado/Colorado Springs	1	080410015	203	52
Kansas/Trego County	3	201950001	198	5
Kansas/Kansas City	2	202090021	640	34
Nebraska/Omaha	2	310550053	515	59
Nebraska/Omaha	3	310550019	676	27
New Mexico/Fruitland	4	350450009	28	3
New Mexico/Waterflow	2, 3, 4	350451005	22	8
Oklahoma/Muskogee	2	401010167	618	44
Oklahoma/Oklahoma City	3	401091037	437	3
Wyoming/Cheyenne	3, 4	560210100	20	9
Wyoming/Casper	2	560252601	206	25

* All distances throughout this notice are approximations.

The EPA reviewed ambient air quality data in Colorado and neighboring states to see whether there were any monitoring sites, particularly near the Colorado border, with elevated SO_2 concentrations that might warrant further investigation with respect to interstate transport of SO_2 from emission sources near any given monitor. As shown, there are no violating design values in Colorado or neighboring states apart from in the Hayden, Arizona and Miami, Arizona areas. In Colorado's analysis, the state reviewed its potential impact on the Hayden and Miami, Arizona 2010 SO_2 nonattainment areas, which are the only areas designated nonattainment in states bordering Colorado. Colorado noted the significant distance between its border and these nonattainment areas, as well as the larger distance between the nonattainment areas to the nearest major SO_2 source in Colorado (Nucla Generating Station—582 km).

The data presented in Table 2, above, show that Colorado's network of SO_2 monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values indicates that monitored 1-hour SO_2 levels in Colorado are between 16% and 69% of the 75 ppb level of the NAAQS. As shown, there are no Colorado monitors located within 50 km of a neighboring state's border. Three monitors in neighboring states are located within 50 km of the Colorado border, and these monitors recorded SO_2 design values ranging between 4% and 12% of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. Thus, these air quality data do not, by themselves, indicate any particular location that would warrant further investigation with respect to SO_2 emission sources that might significantly contribute to nonattainment in the neighboring states. However, because the monitoring network is not necessarily designed to find all locations of high SO_2 concentrations, this observation indicates an absence of evidence of impact at these locations but is not sufficient evidence by itself of an absence of impact at all locations in the neighboring states. We have therefore also conducted a source-oriented analysis.

As noted, the EPA finds that it is appropriate to examine the impacts of emissions from stationary sources in Colorado in distances ranging from 0 km to 50 km from the facility, based on the ''urban scale'' definition contained in Appendix D to 40 CFR part 58, Section 4.4. Colorado assessed point sources up to 50 km from state borders to evaluate trends and SO_2 concentrations in area-wide air quality. The list of sources of 100 tpy [7] or more of SO_2 within 50 km from state borders, provided by Colorado, is shown in Table 3 below.

[5] Data retrieved from EPA's *https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-design-values#report.*

[6] Id.

[7] Colorado limited its analysis to Colorado sources of SO_2 emitting at least 100 tpy. We agree with Colorado's choice to limit its analysis in this way, because in the absence of special factors, for example the presence of a nearby larger source or unusual physical factors, Colorado sources emitting less than 100 tpy can appropriately be presumed to not be causing or contributing to SO_2 concentrations above the NAAQS.

TABLE 3—COLORADO SO_2 SOURCES NEAR NEIGHBORING STATES

Colorado source	2016 SO_2 emissions (tons) *	Distance to Colorado border (km)	Distance to nearest neighboring state SO_2 source (km)	Neighboring state source 2016 emissions (tons)
Nucla Generating Station	439	47	68 (Lisbon Natural Gas Processing Plant—San Juan County, Utah).	499
Rawhide Energy Station	878	15	35 (Frontier Petroleum Refinery—Cheyenne, Wyoming).	311

* Emissions data throughout this document were obtained using EPA's Emissions Inventory System (EIS) Gateway.

Table 3 shows the distance from the sources listed therein to the nearest out-of-state source emitting above 100 tpy of SO_2, because elevated levels of SO_2, to which SO_2 emitted in Colorado may have a downwind impact, are most likely to be found near such sources. In the case of the Nucla Generating Station, the distance between this source and the Colorado-Utah state border (47 km) and the nearest major SO_2 source in neighboring state Utah (68 km), indicate that emissions from Colorado are very unlikely to contribute significantly to problems with attainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in Utah. The EPA notes that Colorado recently revised the Nucla Generating Station NO_X reasonable progress determination in its regional haze SIP to require the source to shut down before December 31, 2022, and the EPA has proposed approval of this SIP revision. *See* 83 FR 18244 (April 26, 2018).

With regard to the Rawhide Energy Station, because it is located within 50 km of the Frontier Petroleum Refinery in Cheyenne, Wyoming, the EPA has assessed potential SO_2 impacts from the Rawhide Energy Station on the Cheyenne area. First, the EPA reviewed available monitoring data in Cheyenne, Wyoming, 6 km northeast of the Frontier Petroleum Refinery. The 2014–2016 SO_2 design value for this monitor (Site ID 560210100—See Table 2) was 9 ppb. The maximum 1-hour SO_2 value measured at this monitor from January 1, 2011, (when it began operation) to December 31, 2017, was 31 ppb. A second monitor not listed in Table 2, located 3 km east of the Frontier Petroleum Refinery, recorded 1 year of data in Cheyenne to examine potential population exposure near the refinery.[8] Between March 31, 2016, and April 3, 2017, this monitor recorded a maximum 1-hour SO_2 concentration of 44 ppb, with a fourth highest 1-hour daily maximum concentration of 16.7 ppb. All of these monitoring data combined indicate that SO_2 levels in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and therefore near the Frontier Petroleum Refinery, are not likely to exceed the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS or come near the level of a NAAQS exceedance.

The EPA also reviewed the location of sources in neighboring states emitting more than 100 tpy of SO_2 and located within 50 km of the Colorado border (see Table 4). This is because elevated levels of SO_2, to which SO_2 emitted in Colorado may have a downwind impact, are most likely to be found near such sources. As shown in Table 4, the shortest distance between any pair of these sources is 84 km. Given the localized range of potential 1-hour SO_2 impacts, this indicates that there are no additional locations (apart from Cheyenne) in neighboring states that would warrant further investigation with respect to Colorado SO_2 emission sources that might contribute to problems with attainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. The Hayden and Miami, Arizona 2010 SO_2 nonattainment areas, which Colorado reviewed as part of its analysis, are over 400 km from the nearest Colorado border and so were not included in Table 4. Colorado asserted that the significant distance between its border and these nonattainment areas indicates that it is highly unlikely that SO_2 emissions generated in Colorado are contributing significantly to either nonattainment area in Arizona, and the EPA agrees with this conclusion.

TABLE 4—NEIGHBORING STATE SO_2 SOURCES NEAR COLORADO*

Source	2016 SO_2 emissions (tons)	Distance to Colorado border (km)	Distance to nearest Colorado SO_2 source (km)	Colorado source 2016 emissions (tons)
San Juan Generating Station (Waterflow, New Mexico).	2,913	22	160 (Nucla Generating Station—Nucla, Colorado).	439
Four Corners Steam Electric Station (Navajo Nation).	4,412	34	172 (Nucla Generating Station—Nucla, Colorado).	439
Bonanza Power Plant (Uintah and Ouray Reservation).	1,305	20	84 (Meeker Gas Plant—Rio Blanco County, Colorado).	210
Resolute Natural Resources Company—Aneth Unit (Navajo Nation).	118	19	124 (Nucla Generating Station—Nucla, Colorado).	439
Clean Harbors Env. Services (Kimball County, Nebraska).	218	17	104 (Pawnee Generating Station—Fort Morgan, Colorado).	1,493

* We have not included sources that are duplicative of those in Table 3.

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 1, we reviewed ambient SO_2 monitoring data and SO_2 emission sources both within Colorado and in neighboring states. Based on this analysis, we propose to determine that

[8] See Wyoming's 2016 Annual Monitoring Network Plan at pages 50–51: *http://deq.wyoming.gov/aqd/monitoring/resources/annual-network-plans/*.

Colorado will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

3. EPA's Prong 2 Evaluation

In its prong 2 analysis, Colorado reviewed potential SO_2 impacts on the Billings, Montana area, which is currently in ''maintenance'' status for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, noting the large distance between the nearest Colorado border and the Billings area (520 km). The EPA interprets CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) prong 2 to require an evaluation of the potential impact of a state's emissions on areas that are currently measuring clean data, but that may have issues maintaining that air quality, rather than only former nonattainment, and thus current maintenance, areas. Therefore, in addition to the analysis presented by Colorado, the EPA has also reviewed additional information on SO_2 air quality and emission trends to evaluate the State's conclusion that Colorado will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. This evaluation builds on the analysis regarding significant contribution to nonattainment (prong 1). Specifically, because of the low monitored ambient concentrations of SO_2 in Colorado and neighboring states, and the large distances between cross-state SO_2 sources, the EPA is proposing to find that SO_2 levels in neighboring states near the Colorado border do not indicate any inability to maintain the SO_2 NAAQS that could be attributed in part to sources in Colorado.

As shown in Table 1, the statewide SO_2 emissions from Colorado and neighboring states have decreased substantially over time, per our review of the EPA's emissions trends data.[9] From 2000 to 2016, total statewide SO_2 emissions decreased by the following proportions: Arizona (68% decrease), Colorado (82% decrease), Kansas (89% decrease), Nebraska (52% decrease), New Mexico (90% decrease), Utah (73% decrease) and Wyoming (59% decrease). This trend of decreasing SO_2 emissions does not by itself demonstrate that areas in Colorado and neighboring states will not have issues maintaining the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. However, as a piece of this weight of evidence analysis for prong 2, it provides further indication (when considered alongside low monitor values in neighboring states) that such maintenance issues are unlikely. This is because the geographic scope of these reductions and their large sizes strongly suggest that they are not transient effects from reversible causes, and thus these reductions suggest that there is very low likelihood that a strong upward trend in emissions will occur that might cause areas presently in attainment to violate the NAAQS.

As noted in Colorado's submission, any future large sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by Colorado's SIP-approved Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.[10] Future minor sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by Colorado's SIP-approved minor new source review permit program.[11] The permitting regulations contained within these programs should help ensure that ambient concentrations of SO_2 in neighboring states are not exceeded as a result of new facility construction or modification occurring in Colorado.

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 2, we reviewed additional information about emission trends, as well as the technical information considered for interstate transport prong 1. We find that the combination of low ambient concentrations of SO_2 in Colorado and neighboring states, the large distances between cross-state SO_2 sources, the downward trend in SO_2 emissions from Colorado and neighboring states, and state measures that prevent new facility construction or modification in Colorado from causing SO_2 exceedances in downwind states, indicates no interference with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS from Colorado. Accordingly, we propose to determine that Colorado SO_2 emission sources will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

B. Montana

1. State's Analysis

Montana relied on existing programs to assert that SO_2 emissions from Montana will not adversely affect attainment or maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. Montana noted that sources within the State are subject to new source review and Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP) requirements, as well as applicable Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), and asserted that these requirements along with additional portions of Montana's SIP prevent sources within the State from contributing to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in neighboring states.

2. EPA's Prong 1 Evaluation

The EPA proposes to find that Montana's SIP meets the interstate transport requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), prong 1 for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, as discussed below. We have analyzed the air quality, emission sources and emission trends in Montana and neighboring states, *i.e.,* Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. Based on that analysis, we propose to find that Montana will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state.

We reviewed 2014–2016 SO_2 design value concentrations at monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values for Montana and neighboring states.[12] In Table 5, below, we have included monitoring data from four scenarios: (1) All of the monitor data from Montana; (2) the monitor with the highest SO_2 level in each neighboring state; (3) the monitor in each neighboring state located closest to the Montana border; and (4) all monitors in each neighboring state within 50 km of the border.

TABLE 5—SO_2 MONITOR VALUES IN MONTANA AND NEIGHBORING STATES

State/area	Scenario	Site ID	Distance to Montana border (km)	2014–2016 design value (ppb)
Idaho/Pocatello	2, 3	160050004	162	39
Montana/Helena	1	300490004	178	2
Montana/Richland County	1	300830001	33	7

[9] Additional emissions trends data are available at: *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/air-pollutant-emissions-trends-data.*

[10] See EPA's final action of the PSD portions of Colorado's SIP, at 82 FR 39030, August 17, 2017.

[11] Id.

[12] Data retrieved from EPA's *https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-design-values#report.*

TABLE 5—SO_2 MONITOR VALUES IN MONTANA AND NEIGHBORING STATES—Continued

State/area	Scenario	Site ID	Distance to Montana border (km)	2014–2016 design value (ppb)
Montana/Billings	1	301110066	87	53
North Dakota/Dickinson	4	380070002	50	5
North Dakota/Burke County	2	380130004	120	23
North Dakota/McKenzie County	4	380530104	5	6
North Dakota/McKenzie County	4	380530111	2	7
South Dakota/Sioux Falls	2	460990008	608	6
South Dakota/Rapid City	3	461030020	118	4
Wyoming/Gillette	3	560050857	80	21
Wyoming/Casper	2	560252601	236	25

The EPA reviewed ambient air quality data in Montana and neighboring states to see whether there were any monitoring sites, particularly near the Montana border, with elevated SO_2 concentrations that might warrant further investigation with respect to interstate transport of SO_2 from emission sources near any given monitor. The data presented in Table 5, above, show that Montana's network of SO_2 monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values indicates that monitored 1-hour SO_2 levels in Montana are between 2% and 70% of the 75 ppb level of the NAAQS. There is one Montana monitor located within 50 km of a neighboring state's border, and this monitor indicates a design value at 9% of the NAAQS. Three monitors in neighboring states are located within 50 km of the Montana border, and these monitors recorded SO_2 design values ranging between 6% and 9% of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. Thus, these air quality data do not, by themselves, indicate any particular location that would warrant further investigation with respect to SO_2 emission sources that might significantly contribute to nonattainment in the neighboring states. However, because the monitoring network is not necessarily designed to find all locations of high SO_2 concentrations, this observation indicates an absence of evidence of impact at these locations but is not sufficient evidence by itself of an absence of impact at all locations in the neighboring states. We have therefore also conducted a source-oriented analysis.

As noted, the EPA finds that it is appropriate to examine the impacts of emissions from stationary sources in Montana in distances ranging from 0 km to 50 km from the facility, based on the ''urban scale'' definition contained in Appendix D to 40 CFR part 58, Section 4.4. Therefore, we assessed point sources up to 50 km from state borders to evaluate trends and SO_2 concentrations in area-wide air quality, and determined that there are no such sources in Montana. The CHS Laurel Refinery, located 74 km north of the Wyoming border, is the Montana point source closest to another state's border. The large distances between Montana sources and the nearest neighboring state provide further evidence to support a conclusion that emissions from Montana will not contribute to problems with attainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states.

The EPA also reviewed the location of sources in neighboring states emitting more than 100 tpy [13] of SO_2 and located within 50 km of the Montana border (see Table 6). This is because elevated levels of SO_2, to which SO_2 emitted in Montana may have a downwind impact, are most likely to be found near such sources. As shown in Table 6, the shortest distance between any pair of these sources is 75 km. This indicates that there are no locations in neighboring states that would warrant further investigation with respect to Montana SO_2 emission sources that might contribute to problems with attainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS.

TABLE 6—NEIGHBORING STATE SO_2 SOURCES NEAR MONTANA

Source	2016 SO_2 emissions (tons)	Distance to Montana border (km)	Distance to nearest Montana SO_2 source (km)	Montana source 2016 emissions (tons)
Colony East and West Plants (Crook County, Wyoming).	106	15	223 (Colstrip Station—Colstrip, Montana)	1,335
Elk Basin Gas Plant (Park County, Wyoming)	641	2	75 (CHS Laurel Refinery—Laurel, Montana)	272

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 1, we reviewed ambient SO_2 monitoring data and SO_2 emission sources within Montana and in neighboring states. Based on this analysis, we propose to determine that Montana will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

3. EPA's Prong 2 Evaluation

The EPA has reviewed available information on SO_2 air quality and emission trends to evaluate the state's conclusion that Montana will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. The EPA notes that Montana's analysis does not independently address whether the SIP contains adequate provisions prohibiting emissions that will interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2

[13] We have limited our analysis to Montana sources of SO_2 emitting at least 100 tpy, because in the absence of special factors, for example the presence of a nearby larger source or unusual physical factors, Montana sources emitting less than 100 tpy can appropriately be presumed to not be causing or contributing to SO_2 concentrations above the NAAQS.

NAAQS in any other state. In remanding the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to the EPA in *North Carolina* v. *EPA,* the D.C. Circuit explained that the regulating authority must give the ''interfere with maintenance'' clause of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) ''independent significance'' by evaluating the impact of upwind state emissions on downwind areas that, while currently in attainment, are at risk of future nonattainment, considering historic variability.[14] While Montana did not evaluate the potential impact of its emissions on areas that are currently measuring clean data, but that may have issues maintaining that air quality, the EPA has incorporated additional information into our evaluation of Montana's submission. This evaluation builds on the analysis regarding significant contribution to nonattainment (prong 1). Specifically, because of the low monitored ambient concentrations of SO_2 in Montana and neighboring states, and the large distances between cross-state SO_2 sources, the EPA is proposing to find that SO_2 levels in neighboring states near the Montana border do not indicate any inability to maintain the SO_2 NAAQS that could be attributed in part to sources in Montana.

As shown in Table 1, the statewide SO_2 emissions from Montana and neighboring states have decreased substantially over time, per our review of the EPA's emissions trends data.[15] From 2000 to 2016, total statewide SO_2 emissions decreased by the following proportions: Idaho (70% decrease), Montana (78% decrease), North Dakota (44% decrease), South Dakota (93% decrease) and Wyoming (59% decrease). This trend of decreasing SO_2 emissions does not by itself demonstrate that areas in Montana and neighboring states will not have issues maintaining the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. However, as a piece of this weight of evidence analysis for prong 2, it provides further indication (when considered alongside low monitor values in neighboring states) that such maintenance issues are unlikely. This is because the geographic scope of these reductions and their large sizes strongly suggest that they are not transient effects from reversible causes, and thus these reductions suggest that there is very low likelihood that a strong upward trend in emissions will occur that might cause areas presently in attainment to violate the NAAQS.

As noted in Montana's submission, any future large sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by Montana's SIP-approved PSD program.[16] Future minor sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by Montana's SIP-approved minor new source review permit program.[17] The permitting regulations contained within these programs should help ensure that ambient concentrations of SO_2 in neighboring states are not exceeded as a result of new facility construction or modification occurring in Montana.

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 2, the EPA has incorporated additional information into our evaluation of Montana's submission, which did not include an independent analysis of prong 2. In doing so, we have reviewed information about emission trends, as well as the technical information considered for our interstate transport prong 1 analysis. We find that the combination of low ambient concentrations of SO_2 in Montana and neighboring states, the large distances between cross-state SO_2 sources, the downward trend in SO_2 emissions from Montana and surrounding states, and state measures that prevent new facility construction or modification in Montana from causing SO_2 exceedances in downwind states, indicates no interference with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS from Montana. Accordingly, we propose to determine that Montana SO_2 emission sources will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

C. North Dakota

1. State's Analysis

North Dakota conducted a weight of evidence analysis to examine whether SO_2 emissions from North Dakota adversely affect attainment or maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. North Dakota cited the large distance between the State's SO_2 sources and the nearest SO_2 nonattainment and maintenance areas in downwind states, as well as the very low SO_2 values at intervening monitors. North Dakota also noted that SO_2 emissions within the State have been steadily decreasing over time, specifically noting a 35% point-source emissions decrease between 2002 and 2011. With regard to the interference with maintenance requirement, North Dakota discussed the low monitored ambient concentrations of SO_2 in neighboring states in the period up to and including 2011. Based on this weight of evidence analysis, North Dakota concluded that emissions within the State will not contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in neighboring states.

2. EPA's Prong 1 Evaluation

The EPA proposes to find that North Dakota's SIP meets the interstate transport requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), prong 1 for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, as discussed below. We have analyzed the air quality, emission sources, and emission trends in North Dakota and neighboring states, *i.e.,* Minnesota, Montana and South Dakota. Based on that analysis, we propose to find that North Dakota will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state.

To date, the only area in a state bordering North Dakota that has been designated nonattainment for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS is Billings, Montana. The EPA designated the portion of Billings surrounding the PPL Corette Power Plant based on a 2009–2011 monitored design value, concluding that this source was the key contributor to the NAAQS violations during that period. *See* 78 FR 47191 (August 5, 2013). Following the permanent closure of the PPL Corette Plant in March 2015, which was accompanied by a significant decrease in monitored SO_2 values (which indicated attainment) in the nonattainment area, the EPA redesignated the former Billings 2010 SO_2 nonattainment area to attainment. *See* 81 FR 28718 (May 10, 2016). As shown in Table 7, below, the Billings, Montana area is located a large distance (343 km) from the North Dakota border, and recent monitoring data in the Billings area do not approach the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. For these reasons, the EPA is proposing to find that emissions from North Dakota will not contribute significantly to nonattainment in the Billings, Montana area.

As noted, North Dakota also referred to ambient monitor values in its transport analysis. We reviewed these, as well as the more recent 2014–2016 SO_2 design value concentrations at monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values for North Dakota and neighboring states.[18] In Table 7, below, we have included

[14] 531 F.3d 896, 910–11 (D.C. Cir. 2008) (holding that the EPA must give ''independent significance'' to each prong of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I)).

[15] Additional emissions trends data are available at: *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/air-pollutant-emissions-trends-data.*

[16] See EPA's final action of the PSD portions of Montana's SIP, at 81 FR 23180, April 20, 2016.

[17] Id.

[18] Data retrieved from EPA's *https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-design-values#report.*

monitoring data from four scenarios: (1) All of the monitor data from North Dakota; (2) the monitor with the highest SO_2 level in each neighboring state; (3) the monitor in each neighboring state located closest to the North Dakota border; and (4) all monitors in each neighboring state within 50 km of the border.

TABLE 7—SO_2 MONITOR VALUES IN NORTH DAKOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES

State/Area	Scenario	Site ID	Distance to North Dakota border (km)	2014–2016 Design value (ppb)[19]
Minnesota/Minneapolis-St. Paul	2	270370020	306	12
Minnesota/Minneapolis-St. Paul	3	270530954	278	5
Montana/Richland County	3, 4	300830001	33	7
Montana/Billings	2	301110066	343	53
North Dakota/Dickinson	1	380070002	50	5
North Dakota/Burke County	1	380130004	121	23
North Dakota/Bismarck	1	380150003	99	15
North Dakota/Fargo	1	380171004	4	2
North Dakota/Dunn County	1	380250003	115	5
North Dakota/McKenzie County	1	380530002	55	6
North Dakota/McKenzie County	1	380530104	5	6
North Dakota/McKenzie County	1	380530111	2	7
North Dakota/Mercer County	1	380570004	150	22
North Dakota/Mercer County	1	380570118	159	22
North Dakota/Mercer County	1	380570124	160	16
North Dakota/Oliver County	1	380650002	139	10
South Dakota/Sioux Falls	2	460990008	265	6
South Dakota/Rapid City	3	461030020	205	4

The EPA reviewed ambient air quality data in North Dakota and neighboring states to see whether there were any monitoring sites, particularly near the North Dakota border, with elevated SO_2 concentrations that might warrant further investigation with respect to interstate transport of SO_2 from emission sources near any given monitor. The data presented in Table 7, above, show that North Dakota's network of SO_2 monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values indicates that monitored 1-hour SO_2 levels in North Dakota are between 2% and 31% of the 75 ppb level of the NAAQS. There are four North Dakota monitors located within 50 km of a neighboring state's border, and these monitors indicate design values between 2% to 9% of the NAAQS. Two SO_2 monitors have recently been installed in North Dakota to assist the state and the EPA in designating portions of North Dakota by 2020.[20] These are source oriented monitors, and both the monitors and the source they are characterizing (the Tioga Gas Plant) are located over 80 km from the North Dakota border. There is one monitor in a neighboring state located within 50 km of the North Dakota border, and this monitor recorded an SO_2 design value of 9% of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. Thus, these air quality data do not, by themselves, indicate any particular location that would warrant further investigation with respect to SO_2 emission sources that might significantly contribute to nonattainment in the neighboring states. However, because the monitoring network is not necessarily designed to find all locations of high SO_2 concentrations, this observation indicates an absence of evidence of impact at these locations but is not sufficient evidence by itself of an absence of impact at all locations in the neighboring states. We have therefore also conducted a source-oriented analysis.

As noted, the EPA finds that it is appropriate to examine the impacts of emissions from stationary sources in North Dakota in distances ranging from 0 km to 50 km from the facility, based on the ''urban scale'' definition contained in Appendix D to 40 CFR part 58, Section 4.4. Therefore, we assessed North Dakota sources of 100 tpy [21] or more of SO_2 up to 50 km from neighboring state borders to evaluate trends and SO_2 concentrations in area-wide air quality in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8—NORTH DAKOTA SO_2 SOURCES NEAR NEIGHBORING STATES

North Dakota source	2016 SO_2 emissions (tons)	Distance to North Dakota border (km)	Distance to nearest neighboring state SO_2 source (km)	Neighboring state source 2016 emissions (tons)
Drayton Sugar Mill	330	2	75 (American Crystal Sugar—East Grand Forks, Minnesota).	1,005
Hillsboro Sugar Mill	439	15	49 (American Crystal Sugar—Crookston, Minnesota).	875

[19] Id.

[20] See TSD: Final Round 3 Area Designations for the 2010 1-Hour SO_2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for North Dakota, in *http://www.regulations.gov,* document ID EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0003–0600.

[21] We have limited our analysis to North Dakota sources of SO_2 emitting at least 100 tpy, because in the absence of special factors, for example the presence of a nearby larger source or unusual physical factors, North Dakota sources emitting less than 100 tpy can appropriately be presumed to not be causing or contributing to SO_2 concentrations above the NAAQS.

TABLE 8—NORTH DAKOTA SO_2 SOURCES NEAR NEIGHBORING STATES—Continued

North Dakota source	2016 SO_2 emissions (tons)	Distance to North Dakota border (km)	Distance to nearest neighboring state SO_2 source (km)	Neighboring state source 2016 emissions (tons)
University of North Dakota Heating Plant (Grand Forks).	411	2	4 (American Crystal Sugar—East Grand Forks, Minnesota).	1,005
North Dakota State University Heating Plant (Fargo).	123	2	4.5 km (American Crystal Sugar—Moorhead, Minnesota).	373
Wahpeton Sugar Mill	227	1	44 km (Hoot Lake Plant—Fergus Falls, Minnesota).	940
Wahpeton Wet Corn Mill	135	1	47 km (Hoot Lake Plant—Fergus Falls, Minnesota).	940

As shown, there are six North Dakota sources within 50 kilometers of a cross-state source, and each neighboring state source is located in the State of Minnesota. The EPA has therefore assessed potential SO_2 impacts from North Dakota on each of the four Minnesota areas with SO_2 sources near the North Dakota border, specifically the Crookston, East Grand Forks, Moorhead and Fergus Falls, Minnesota areas.

With regard to the Grand Forks, North Dakota, and East Grand Forks, Minnesota combined metropolitan area, the EPA does not have monitoring or modeling data to indicate transport from Grand Forks, North Dakota, to East Grand Forks, Minnesota. On the contrary, wind roses for three local meteorological stations indicate prevailing winds to be north-south oriented as opposed to west-east that would be conducive to interstate transport.[22] On this basis, the EPA is proposing to determine that emissions from Grand Forks, North Dakota, will not contribute significantly to nonattainment in East Grand Forks, Minnesota.[23]

With regard to the Crookston, Minnesota area, the EPA finds the distance between the Hillsboro Sugar Mill and Crookston (49 km) makes it very unlikely that SO_2 emissions from the Hillsboro Sugar Mill could interact with SO_2 emissions from Crookston American Crystal Sugar in such a way as to contribute significantly to nonattainment in the Crookston area.

With regard to the Moorhead, Minnesota, and Fargo, North Dakota, combined metropolitan area, the EPA reviewed available monitoring data. There is one SO_2 monitor (Site ID 380171004—See Table 7) in the area, on the North Dakota side of the border, located 6.5 km northwest of the North Dakota State University Heating Plant, and 9.5 km northwest of the Moorhead American Crystal Sugar Mill. As shown, this monitor recorded a design value of 2 ppb from 2014–2016. Although this monitor is not sited to determine maximum impacts from either the Moorhead American Crystal Sugar Mill or the North Dakota State University Heating Plant, it does indicate that SO_2 levels are very low (2.6% of the NAAQS) in parts of the Fargo-Moorhead combined metropolitan area. Additionally, wind roses for a local meteorological station indicates prevailing winds to be north-south oriented as opposed to west-east that would be conducive to interstate transport.[24] For these reasons, in addition to the relatively low level of SO_2 emissions from the North Dakota State University Heating Plant, the EPA is proposing to determine that emissions from the North Dakota State University Heating Plant will not contribute significantly to nonattainment in Moorhead, Minnesota.

Finally, with regard to the Fergus Falls, Minnesota area, air quality modeling submitted to the EPA by the State of Minnesota for the Hoot Lake Plant indicates that the highest predicted 99th percentile daily maximum 1-hour concentration within the modeling domain is 55.8 ppb.[25] For this reason, the Fergus Falls area does not warrant further investigation with regard to potential significant contribution to nonattainment from North Dakota. Additionally, in our analysis of Minnesota's modeling in the context of designations for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, the EPA noted that the Wahpeton facilities' ''modeled impact at that distance to the Hoot Lake area would be minimal and it's expected their impact would be represented by the background concentration.'' [26] The EPA continues to support this conclusion with respect to an interstate transport analysis for section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).[27]

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 1, we reviewed ambient SO_2 monitoring data and SO_2 emission sources both within North Dakota and in neighboring states. Based on this analysis, we propose to determine that North Dakota will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

3. EPA's Prong 2 Evaluation

In its prong 2 analysis, North Dakota reviewed potential SO_2 impacts on the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota area, which is currently in ''maintenance'' status for the 1971 SO_2 NAAQS, noting the large distance between the North Dakota border and the Minneapolis-St. Paul area (255 km), as well as NAAQS-attaining monitoring data in eastern North Dakota and in Minneapolis-St. Paul. The EPA interprets CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) prong 2 to require an evaluation of the potential impact of a state's emissions on areas that are currently measuring clean data, but that

[22] This wind rose data are available in a memo to the docket for this action, which can be found on *http://www.regulations.gov.*

[23] The EPA is aware that the University of North Dakota has announced plans to replace its heating plant, though this change is not yet federally enforceable (See *http://news.prairiepublic.org/post/und-replace-its-steam-plant-wont-be-asking-state-appropriation*). The EPA also notes that any changes to the current facility and construction of a new facility must go through the state's EPA-approved New Source Review program.

[24] This wind rose data are available in a memo to the docket for this action, which can be found on *http://www.regulations.gov.*

[25] See TSD: Intended Round 3 Area Designations for the 2010 1-Hour SO_2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Minnesota, in *http://www.regulations.gov,* document ID EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0003–0057. This information was not changed for the final version of the designation, as shown at document ID EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0003–0618.

[26] Id.

[27] While the air quality modeling discussed here used by the EPA to support its final designation of the Fergus Falls area is also supportive of the Agency's analysis of North Dakota's 2010 SO_2 transport SIP, the designation itself or the use of this modeling in the specific context of that designation is not being re-opened through this separate proposed action.

may have issues maintaining that air quality, rather than only former nonattainment, and thus current maintenance, areas. North Dakota also performed a prong 2 analysis based on the EPA's interpretation, noting that monitors located near North Dakota in neighboring states showed very low levels of SO_2, indicating they should not be considered to have maintenance issues for this NAAQS. The EPA has reviewed North Dakota's analysis and other available information on SO_2 air quality and emission trends to evaluate the State's conclusion that North Dakota will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. This evaluation builds on the analysis regarding significant contribution to nonattainment (prong 1). Specifically, because of the low monitored ambient concentrations of SO_2 in North Dakota and neighboring states and our conclusions from our qualitative analysis of the identified sources of SO_2 emissions, the EPA is proposing to find that SO_2 levels in neighboring states near the North Dakota border do not indicate any inability to maintain the SO_2 NAAQS that could be attributed in part to sources in North Dakota.

As shown in Table 1, the statewide SO_2 emissions from North Dakota and neighboring states have decreased substantially over time, per our review of the EPA's emissions trends data.[28] From 2000 to 2016, total statewide SO_2 emissions decreased by the following proportions: Minnesota (77% decrease), Montana (78% decrease), North Dakota (44% decrease) and South Dakota (93% decrease). This trend of decreasing SO_2 emissions does not by itself demonstrate that areas in North Dakota and neighboring states will not have issues maintaining the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. However, as a piece of this weight of evidence analysis for prong 2, it provides further indication (when considered alongside low monitor values in neighboring states) that such maintenance issues are unlikely. This is because the geographic scope of these reductions and their large sizes strongly suggest that they are not transient effects from reversible causes, and thus these reductions suggest that there is very low likelihood that a strong upward trend in emissions will occur that might cause areas presently in attainment to violate the NAAQS.

As noted in North Dakota's submission, any future large sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by North Dakota's SIP-approved PSD program.[29] Future minor sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by North Dakota's SIP-approved minor new source review permit program.[30] The permitting regulations contained within these programs should help ensure that ambient concentrations of SO_2 in neighboring states are not exceeded as a result of new facility construction or modification occurring in North Dakota.

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 2, we reviewed additional information about emission trends, as well as the technical information considered for interstate transport prong 1. We find that the combination of low ambient concentrations of SO_2 in North Dakota and neighboring states, our conclusions from our qualitative analysis of the identified sources of SO_2 emissions, the downward trend in SO_2 emissions from North Dakota and surrounding states, and state measures that prevent new facility construction or modification in North Dakota from causing SO_2 exceedances in downwind states, indicates no interference with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS from North Dakota. Accordingly, we propose to determine that North Dakota SO_2 emission sources will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

D. South Dakota

1. State's Analysis

South Dakota conducted a weight of evidence analysis to examine whether SO_2 emissions from South Dakota adversely affect attainment or maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. South Dakota provided an inventory of each SO_2 source located in a county that borders another state, including the emissions for each source. South Dakota provided information on SO_2 reductions for the larger SO_2 sources in this inventory, noting that the State's largest SO_2 emissions source (Big Stone I) installed pollution controls between 2012 and 2015 to reduce SO_2 emissions at the facility by 80%. South Dakota also discussed how the State's second highest emitter (Ben French facility) shut down in 2012, and that the combination of reductions from these two facilities would result in a 75% reduction in SO_2 emissions throughout South Dakota from 2011 to 2016. South Dakota noted the large distance between the State and the nearest nonattainment areas in downwind states. South Dakota also considered the predominant northwesterly wind direction in the State, asserting that this made it very unlikely that South Dakota sources could impact SO_2 nonattainment in states to its west. Finally, South Dakota noted that its permitting programs would prevent new or modified sources from impacting nonattainment and maintenance areas in downwind states going forward. Based on this weight of evidence analysis, South Dakota concluded that emissions within the State will not contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in neighboring states.

2. EPA's Prong 1 Evaluation

The EPA proposes to find that South Dakota's SIP meets the interstate transport requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), prong 1 for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, as discussed below. We have analyzed the air quality, emission sources and emission trends in South Dakota and neighboring states, *i.e.,* Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wyoming. Based on that analysis, we propose to find that South Dakota will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state.

We reviewed 2014–2016 SO_2 design value concentrations at monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values for South Dakota and neighboring states.[31] In Table 9, below, we have included monitoring data from four scenarios: (1) All of the monitor data from South Dakota; (2) the monitor with the highest SO_2 level in each neighboring state; (3) the monitor in each neighboring state located closest to the South Dakota border; and (4) all monitors in each neighboring state within 50 km of the border.

[28] Additional emissions trends data are available at: *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/air-pollutant-emissions-trends-data.*

[29] See EPA's final action of the PSD portions of North Dakota's SIP, at 82 FR 46681, October 6, 2017.

[30] Id.

[31] Data retrieved from EPA's *https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-design-values#report.*

TABLE 9—SO_2 MONITOR VALUES IN SOUTH DAKOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES

State/Area	Scenario	Site ID	Distance from South Dakota border (km)	2014–2016 Design value (ppb) [32]
Iowa/Muscatine	2	191390020	462	113
Iowa/Sioux City	3, 4	191930020	19	9
Minnesota/Minneapolis-St. Paul	2	270370020	270	12
Minnesota/Minneapolis-St. Paul	3	270530954	250	5
Montana/Richland County	3	300830001	210	7
Montana/Billings	2	301110066	343	53
Nebraska/Omaha	2	310550053	136	59
Nebraska/Omaha	3	310550019	676	27
North Dakota/Burke County	2	380130004	300	23
North Dakota/Bismarck	3	380150003	99	15
South Dakota/Jackson County	1	460710001	83	3
South Dakota/Sioux Falls	1	460990008	10	6
South Dakota/Rapid City	1	461030020	62	4
South Dakota/Sioux City	1	461270001	6	4
Wyoming/Casper	2	560252601	178	25
Wyoming/Weston County	3, 4	560450800	12	3

The EPA reviewed ambient air quality data in South Dakota and neighboring states to determine whether there were any monitoring sites, particularly near the South Dakota border, with elevated SO_2 concentrations that might warrant further investigation with respect to interstate transport of SO_2 from emission sources near any given monitor. As shown, there are no violating design values in South Dakota or neighboring states apart from the Muscatine, Iowa area. In South Dakota's analysis, the State reviewed its potential impact on the Muscatine, Iowa 2010 SO_2 nonattainment area. South Dakota asserted that the significant distance between its nearest border and the Muscatine area (shown in Table 9), as well as the low emissions in southeastern South Dakota indicated no SO_2 impacts to the Muscatine SO_2 nonattainment area. The EPA agrees with South Dakota's analysis and conclusion with regard to the Muscatine, Iowa area. The EPA notes that during the 2014–2016 period, substantial reductions in SO_2 emissions occurred within the Muscatine SO_2 nonattainment area.[33] For this reason, the last exceedance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS at the violating monitor listed in Table 9 (site ID 191390020) occurred in June 2015.[34]

South Dakota also analyzed potential impacts to the Billings, Montana area, which was still in nonattainment status at the time of South Dakota's submission. As noted in the section of this notice about North Dakota, the EPA redesignated the former Billings 2010 SO_2 nonattainment area to attainment following the permanent closure of the PPL Corette Plant. *See* 81 FR 28718 (May 10, 2016). As noted by South Dakota, the Billings, Montana area is located a very large distance (343 km) from the nearest South Dakota border, and is upwind rather than downwind of South Dakota. Table 9 also shows that recent monitoring data in the Billings area do not approach the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. For these reasons, the EPA agrees with South Dakota's conclusion that the emissions from South Dakota will not contribute significantly to nonattainment in the Billings, Montana area.

The data presented in Table 9, above, show that South Dakota's network of SO_2 monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values indicates that monitored 1-hour SO_2 levels in South Dakota are between 4% and 8% of the 75 ppb level of the NAAQS. There are two South Dakota monitors located within 50 km of a neighboring state's border, and these monitors indicate design values between 5% and 8% of the NAAQS. There are two monitors in neighboring states located within 50 km of the South Dakota border, and these monitors recorded SO_2 design values between 4% and 12% of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. Thus, these air quality data do not, by themselves, indicate any particular location that would warrant further investigation with respect to SO_2 emission sources that might significantly contribute to nonattainment in the neighboring states. However, because the monitoring network is not necessarily designed to find all locations of high SO_2 concentrations, this observation indicates an absence of evidence of impact at these locations but is not sufficient evidence by itself of an absence of impact at all locations in the neighboring states. We have therefore also conducted a source-oriented analysis.

As noted, the EPA finds that it is appropriate to examine the impacts of emissions from stationary sources in South Dakota in distances ranging from 0 km to 50 km from the facility, based on the ''urban scale'' definition contained in Appendix D to 40 CFR part 58, Section 4.4. Therefore, we assessed point sources up to 50 km from state borders to evaluate trends and SO_2 concentrations in area-wide air quality. The list of such sources with greater than 100 tpy [35] of SO_2 within 50 km from state borders is provided in Table 10, below.

[32] Id.

[33] See TSD: Final Round 3 Area Designations for the 2010 1-Hour SO_2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Iowa, in *http://www.regulations.gov,* document ID EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0003–0616.

[34] Data retrieved from EPA's *https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data.*

[35] We have limited our analysis to South Dakota sources of SO_2 emitting at least 100 tpy, because in the absence of special factors, for example the presence of a nearby larger source or unusual physical factors, South Dakota sources emitting less than 100 tpy can appropriately be presumed to not be causing or contributing to SO_2 concentrations above the NAAQS.

TABLE 10—SO_2 SOURCES NEAR THE SOUTH DAKOTA BORDER

Source	2016 SO_2 emissions (tons)	Distance to South Dakota border (km)	Distance to nearest cross-State SO_2 source (km)	Cross-state source 2016 emissions (tons)
Big Stone Power Plant (Grant County, South Dakota).	827	4	113 (Wahpeton Sugar Mill—Richland County, North Dakota).	227
Colony East and West Plant (Crook County, Wyoming).	106	8	111 (GCC Dacotah—Rapid City, South Dakota).	304

With regard to potential cross-state impacts from the Big Stone Power Plant, air quality modeling submitted to the EPA by South Dakota indicates that the highest predicted 99th percentile daily maximum 1-hour concentration within the modeling domain surrounding the power plant is 57.88 ppb.[36] This predicted maximum concentration, which includes an estimate of the background concentration, indicates that this source alone could not cause nonattainment in South Dakota or any other state. Together with the distance between Big Stone and the nearest cross-state source (113 km), this indicates that the Big Stone Power Plant will not significantly contribute to nonattainment in any other state. The EPA continues to support this conclusion with respect to an interstate transport analysis for section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).[37]

The EPA also reviewed the location of sources in neighboring states emitting more than 100 tpy of SO_2 and located within 50 km of the South Dakota border. This is because elevated levels of SO_2, to which SO_2 emitted in South Dakota may have a downwind impact, are most likely to be found near such sources. As shown in Table 10, the only source within this distance of the South Dakota border is the Colony East and West Plant. The shortest distance between this source and the nearest source in South Dakota, the GCC Dacotah facility, is 111 km. This makes it very unlikely that SO_2 emissions from the GCC Dacotah facility could interact with SO_2 emissions from the Colony East and West Plants in such a way as to contribute significantly to nonattainment in the Crook County, Wyoming area.

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 1, we reviewed ambient SO_2 monitoring data and SO_2 emission sources within South Dakota and in neighboring states. Based on this analysis, we propose to determine that South Dakota will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

3. EPA's Prong 2 Evaluation

The EPA has reviewed available information on SO_2 air quality and emission trends to evaluate the state's conclusion that South Dakota will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. The EPA notes that South Dakota's analysis does not independently address whether the SIP contains adequate provisions prohibiting emissions that will interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state. As noted, the ''interfere with maintenance'' clause of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) must be given ''independent significance'' by evaluating the impact of upwind state emissions on downwind areas that, while currently in attainment, are at risk of future nonattainment, considering historic variability.[38] While South Dakota did not evaluate the potential impact of its emissions on areas that are currently measuring clean data, but that may have issues maintaining that air quality, the EPA has incorporated additional information into our evaluation of South Dakota's submission. This evaluation builds on the analysis regarding significant contribution to nonattainment (prong 1). Specifically, because of the low monitored ambient concentrations of SO_2 in South Dakota and neighboring states, and the large distances between cross-state SO_2 sources, the EPA is proposing to find that SO_2 levels in neighboring states near the South Dakota border do not indicate any inability to maintain the SO_2 NAAQS that could be attributed in part to sources in South Dakota.

As shown in Table 1, the statewide SO_2 emissions from South Dakota and neighboring states have decreased substantially over time, per our review of the EPA's emissions trends data.[39] From 2000 to 2016, total statewide SO_2 emissions decreased by the following proportions: Iowa (81% decrease), Minnesota (77% decrease), Montana (78% decrease), Nebraska (52% decrease), North Dakota (44% decrease), South Dakota (93% decrease) and Wyoming (59% decrease). This trend of decreasing SO_2 emissions does not by itself demonstrate that areas in South Dakota and neighboring states will not have issues maintaining the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. However, as a piece of this weight of evidence analysis for prong 2, it provides further indication (when considered alongside low monitor values in neighboring states) that such maintenance issues are unlikely. This is because the geographic scope of these reductions and their large sizes strongly suggest that they are not transient effects from reversible causes, and thus these reductions suggest that there is very low likelihood that a strong upward trend in emissions will occur that might cause areas presently in attainment to violate the NAAQS.

As noted in South Dakota's submission, any future large sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by South Dakota's SIP-approved PSD program.[40] Future minor sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by South Dakota's SIP-approved minor new source review permit program.[41] The permitting regulations contained within these programs should help ensure that ambient concentrations of SO_2 in neighboring states are not exceeded as a

[36] See TSD: Final Area Designations for the 2010 SO_2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for South Dakota, in *http://www.regulations.gov,* document ID EPA–HQ–OAR–2014–0464–0359.

[37] While the air quality modeling discussed here used by the EPA to support its final designation of the Grant County, South Dakota area is also supportive of the Agency's analysis of South Dakota's 2010 SO_2 transport SIP, the designation itself or the use of this modeling in the specific context of that designation is not being re-opened through this separate proposed action.

[38] 531 F.3d 896, 910–11 (DC Cir. 2008) (holding that the EPA must give ''independent significance'' to each prong of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I)).

[39] Additional emissions trends data are available at: *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/air-pollutant-emissions-trends-data.*

[40] See EPA's final action of the PSD portions of South Dakota's SIP, at 82 FR 38832, August 16, 2017.

[41] Id.

result of new facility construction or modification occurring in South Dakota.

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 2, the EPA has incorporated additional information into our evaluation of South Dakota's submission, which did not include an independent analysis of prong 2. In doing so, we have reviewed additional information about emission trends, as well as the technical information considered for interstate transport prong 1. We find that the combination of low ambient concentrations of SO_2 in South Dakota and neighboring states, the large distances between cross-state SO_2 sources, the downward trend in SO_2 emissions from South Dakota and surrounding states, and state measures that prevent new facility construction or modification in South Dakota from causing SO_2 exceedances in downwind states, indicates no interference with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS from South Dakota. Accordingly, we propose to determine that South Dakota SO_2 emission sources will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

E. Wyoming

1. State's Analysis

Wyoming conducted a weight of evidence analysis to examine whether SO_2 emissions from Wyoming adversely affect attainment or maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. Wyoming primarily reviewed the potential impact of emissions from Wyoming on the Billings, Montana 2010 SO_2 maintenance area, which was designated as nonattainment at the time of Wyoming's submittal, because Montana was the only state bordering Wyoming that contained a nonattainment or maintenance area for this NAAQS. Wyoming reviewed wind rose data from northeast Wyoming, the location in Wyoming with the nearest significant SO_2 sources to the Billings area. Based on a review of this information, Wyoming concluded that winds in northeast Wyoming were predominantly from the north and west, and therefore made transport to Billings very unlikely. Wyoming also asserted that SO_2 sources within Wyoming were all located much further than 50 km from the Billings area. Finally, Wyoming noted that no neighboring state apart from Montana contained a 2010 SO_2 nonattainment area. Based on this weight of evidence analysis, Wyoming concluded that emissions within the State will not contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in neighboring states.

2. EPA's Prong 1 Evaluation

The EPA proposes to find that Wyoming's SIP meets the interstate transport requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), prong 1 for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, as discussed below. We have analyzed the air quality, emission sources and emission trends in Wyoming and neighboring states, *i.e.,* Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and Utah.[42] Based on that analysis, we propose to find that Wyoming will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state.

Wyoming focused its analysis on potential impacts to the Billings, Montana area, which was still in nonattainment status at the time of Wyoming's submission. As noted, the EPA redesignated the former Billings 2010 SO_2 nonattainment area to attainment following the permanent closure of the PPL Corette Plant. *See* 81 FR 28718 (May 10, 2016). As asserted by Wyoming and shown in Table 11, the Billings, Montana area is located a large distance (87 km) from the Wyoming border. Further, the wind roses provided by Wyoming indicate that meteorology does not favor transport from Wyoming sources to the Billings area. Table 11 also shows that recent monitoring data in the Billings area do not approach the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. For these reasons, the EPA agrees with Wyoming's conclusion that emissions from Wyoming will not contribute significantly to nonattainment in the Billings, Montana area.

We reviewed 2014–2016 SO_2 design value concentrations at monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values for Wyoming and neighboring states.[43] In Table 11, below, we have included monitoring data from four scenarios: (1) All of the monitor data from Wyoming; (2) the monitor with the highest SO_2 level in each neighboring state; (3) the monitor in each neighboring state located closest to the Wyoming border; and (4) all monitors in each neighboring state within 50 km of the Wyoming border.

TABLE 11—SO_2 MONITOR VALUES IN WYOMING AND NEIGHBORING STATES

State/Area	Scenario	Site ID	Distance to Wyoming border (km)	2014–2016 Design value (ppb)[44]
Colorado/Denver	3	080013001	127	18
Colorado/Colorado Springs	2	080410015	240	52
Idaho/Pocatello	2	160050004	120	39
Idaho/Caribou County	3, 4	160290031	45	26
Montana/Billings	2, 3	301110066	87	53
Nebraska/Omaha	3	310550019	676	27
Nebraska/Omaha	2	310550053	679	59
South Dakota/Sioux Falls	2	460990008	593	6
South Dakota/Rapid City	3	461030020	62	4
Wyoming/Gillette	1	560050857	80	21
Wyoming/Cheyenne	1	560210100	20	9
Wyoming/Casper	1	560252601	178	25

[42] The EPA also analyzed potential Wyoming SO_2 transport to the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. The Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone Tribes have been approved by the EPA for treatment in a similar manner as a state (TAS) status for CAA Section 126 (78 FR 76829, December 19, 2013). The Tribes' TAS application for Section 126 demonstrates an interest in how their air quality is impacted by Wyoming sources outside of the Reservation. We determined that the only source above 100 tpy of SO_2 within 50 km of the Wind River Reservation, the Lost Cabin Gas Plant, is located over 40 km downwind (see wind rose data in the docket for this action) from the Reservation. The area around this source contains a source-oriented monitor (Site ID 560130003) indicating a fourth highest 1-hour daily maximum below the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in its first year of operation. Therefore, the available information indicates that emissions from Wyoming will not contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS at the Wind River Reservation.

[43] Data retrieved from EPA's *https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-design-values#report.*

TABLE 11—SO_2 MONITOR VALUES IN WYOMING AND NEIGHBORING STATES—Continued

State/Area	Scenario	Site ID	Distance to Wyoming border (km)	2014–2016 Design value (ppb) [44]
Wyoming/Rock Springs	1	560370300	83	21
Wyoming/Weston County	1	560450800	12	3

The EPA reviewed ambient air quality data in Wyoming and neighboring states to see whether there were any monitoring sites, particularly near the Wyoming border, with elevated SO_2 concentrations that might warrant further investigation with respect to interstate transport of SO_2 from emission sources near any given monitor. The data presented in Table 11, above, show that Wyoming's network of SO_2 monitors with data sufficient to produce valid 1-hour SO_2 design values indicates that monitored 1-hour SO_2 levels in Wyoming are between 4% and 33% of the 75 ppb level of the NAAQS. There are two Wyoming monitors located within 50 km of the state's border, and these monitors indicate design values between 4% and 12% of the NAAQS. Seven SO_2 monitors have recently been installed in Wyoming to assist the State and the EPA in designating portions of Wyoming by 2020.[45] These are source oriented monitors, and none of these monitors or the sources they are characterizing are located within 50 km of the Wyoming border. There is one monitor in a neighboring state located within 50 km of the Wyoming border, and this monitor recorded an SO_2 design value of 35% of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. Thus, these air quality data do not, by themselves, indicate any particular location that would warrant further investigation with respect to SO_2 emission sources that might significantly contribute to nonattainment in the neighboring states. However, because the monitoring network is not necessarily designed to find all locations of high SO_2 concentrations, this observation indicates an absence of evidence of impact at these locations but is not sufficient evidence by itself of an absence of impact at all locations in the neighboring states. We have therefore also conducted a source-oriented analysis.

As noted, the EPA finds that it is appropriate to examine the impacts of emissions from stationary sources in Wyoming in distances ranging from 0 km to 50 km from the facility, based on the ''urban scale'' definition contained in Appendix D to 40 CFR part 58, Section 4.4. Therefore, we assessed point sources up to 50 km from state borders to evaluate trends and SO_2 concentrations in area-wide air quality. The list of sources of greater than 100 tpy [46] of SO_2 within 50 km from state borders is provided in Table 12 below.

TABLE 12—WYOMING SO_2 SOURCES NEAR NEIGHBORING STATES

Wyoming source	2016 annual SO_2 emissions (tons)	Distance to Wyoming border (km)	Distance to nearest neighboring state SO_2 source (km)	Neighboring state source 2016 emissions (tons)
Carter Creek Gas Plant	130	11	76 (Devils Slide Plant, Holcim—Morgan County, Utah).	187
Frontier Petroleum Refinery	311	14	35 (Rawhide Energy Station—Larimer County, Colorado).	879
Naughton Power Plant	4,069.7	37	110 (Devils Slide Plant, Holcim—Morgan County, Utah).	187
Laramie Cement Plant	165	30	67 (Rawhide Energy Station, Larimer County, Colorado).	879
Colony East and West Plants	106	8	111 km (GCC Dacotah—Rapid City, South Dakota).	304
Elk Basin Gas Plant	641	2	75 km (CHS Laurel Refinery—Laurel, Montana).	272

With regard to the Frontier Petroleum Refinery in Cheyenne, the EPA has assessed potential SO_2 impacts from this source on the area near the Rawhide Energy Station, in Larimer County, Colorado.

The EPA reviewed available monitoring data in Cheyenne, Wyoming. One monitor is located 6 km northeast of the Frontier Petroleum Refinery (Site ID 560210100—See Table 11), and recorded a 2014–2016 SO_2 design value of 9 ppb. The maximum 1-hour SO_2 value measured at this monitor from January 1, 2011 (when it began operation) to December 31, 2017, was 31 ppb. A second monitor not listed in Table 11, located 3 km east of the Frontier Petroleum Refinery, recorded 1 year of data in Cheyenne to examine potential population exposure near the Frontier Petroleum Refinery.[47] Between March 31, 2016 and April 3, 2017, this monitor recorded a maximum SO_2 concentration of 44 ppb, with a fourth highest 1-hour daily maximum concentration of 16.7 ppb. Although

[44] Id.

[45] See TSD: Final Round 3 Area Designations for the 2010 1-Hour SO_2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Wyoming, in *http://www.regulations.gov,* document ID EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0003–0608.

[46] We have limited our analysis to Wyoming sources of SO_2 emitting at least 100 tpy, because in the absence of special factors, for example the presence of a nearby larger source or unusual physical factors, Wyoming sources emitting less than 100 tpy can appropriately be presumed to not be causing or contributing to SO_2 concentrations above the NAAQS.

[47] See Wyoming's 2016 Annual Monitoring Network Plan at pages 50–51: *http://deq.wyoming.gov/aqd/monitoring/resources/annual-network-plans/.*

these monitoring data do not provide information as to the air quality near the Rawhide Generating Station, they do indicate that SO_2 levels are low near the Frontier Petroleum Refinery, and decrease even more at 6 km from the source. We anticipate emissions will continue to decrease as distance increases, resulting in very little SO_2 impact from the Frontier Petroleum Refinery at the Colorado border (14 km), and even less near the Rawhide Generating Station (35 km). This, in combination with the relatively low level of emissions from the refinery (See Table 12), leads the EPA to conclude that SO_2 transport at significant levels between Cheyenne, Wyoming and Larimer County, Colorado, is very unlikely.

With regard to the Elk Basin Gas Plant, the EPA does not have information at this time suggesting that the State of Montana is impacted by emissions from Elk Basin Gas Plant or other emissions activity originating in Wyoming in violation of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). Therefore, we do not have evidence that demonstrates that emissions from this source will significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS.

With regard to potential cross-state impacts from the Naughton Power Plant, air quality modeling submitted to the EPA by Wyoming indicates that the highest predicted 99th percentile daily maximum 1-hour concentration within the modeling domain surrounding the power plant is 56.3 ppb.[48] This predicted maximum concentration, which includes an estimate of the background concentration, indicates that this source alone could not cause nonattainment in Wyoming or any other state. Together with the distance between Naughton and the nearest cross-state source (110 km), this indicates that the Naughton Power Plant will not significantly contribute to nonattainment in any other state. The EPA continues to support this conclusion with respect to an interstate transport analysis for section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).[49]

For the other sources listed in Table 12, the low levels of emissions and large distances between Wyoming sources within 50 km of a state border and the nearest SO_2 source in a neighboring state provide further evidence to support a conclusion that emissions from Wyoming will not contribute to problems with attainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states.

TABLE 13—NEIGHBORING STATE SO_2 SOURCES NEAR WYOMING *

Source	2016 SO_2 emissions (tons)	Distance to Wyoming border (km)	Distance to nearest Wyoming SO_2 source (km)	Wyoming source 2016 emissions (tons)
Clean Harbors Env. Services (Kimball County, Nebraska).	218	33	95 (Frontier Petroleum Refinery)	311
P4 Production Chemical Plant (Soda Springs, Idaho).	478	45	132 (Naughton Generating Station)	4,069
Nu-West Industries Fertilizer Plant (Conda, Idaho).	364	40	134 (Naughton Generating Station)	4,069

* We have not included sources that are duplicative of those in Table 12.

The EPA also reviewed the location of sources in neighboring states emitting more than 100 tpy of SO_2 and located within 50 km of the Wyoming border (see Table 13). This is because elevated levels of SO_2, to which SO_2 emitted in Wyoming may have a downwind impact, are most likely to be found near such sources. As shown in Table 13, the shortest distance between any pair of these sources is within 95 km. This indicates that there are no additional locations in neighboring states that would warrant further investigation with respect to Wyoming SO_2 emission sources that might contribute to problems with attainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS.

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 1, we reviewed ambient SO_2 monitoring data and SO_2 emission sources both within Wyoming and in neighboring states. Based on this analysis, we propose to determine that Wyoming will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

3. EPA's Prong 2 Evaluation

The EPA has reviewed the analysis presented by Wyoming and additional information on SO_2 air quality and emission trends to evaluate the State's conclusion that Wyoming will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in downwind states. The EPA notes that Wyoming's analysis does not independently address whether the SIP contains adequate provisions prohibiting emissions that will interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state. As noted, the ''interfere with maintenance'' clause of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) must be given ''independent significance'' by evaluating the impact of upwind state emissions on downwind areas that, while currently in attainment, are at risk of future nonattainment, considering historic variability.[50] While Wyoming did not evaluate the potential impact of its emissions on areas that are currently measuring clean data, but that may have issues maintaining that air quality, the EPA has incorporated additional information into our evaluation of Wyoming's submission. This evaluation builds on the analysis regarding significant contribution to nonattainment (prong 1). Specifically, because of the low monitored ambient concentrations of SO_2 in Wyoming and neighboring states and the large distances between cross-state SO_2 sources, the EPA is proposing to find that SO_2 levels in neighboring states near the Wyoming border do not indicate an inability to maintain the SO_2 NAAQS.

[48] See TSD: Final Round 3 Area Designations for the 2010 1-Hour SO_2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Wyoming, in *http://www.regulations.gov,* document ID EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0003–0608, and TSD: Intended Round 3 Area Designations for the 2010 1-Hour SO_2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Wyoming, at EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0003–0033.

[49] While the air quality modeling discussed here used by the EPA to support its final designation of the Lincoln County, Wyoming area is also supportive of the Agency's analysis of Wyoming's 2010 SO_2 transport SIP, the designation itself or the use of this modeling in the specific context of that designation is not being re-opened through this separate proposed action.

[50] 531 F.3d 896, 910–11 (DC Cir. 2008) (holding that the EPA must give ''independent significance'' to each prong of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I)).

As shown in Table 1, the statewide SO_2 emissions from Wyoming and neighboring states have decreased substantially over time, per our review of the EPA's emissions trends data.[51] From 2000 to 2016, total statewide SO_2 emissions decreased by the following proportions: Colorado (82% decrease), Idaho (70% decrease), Montana (78% decrease), Nebraska (52% decrease), South Dakota (93% decrease), Utah (73% decrease) and Wyoming (59% decrease). This trend of decreasing SO_2 emissions does not by itself demonstrate that areas in Wyoming and neighboring states will not have issues maintaining the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS. However, as a piece of this weight of evidence analysis for prong 2, it provides further indication (when considered alongside low monitor values in neighboring states) that such maintenance issues are unlikely. This is because the geographic scope of these reductions and their large sizes strongly suggest that they are not transient effects from reversible causes, and thus these reductions suggest that there is very low likelihood that a strong upward trend in emissions will occur that might cause areas presently in attainment to violate the NAAQS.

As noted in Wyoming's submission, any future large sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by Wyoming's SIP-approved PSD program.[52] Future minor sources of SO_2 emissions will be addressed by Wyoming's SIP-approved minor new source review permit program.[53] The permitting regulations contained within these programs should help ensure that ambient concentrations of SO_2 in neighboring states are not exceeded as a result of new facility construction or modification occurring in Wyoming.

In conclusion, for interstate transport prong 2, the EPA has incorporated additional information into our evaluation of Wyoming's submission, which did not include an independent analysis of prong 2. In doing so, we reviewed information about emission trends, as well as the technical information considered for interstate transport prong 1. We find that the combination of low ambient concentrations of SO_2 in Wyoming and neighboring states, the large distances between cross-state SO_2 sources, the downward trend in SO_2 emissions from Wyoming and surrounding states, and state measures that prevent new facility construction or modification in Wyoming from causing SO_2 exceedances in downwind states, indicates no interference with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS from Wyoming. Accordingly, we propose to determine that Wyoming SO_2 emission sources will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state, per the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).

[51] Additional emissions trends data are available at: *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/air-pollutant-emissions-trends-data.*

[52] See EPA's final action of the PSD portions of Wyoming's SIP, at 82 FR 18992, April 25, 2017.

[53] Id.

IV. Proposed Action

The EPA is proposing to approve the following submittals as meeting the interstate transport requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS: Colorado's July 17, 2013 and February 16, 2018 submittals; Montana's July 15, 2013 submittal; North Dakota's March 7, 2013 submittal; South Dakota's December 20, 2013; and Wyoming's March 6, 2015 submittal. The EPA is proposing this approval based on our review of the information and analysis provided by each state, as well as additional relevant information, which indicates that in-state air emissions will not contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in any other state. This action is being taken under section 110 of the CAA.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, these proposed actions merely approve state law as meeting federal requirements and do not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, these proposed actions:

- Are not significant regulatory actions subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- are not Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory actions because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- do not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- are certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- do not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- do not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- are not economically significant regulatory actions based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- are not significant regulatory actions subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- are not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because this action does not involve technical standards; and
- do not provide the EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, these SIPs are not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate Matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur dioxide, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Douglas Benevento,

Regional Administrator, Region 8.

[FR Doc. 2018–11846 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0184; FRL–9978–88—Region 4]

Florida; Approval of Plan for Control of Emissions From Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a state plan submitted by the State of Florida, through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection on May 31, 2017, and supplemented on December 19, 2017, and February 2, 2018, for implementing and enforcing the Emissions Guidelines (EG) applicable to existing Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) units. The state plan provides for implementation and enforcement of the EG, as finalized by EPA on June 23, 2016, applicable to existing CISWI units for which construction commenced on or before June 4, 2010, or for which modification or reconstruction commenced after June 4, 2010, but no later than August 7, 2013. The state plan establishes emission limits, monitoring, operating, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for affected CISWI units.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. [EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0184] at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason Dressler, South Air Enforcement and Toxics Section, Air Enforcement and Toxics Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. Mr. Dressler can be reached via telephone at 404–562–9208 and via email at *dressler.jason@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act) directs the Administrator to develop regulations under section 111(d) of the Act limiting emissions of nine air pollutants (particulate matter, carbon monoxide, dioxins/furans, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride, lead, mercury, and cadmium) from four categories of solid waste incineration units: Municipal solid waste; hospital, medical, and infectious solid waste; commercial and industrial solid waste; and other solid waste.

On December 1, 2000, EPA promulgated new source performance standards (NSPS) and EG to reduce air pollution from CISWI units, which are codified at 40 CFR part 60, subparts CCCC and DDDD, respectively. *See* 65 FR 75338. EPA revised the NSPS and EG for CISWI units on March 21, 2011. *See* 76 FR 15704. Following promulgation of the 2011 CISWI rule, EPA received petitions for reconsideration requesting that EPA reconsider numerous provisions in the rule. EPA granted reconsideration on certain issues and promulgated a CISWI reconsideration rule on February 7, 2013. *See* 78 FR 9112. Subsequently, EPA received petitions to further reconsider certain provisions of the 2013 NSPS and EG for CISWI units. On January 21, 2015, EPA granted reconsideration on four specific issues and finalized reconsideration of the CISWI NSPS and EG on June 23, 2016. *See* 81 FR 40956.

Section 129(b)(2) of the CAA requires states to submit to EPA for approval state plans and revisions that implement and enforce the EG—in this case, 40 CFR part 60, subpart DDDD. State plans and revisions must be at least as protective as the EG, and become federally enforceable upon approval by EPA. The procedures for adoption and submittal of state plans and revisions are codified in 40 CFR part 60, subpart B.

II. Review of Florida's CISWI State Plan Submittal

Florida submitted a state plan to implement and enforce the EG for existing CISWI units in the state [1] on February 6, 2014. On May 31, 2017, Florida submitted a revised plan, which was supplemented on December 19, 2017, and February 2, 2018. EPA has reviewed the revised plan for existing CISWI units in the context of the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subparts B and DDDD. State plans must include the following nine essential elements: Identification of legal authority; identification of mechanism for implementation; inventory of affected facilities; emissions inventory; emission limits; compliance schedules; testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting; public hearing records; and, annual state progress reports on plan enforcement.

A. Identification of Legal Authority

Under 40 CFR 60.26 and 60.2515(a)(9), an approvable state plan must demonstrate that the State has legal authority to adopt and implement the EG's emission standards and compliance schedule. In its submittal, Florida cites the following State law provisions for its authority to implement and enforce the plan: Florida Statutes (F.S.) Sec. 403.031 (definitions); F.S. Sec. 403.061 (promulgate air quality plans, adopt rules, take enforcement action, set standards, monitor air quality, require reporting, permitting, and implement the CAA); F.S. Sec. 403.087 and 403.0872 (permitting); F.S. Sec. 403.121 (judicial and administrative remedies), 403.131 injunctive relief), 403.141 (civil liability), and 403.161 (civil and criminal penalties); F.S. Sec. 403.201 (variances); F.S. Sec. 403.716 (operator training); and, F.S. Sec. 403.8055 (incorporation by reference of Federal standards). Florida also notes that it has adopted rules into the Florida Administrative Code to implement and enforce its air quality program. EPA has reviewed the cited authorities and has preliminarily concluded that the State has adequately demonstrated legal authority to implement and enforce the CISWI state plan in Florida.

B. Identification of Enforceable State Mechanisms for Implementing the Plan

Under 40 CFR 60.24(a), a state plan must include emission standards, defined at 40 CFR 60.21(f) as ''a legally enforceable regulation setting forth an allowable rate of emissions into the

[1] The submitted state plan does not apply in Indian country located in the state.

atmosphere, or prescribing equipment specifications for control of air pollution emissions.'' *See also* 40 CFR 60.2515(a)(8). Florida has adopted enforceable emission standards for affected CISWI units at Rule 62–204.800(9)(f). EPA has preliminarily concluded that the rule meets the emission standard requirement under 40 CFR 60.24(a).

C. Inventory of Affected Units

Under 40 CFR 60.25(a) and 60.2515(a)(1), a state plan must include a complete source inventory of all CISWI units. Florida has identified affected units at five facilities: Titan Pennsuco, Argos Cement Newbery Kiln 1, Argos Cement Newberry Kiln 2, Suwannee American Cement, and American Cement Company LLC. Omission from this inventory of CISWI units does not exempt an affected facility from the applicable section 111(d)/129 requirements. EPA has preliminarily concluded that Florida has met the affected unit inventory requirements under 40 CFR 60.25(a) and 60.2515(a)(1).

D. Inventory of Emissions From Affected CISWI Units

Under 40 CFR 60.25(a) and 60.2515(a)(2), a state plan must include an emissions inventory of the pollutants regulated by the EG. Emissions from CISWI units may contain cadmium, carbon monoxide, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, lead, mercury, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. Florida submitted an emissions inventory for CISWI units as part of its state plan, which was supplemented on February 2, 2018. This emissions inventory contains CISWI unit emissions rates for each regulated pollutant. EPA has preliminarily concluded that Florida has met the emission inventory requirements of 40 CFR 60.25(a) and 60.2515(a)(2).

E. Emission Limitations, Operator Training and Qualification, Waste Management Plan, and Operating Limits for CISWI Units

Under 40 CFR 60.24(a), 60.24(c), and 60.2515(a)(4), the state plan must include emission standards that are no less stringent than the EG. Florida has incorporated the emission standards from the EG by reference into its regulations at Rule 62–204.800(9)(f), F.A.C., with one exception: For units in the waste-burning kiln subcategory, Florida's state plan provides an equivalent production-based mercury emission limit of 58 pounds of mercury per million tons of clinker, rather than the concentration-based standard of 0.011 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter contained in Table 8 to subpart DDDD of part 60. *See* Rule 62–204.800(9)(f)(5), F.A.C.

Under 40 CFR 60.2515(b), EPA has the authority to approve plan requirements that deviate from the content of the EG, so long as the state demonstrates that the requirements are at least as protective. In the February 7, 2013 rule adopting the EG for existing CISWI units, EPA discussed its methodology for developing emission limits for the subcategories of sources subject to the rule. *See* 78 FR 9112 (February 7, 2013). Though we noted that the Agency was retaining an ''emissions concentration basis for the standards,'' we also expressed the standard for waste-burning kiln emission limits on a production basis. *See id.* at 9122–23. For those kilns, we noted that an equivalent production-based standard for mercury would be 58 pounds of mercury per million tons of clinker. *See id.* at 9122.

In other words, EPA has previously explained that the equivalent production-based emission limit of 58 pounds of mercury per million tons of clinker for waste-burning kilns is at least as protective as the standard contained in the EG. Because Florida's state plan imposes either this equivalent standard or the applicable EG on waste-burning kilns—and imposes the applicable EG on all other affected CISWI units—we have preliminarily concluded that Florida's CISWI plan satisfies the emissions limitations requirements of 40 CFR 60.24(c).

40 CFR 60.2515(a)(4) also requires a state plan to include operator training and qualification requirements, a waste management plan, and operating limits that are at least as protective as the EG. Florida's state plan incorporates these requirements from the EG at Rule 62–204.800(9)(f)(3)–(5). Thus, we have preliminarily concluded that Florida's state plan satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 60.24(c) and 60.2515(a)(4).

F. Compliance Schedules

Under 40 CFR 60.24(a), (c), and (e) and 40 CFR 60.2515(a)(3), each state plan must include a compliance schedule, which requires affected CISWI units to expeditiously comply with the state plan requirements. EPA has the authority to approve compliance schedule requirements that deviate from those imposed under the EG, so long as those are at least as protective as the EG. *See* 40 CFR 60.2515(b).

In the state plan at Rule 62–204.800(9)(f)(7), F.A.C., Florida generally requires that affected sources comply with the EG initial compliance requirements for CISWI units, which EPA has codified at 40 CFR 60.2700 through 40 CFR 60.2706. However, for waste-burning kilns complying with the production-based mercury emission limit, Florida's state plan requires compliance with the requirements applicable to Portland Cement Manufacturing Kilns, which are codified at 40 CFR part 63, subpart LLL. *See* Rule 62–204.800(9)(f)(7).

As noted above, EPA has authority to approve requirements that are at least as stringent as the EG. Here, we have preliminarily concluded that the state plan's compliance schedule requirements for waste-burning kilns contain all relevant elements of the EG, and also impose additional recordkeeping requirements that are necessary for the effective implementation and enforcement of the equivalent limit. For these reasons, we have preliminarily concluded that Florida's state plan satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 60.24(a), (c), and (e) and 40 CFR 60.2515(a)(3).

G. Testing, Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

Under 40 CFR 60.24(b)(2), 60.25(b), and 60.2515(a)(5), an approvable state plan must require that sources conduct testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. Florida's state plan incorporates by reference the model rule provisions of the EG: For performance testing at Rule 62–204.800(9)(f)(6), F.A.C.; for monitoring at Rule 62–204.800(9)(f)(9), F.A.C.; and, for recordkeeping and reporting at Rule 62–204.800(9)(f)(10), F.A.C. In addition to these requirements, Florida imposes further monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for waste-burning kilns operating under a production-based mercury emission limit. Because Florida's state plan imposes requirements that are at least as stringent as those imposed under Federal law for testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting, we have preliminarily concluded that Florida's CISWI plan satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 60.24(b)(2), 60.25(b), and 60.2515(a)(5).

H. A Record of Public Hearing on the State Plan Revision

40 CFR 60.23 sets forth the public participation requirements for each state plan. The State must conduct a public hearing; make all relevant plan materials available to the public prior to the hearing; and provide notice of such hearing to the public, the Administrator of EPA, each local air pollution control agency, and, in the case of an interstate region, each state within the region. 40

CFR 60.2515(a)(6) requires each state plan include certification that the hearing was held, a list of witnesses and their organizational affiliations, if any, appearing at the hearing, and a brief written summary of each presentation or written submission. However, under 40 CFR 60.23(g), the Administrator may also approve alternative public participation procedures, so long as the procedures ''in fact provide for adequate notice to and participation of the public.''

In its state plan submittal, as supplemented by its December 19, 2017 letter, Florida has requested approval of alternative public participation requirements for this and future state plan submittals. If approved, Florida intends to apply these modified public participation procedures to future state plans and state plan revisions. As Florida notes, the State published notice of the proposed revisions to the state plan in the Florida Administrative Register. In the notice, the State provided the public with an opportunity to submit comments and to request a public hearing, which would be held on February 21, 2017. Because Florida did not receive any comments or requests for hearing, however, the hearing was not held.

In these circumstances, we believe that Florida's procedures, although different from the procedures required under 40 CFR 60.23(c) and (d), provide for adequate notice to and participation of the public. We also note that the State's alternative procedures comply with the notice requirements for State Implementation Plan submittals under CAA section 110 and 40 CFR part 51. Thus, EPA is proposing in this action to approve Florida's alternative public participation procedures for this and future CAA section 111(d)/129 state plan submissions.

I. Annual State Progress Reports to EPA

Under 40 CFR 60.25(e) and (f) and 40 CFR 60.2515(a)(7), the State must provide in its state plan for annual reports to EPA on progress in enforcement of the plan. Accordingly, Florida provides in its plan that it will submit reports on progress in plan enforcement to EPA on an annual (calendar year) basis, commencing with the first full reporting period after plan revision approval. EPA has preliminarily concluded that Florida's CISWI plan satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 60.25(e) and (f) and 40 CFR 60.2515(a)(7).

III. Proposed Action

Pursuant to CAA section 111(d), CAA section 129, and 40 CFR part 60, subparts B and DDDD, EPA is proposing to approve Florida's state plan for regulation of CISWI units as submitted on May 31, 2017, and supplemented on December 19, 2017, and February 2, 2018. In addition, EPA is proposing to amend 40 CFR part 62, subpart K to reflect this action.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a 111(d)/129 plan submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. In reviewing 111(d)/129 plan submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided they meet the criteria and objectives of the CAA and EPA's implementing regulations. Accordingly, this action merely proposes to approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this proposed action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001).

In addition, this rule is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA. It also does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). And it does not have Tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because EPA is not proposing to approve the submitted plan to apply in Indian country located in the state, and because the submitted plan will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 62

Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Aluminum, Fertilizers, Fluoride, Intergovernmental relations, Manufacturing, Phosphate, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Waste treatment and disposal.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7411.

Dated: May 15, 2018.

Onis ''Trey'' Glenn, III,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2018–11929 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[EPA–HQ–SFUND–2003–0010; FRL–9977–80—Region 8]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List: Deletion of the Davenport and Flagstaff Smelters Superfund Site

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule; notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8 is issuing a Notice of Intent to Delete Davenport and Flagstaff Smelters Superfund Site (Site) located in Sandy City, Salt Lake County, Utah, from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comments on this proposed action. The NPL, promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, is an appendix of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The EPA and the State of Utah, through the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ), have determined that all appropriate response actions under CERCLA, other than operation and maintenance and five-year reviews (FYR), have been completed. However,

this deletion does not preclude future actions under Superfund.

DATES: Comments must be received by July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID no. EPA–HQ–SFUND–2003–0010 by one of the following methods:

- *http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow on-line instructions for submitting comments Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*
- *Email: waterman.erna@epa.gov.*
- *Mail:* Erna Waterman, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. EPA, Region 8, Mail Code 8EPR–SR, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202–1129
- *Hand delivery:* U.S. EPA, Region 8 1595 Wynkoop Street (EPR–SR), Denver, CO 80202–1129. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID no. EPA–HQ–SFUND–2003–0010. The *http://www.regulations.gov* website is an ''anonymous access'' system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through *http://www.regulations.gov,* your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD–ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the *http://www.regulations.gov* index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in the hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in *http://www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy at: Utah Department of Environmental Quality, 168 North 1950 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116; Phone: (801–944–7641); Hours: M–Th: 9 a.m.–9 p.m.; Fri–Sat: 9:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erna Waterman, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, EPR–SR, Denver, CO 80202, (303) 312–6762, email: *waterman.erna@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction
II. NPL Deletion Criteria
III. Deletion Procedures
IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

I. Introduction

EPA Region 8 announces its intent to delete the remaining portions of Davenport and Flagstaff Smelters Superfund Site from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment on this proposed action. The NPL constitutes Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended. EPA maintains the NPL as the list of sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of remedial actions financed by the Hazardous Substance Superfund (Fund). As described in 40 CFR 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP, sites deleted from the NPL remain eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions if future conditions warrant such actions.

EPA will accept comments on the proposal to delete this Site for thirty (30) days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**.

Section II of this document explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses procedures that EPA is using for this action. Section IV discusses the Davenport and Flagstaff Smelters Superfund Site and demonstrates how it meets the deletion criteria.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

The NCP establishes the criteria that EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making such a determination pursuant to 40 CFR 300.425(e), EPA will consider, in consultation with the State, whether any of the following criteria have been met:

i. Responsible parties or other persons have implemented all appropriate response actions required;

ii. all appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA has been implemented, and no further response action by responsible parties is appropriate; or

iii. the remedial investigation has shown that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, the taking of remedial measures in not appropriate.

Pursuant to CERCLA section 121(c) and the NCP, EPA conducts five-year reviews to ensure the continued protectiveness of remedial actions where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at a site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. EPA conducts such five-year reviews even if a site is deleted from the NPL. EPA may initiate further action to ensure continued protectiveness at a deleted site if new information becomes available that indicates it is appropriate. Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the deleted site may be restored to the NPL without application of the hazard ranking system.

III. Deletion Procedures

The following procedures apply to deletion of the Site:

(1) EPA consulted with the State before developing this Notice of Intent to Delete.

(2) EPA has provided the State 30 working days for review of this notice prior to publication of it today.

(3) In accordance with the criteria discussed above, EPA has determined that no further response is appropriate;

(4) The State of Utah, through the UDEQ, has concurred with deletion of the Site from the NPL.

(5) Concurrently with the publication of this Notice of Intent to Delete in the **Federal Register**, a notice is being published in a major local newspaper, Deseret News. The newspaper notice announces the 30-day public comment period concerning the Notice of Intent to Delete the Site from the NPL.

(6) The EPA placed copies of documents supporting the proposed deletion in the deletion docket and made these items available for public inspection and copying at the Site information repositories identified above.

If comments are received within the 30-day public comment period on this document, EPA will evaluate and respond appropriately to the comments before making a final decision to delete. If necessary, EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary to address any significant public comments received. After the public comment period, if EPA determines it is still appropriate to delete the Site, the Regional Administrator will publish a final Notice of Deletion in the **Federal Register**. Public notices, public submissions and copies of the Responsiveness Summary, if prepared, will be made available to interested parties and in the Site information repositories listed above.

Deletion of a site from the NPL does not itself create, alter, or revoke any individual's rights or obligations. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not in any way alter EPA's right to take enforcement actions, as appropriate. The NPL is designed primarily for informational purposes and to assist EPA management. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that the deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future response actions, should future conditions warrant such actions.

IV. Basis for Site Deletion

The following information provides EPA's rationale for deleting the Site from the NPL.

Site Background and History

The 106-acre Davenport and Flagstaff Smelters Superfund Site (UTD988075719) is located 15 miles southeast of Salt Lake City at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon. Constructed in the 1870s, the Davenport and the Flagstaff smelters treated ores from mines near Alta, Utah. Lead smelting was the dominant industrial activity at the Site. Lead and arsenic were the primary products associated with ore processing. At times copper, gold, silver, and other metals were also produced at the Site. Ore processing and disposal of waste products have resulted in contamination at the Site.

The EPA proposed the Davenport and Flagstaff Smelters Superfund Site on the National Priorities List (NPL) in January 2000 and finalized listing of the Site on April 30, 2003 (68 FR 23077). The EPA proposed the Site to the NPL based on studies conducted between 1992 and 2003 due to soil and sediments contaminated with lead and arsenic. Lead levels greater than 200,000 mg/kg were detected in an investigation conducted in 2000.

The Site is divided into three operable units. Operable Unit 1 (OU1) is the southern 28 acres of the Site. It is the location of the former Davenport Smelter and current location of residential properties. Operable Unit 2 (OU2) is the middle and western part of the Site, and is comprised of 29 acres of commercial and undeveloped land. Operable Unit 3 (OU3) is the northern 49 acres of the Site. The location of the former Flagstaff Smelter, which was once agricultural land, is now mostly residential. Wastes were present on the Site for many years and, in some locations, groundwater was in direct contact with visible slag without appreciable impact on groundwater. Concentrations of contaminants of concern (COCs) in groundwater are generally below federal maximum contamination limits (MCLs).

Because portions of OU1 was deleted from the NPL on August 20, 2004 under a Partial Deletion (69 FR 51583), the remaining portions of OU1, OU2 and OU3 are the focus of this deletion.

Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

The former smelters were the suspected source of waste within OU1, OU2 and OU3. Analysis of sample data confirmed that soil contamination was caused by deliberate use of waste as fill and environmental factors transporting smelter waste. The 1999 Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment identified arsenic and lead as contaminants of concern. This Risk Assessment established the action levels of 600 mg/kg for lead and 126 mg/kg for arsenic for surface soils. EPA completed a Focused Feasibility Study (FS) in December 2001.

Selected Remedy

Prior to the signing of the Record on Decision (ROD) in 2009, a removal action in OU1 was conducted. While the majority of OU2 land was undeveloped, there were three residences and a restaurant within OU2. EPA issued a ROD for OU2 dated September 16, 2009, an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) dated July, 2012 and an ESD for OU1/OU3, dated November 11, 2015. These decision documents defined the remedy as follows:

- Soils on properties with principal threat wastes (wastes that fail TCLP and/or is a characteristic hazardous waste) required stabilization and disposal in a RCRA Subtitle C Hazardous Waste Landfill.
- Excavation of a minimum of 18 inches of soil of all properties was recommended for remediation of all residential properties that had soil lead levels which exceeded the established action levels of 600 mg/kg for lead and 126 mg/kg for arsenic.
- Hand excavation would be conducted around affected areas of native vegetation.
- Institutional Controls (ICs) to make sure the remedy is protective.
- Off-Site disposal of contaminated soils and backfill with clean soil.
- Due to physical restrictions presented by topography and existing utility structures, and to preserve mature vegetation to enhance the overall remedy performance, contamination at concentrations greater than action levels could be left in place.
- If removal of contaminated soils was not feasible due to steep slopes and existing structures, these soils remained after construction activities were completed if they did not pose a threat to human health.

The Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs), as amended, were to prevent unacceptable exposure risks to current and future human populations presented by contact, ingestion, or inhalation of smelter materials, associated contaminated materials, or COCs derived from the smelter wastes.

Response Actions

In 2004, an OU1 removal action addressed 26 residential properties. Remediation work for OU2 and OU3 was conducted in two removal actions. The contractor mobilized in August 2011. The pre-final inspection of the removal action was on November 16, 2011 and the final inspection on May 29, 2012. The OU2 Construction Completion Report was signed on September 24, 2012. Little Cottonwood Canyon Partners conducted a non-time critical removal action at OU3 under an agreement with the EPA and under oversight of the UDEQ. This action allowed for redevelopment of the agricultural land for residential use. Remediation work for OU3 began on April 26, 2006; the final inspection was

conducted on September 6, 2006. The Final Close Out Report for OU3 is dated September 7, 2006. Site-wide, approximately a total of 137,000 tons were excavated and placed beneath an engineered soil and clay cap on-site. UDEQ was the lead agency for the remediation as defined in a cooperative agreement between EPA and UDEQ.

Operation and Maintenance

The Operations and Maintenance Plan consists of the following activities: inspection/observation during redevelopment construction; review of development construction plans and specification for conformance with cover requirements; storm water management and irrigation restrictions; and temporary stockpile and covering of soil and slag. Maintaining appropriate soil cover and drainage is a required operation and maintenance IC. The State is responsible for enforcing the cap and soil ICs.

The 2009 OU2 ROD required the establishment of ICs to prevent exposure to contaminated materials and to require State review of future changes to land use. ICs that support limited commercial and residential re-use were adopted by the City of Sandy. In addition, ICs for groundwater and surface water were established by the State to prohibit use as drinking water.

Five-Year Review

Statutory Five-Year Reviews (FYR) of the Site are required because hazardous substances remain on-Site above levels which allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. Two FYRs were conducted, in 2012 and 2017. Both FYRs found the remedy at the Site to be protective. The 2017 FYR identified an issue of needing to clarify roles of local authorities with respect to ICs. The issue was resolved by ensuring Salt Lake County would monitor and enforce ICs. The next five-year review is scheduled to be completed by September 2022.

Community Involvement

Major community involvement activities included establishing a local presence by meeting with local property owners and concerned citizens. Outreach efforts included community interviews, fact sheets, letters, flyers, door-to-door visits, public meetings, neighborhood meetings, public comment periods and website updates. The most recent interviews were conducted in the spring 2017 for the FYR. The EPA's Community Involvement criteria associated with 40 CFR 300.425(e)(4) require EPA to conduct interviews and/or gather community input.

Today, approximately seventy percent of the Site has been fully developed for residential and commercial land-use. The successful revitalization of this Site is sustainable, provides valuable reuse, and elevates the quality of life with revitalization for years to come.

Determination that the Site Meets the Criteria for Deletion

The implemented Site-wide remedy achieves the RAOs specified in the September 2009 OU2 ROD and the April 25, 2005 OU1/OU3 ESD for all pathways of exposure. No further Superfund responses are needed to protect human health and the environment at the Site.

The NCP (40 CFR 300.425(e)) states that a site may be deleted from the NPL when no further response action is appropriate. EPA, in consultation with the State of Utah, has determined that all required response actions have been implemented and no further response action is appropriate.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous waste, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(d); 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 13626, 77 FR 56749, 3 CFR, 2013 Comp., p. 306; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

Dated: May 21, 2018.

Douglas H. Benevento,

Regional Administrator, Region 8.

[FR Doc. 2018–11758 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

48 CFR Parts 3019 and 3052

[Docket No. DHS–2018–0024]

RIN 1601–AA83

Rescinding Department of Homeland Security Acquisition Regulation (HSAR) Clause 3052.219–70, Small Business Subcontracting Plan Reporting (HSAR Case 2017–001)

AGENCY: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: DHS is proposing to deregulate HSAR clause 3052.219–70 as the requirements of this clause duplicate the requirements in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.219–9, Small Business Subcontracting Plan. As such, HSAR clause 3052.219–70 is no longer needed to provide guidance to contractors and DHS proposes to remove the clause from the HSAR.

DATES: Interested parties should submit written comments to one of the addresses shown below on or before July 5, 2018, to be considered in the formation of the final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by HSAR Case 2017–001, Rescinding HSAR clause 3052.219–70, Small Business Subcontracting Plan Reporting, using any of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov: http://www.regulations.gov.*

Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by entering ''HSAR Case 2017–001'' under the heading ''Enter Keyword or ID'' and selecting ''Search.'' Select the link ''Submit a Comment'' that corresponds with ''HSAR Case 2017–001.'' Follow the instructions provided at the ''Submit a Comment'' screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and ''HSAR Case 2017–001'' on your attached document.

- *Fax:* (202) 447–0520.
- *Mail:* Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, Acquisition Policy and Legislation, ATTN: Ms. Candace Lightfoot, 245 Murray Lane, Mail Stop 0080, Washington, DC 20528.

Comments received generally will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *http://www.regulations.gov,* approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Candace Lightfoot, Procurement Analyst, DHS, Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, Acquisition Policy and Legislation at (202) 447–0882 or email *HSAR@hq.dhs.gov.* When using email, include HSAR Case 2017–001 in the ''Subject'' line.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On December 4, 2003, DHS published an interim final rule to establish the Department of Homeland Security Acquisition Regulation (HSAR). 68 FR 67867. On May 2, 2006, DHS published

a final rule, which adopted the interim rule with some changes in response to public comment (HSAR final rule). 71 FR 25759. The HSAR final rule finalized, among other things, HSAR clause 3052.219–70, Small Business Subcontracting Reporting Plan (48 CFR 3052.219–70). HSAR clause 3052.219–70 requires contractors to: (a) Enter the information for the Subcontracting Report for Individual Contracts (formally the Standard Form 294 (SF–294)) and the Summary Subcontract Report (formally the Standard Form 295 (SF–295)) into the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) at *www.esrs.gov;* and (b) include HSAR clause 3052.219.70 in all subcontracts that include the clause at (FAR) 48 CFR 52.219–9. The eSRS is a web-based system, which replaces the Standard Forms 294 and 295 as the mechanism for submitting reports required by the small business subcontracting program.

On June 16, 2010, the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council issued a final rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to require contractors' small business subcontract reports be submitted using the eSRS, rather than Standard Forms 294 and 295. 75 FR 34260; FAR Case 2005–040. This change to the FAR was issued under Federal Acquisition Circular 2005–42 of June 16, 2010. 75 FR 34291. As a result of the FAR revision HSAR clause 3052.219–70 is no longer needed to provide guidance to contractors on the eSRS requirements. Therefore, DHS is proposing to remove HSAR clause 3052.219–70 and the cross-reference to it found in paragraph (a) of 48 CFR 3019.708–70.

In addition, DHS is proposing to amend the authority citation for part 3019 to conform the authority to the Positive Law Codification of Title 41, United States code, ''Public Contracts''. The new codification of Title 41 was enacted on January 4, 2011.[1]

II. Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 13771

Executive Orders 13563 (''Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review'') and 12866 (''Regulatory Planning and Review'') direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. Executive Order 13771 (''Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs'') directs agencies to reduce regulation and control regulatory costs and provides that ''for every one new regulation issued, at least two prior regulations be identified for elimination, and that the cost of planned regulations be prudently managed and controlled through a budgeting process.''

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not designated this rule a ''significant regulatory action,'' under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, OMB has not reviewed it. OMB considers this rule to be an Executive Order 13771 deregulatory action. See OMB's Memorandum ''Guidance Implementing Executive Order 13771, Titled 'Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs''' (April 5, 2017). This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

There are no quantified costs or cost savings to this rule as it simply rescinds requirements that have already been shifted to the FAR. DHS believes there are non-monetized efficiency and streamlining benefits to this rule as it removes outdated provisions of the HSAR.

III. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This action rescinds HSAR clause 3052.219–70 and, as such, DHS does not expect the proposed change to result in a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

The total hours and costs associated with existing HSAR clause 3052.219–70, as set forth in HSAR OMB Control Number, 1600–0003, Post-award Contract Information, are as follows:

Estimated Respondents: 11,885.

Average Responses Annually: 3.

Total Annual Responses: 35,655.

Estimated Hours: 12.

Total Hours: 427,860.

Hourly Rate: $67.86.

Total Costs: $29,034,579.60.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 3019 and 3052

Government procurement.

Therefore, DHS proposes to revise 48 CFR parts 3019 and 3052 as follows:

PART 3019—SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS

■ 1. Revise the authority citation for 48 CFR part 3019 to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301–302, 41 U.S.C. 1702, 41 U.S.C. 1707, and 48 CFR part 1 and subpart 1.3.

■ 2. Amend section 3019.708–70 by removing paragraph (a) and redesignating paragraph (b) as paragraph (a), and paragraph (c) as paragraph (b).

PART 3052—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 3. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 3052 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301–302, 41 U.S.C. 1702, 41 U.S.C. 1707, and 48 CFR part 1 and subpart 1.3

■ 4. Remove clause 3052.219–70.

Soraya Correa,

Chief Procurement Officer, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2018–11617 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–9B–P

[1] *See* Public Law 111–350, (Jan. 4, 2011).

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 83, No. 107
Monday, June 4, 2018

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency

Request for Applications for Veteran Farmer Streamlined Eligibility Pilot Program

AGENCY: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for applications.

SUMMARY: The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is announcing the opportunity for interested veterans to apply for a new pilot program, Veteran Farmer Streamlined Eligibility Pilot Program (''Pilot Program''), which will assist veterans in meeting the management experience requirements at a faster pace for either a Microloan or Downpayment Loan through the Farm Ownership Loan (FO) Program. As set forth in a cooperative agreement between FSA and Texas A&M University, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program employees will expand their existing veterans training program, ''Battleground to Breaking Ground,'' to incorporate the requirements of the Pilot Program through a cooperative agreement with FSA. FSA will be involved in helping develop and review curriculum, review applications, participate in orientation, and monitor participants' progress throughout the Pilot Program. The purpose of the Pilot Program is to provide an educational opportunity for veterans so that they can obtain agricultural production, financial, and managerial training at an accelerated pace that will then result in the veteran to be considered conditionally eligible for either a Microloan or Downpayment Loan through the FO Program.

DATES: The application period will open on June 15, 2018, and close on July 20, 2018 no later than 11 p.m. CST.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Kimbrough, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program, 979–847–6185, *Erin.Kimbrough@ag.tamu.edu* or Russ Clanton, FSA, 202–690–0214, *russ.clanton@wdc.usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

FSA is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and its farm loan programs are authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1972, as amended (CONACT, Pub. L. 92–419). Farmers or ranchers may be able to get a loan or loan guarantee through FSA's Farm Loan Programs (FLP) if they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere to start, purchase, sustain, or expand a farm. Unlike loans from a commercial lender, FSA loans are temporary in nature with the goal of graduating loans to commercial credit. Direct loans through the FO Program are used to purchase or enlarge a farm or ranch, construct a new or improve existing farm or ranch buildings, and for soil and water conservation and protection purposes. Downpayment loans and Microloans are types of loans available through the FO Program. Microloans are limited to $50,000.00. See definition of Microloan in 7 CFR 761.2.

Currently, in order to be eligible for either Microloans or Downpayment Loan through the FO Program, the applicant must have participated in the business operations of a farm for at least 3 years out of the 10 years prior to the date the application is submitted. In addition, section 302(b)(1) of the CONACT (7 U.S.C. 1922) provides the Secretary with the flexibility to determine ''other acceptable experience for a period of time.'' For example, FSA currently allows 1 of the 3 years to be substituted with leadership or management experience while serving in any branch of the military (see 7 CFR 764.152(d)(3)). For the Pilot Program, FSA is building on the CONACT's flexibility in order to allow veterans to qualify for FSA's managerial experience in a quicker timeframe.

Section 333D of the CONACT (7 U.S.C. 1983d) provides FSA with the authority to conduct a pilot program in order to evaluate its current processes in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the farm loan programs. The Congressional Directives in the explanatory statement for the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (Division A, Pub. L. 115–31) directs FSA to support a certified training program for veteran farmers to be prequalified for direct FOs (see page H3331 (*https://www.congress.gov/crec/2017/05/03/CREC-2017-05-03-bk2.pdf*).

The purpose of this Pilot Program is to provide an educational opportunity to veteran farmers so that they can obtain production, financial, and managerial training and other required experiences as specified in 7 CFR 764.101 and 764.152 to potentially qualify for either a Microloan or Downpayment Loan through the FO Program in 12–18 months rather than the current timeline of 2 years. FSA's goal through the use of the Pilot Program is that there will be a better educated applicant, better customer service for the applicant and the seller of the farm, more efficient loan approval process for the loan officer and a more successful farm borrower. The agency will review the outcome of the Pilot Program to determine if this is a cost effective approach that leads to greater borrower success. A successful Pilot Program may lead to a broader use of this approach with other universities or with other applicants.

FSA strongly encourages American Veterans who are seeking a career in agriculture to apply to for the Pilot Program. The most challenging barriers for new or beginning farmer or ranchers, including veterans who desire to enter into agriculture businesses, are access to both land and capital. Access to capital is not limited to the availability of credit, but also to the ability of an applicant to meet the eligibility requirements for either a Microloan or Downpayment Loan through the FO Program. This includes having the requisite managerial experience and ability to develop and present a viable business plan. By offering specific agricultural production and financial training, as well as hands on mentoring in the veteran's chosen area of agriculture, a conditional loan eligibility will be earned upon on the completion of the Pilot Program.

FSA has found that veterans are very interested in starting a farming or ranching business, which led to developing the Pilot Program. Specifically, in response to the request for comments about farm loan pilot projects after the 2014 Farm Bill (79 FR 60805–60807, October 8, 2014), two of

the comments that FSA received focused specifically on helping veterans. One of those comments specifically recommended a pilot training program.

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program is already operating under the heading ''Battleground to Breaking Ground.'' FSA's Pilot Program expands on the existing program curriculum to prepare veterans for financing from FSA. The Pilot Program will be a combination of written course work offered online, an individual education plan that includes hands on agricultural production workshops, and mentorships. Upon conclusion of the course, a veteran will meet the business operation requirement as specified in 7 CFR 764.101 and 764.152 for eligibility up to 1 year sooner and will be considered conditionally eligible for either a Microloan or Downpayment Loan through FO Program.

Eligibility Information

The applicant must meet the following eligibility requirements and will self-certify to the following when applying online for Texas A&M's Battleground to Breaking Ground program and provide additional documentation where specified below:

1. The applicant is a veteran. After being selected for the Pilot Program, applicants will need certain documentation such as DD Form 214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty, or other military ID to verify veteran status to participate in the Pilot Program and to apply for either a Microloan or Downpayment Loan through the FO Program;

2. The applicant meets all FSA farm loan program eligibility requirements under 7 CFR 764.101 and 764.152, except the farm experience requirement which will be expedited by the Pilot Program;

3. The applicant is not ineligible for Federal benefits based on a conviction of any Federal or State controlled substance offense (see 7 CFR 764.101(a));

4. The applicant is of legal age, and has mental capacity and authority to enter into a legally binding agreement (see 7 CFR 764.101(b));

5. The applicant meets citizenship requirements (see 7 CFR 764.101(c));

6. The applicant provides a credit report from one of the three main credit reporting agencies at the time of orientation to the Pilot Program. If a history of failures to repay past debts as they came due was out of the control of the applicant, the applicant may wish to submit a written description of the circumstances for the consideration of the committee. Lack of credit history or isolated incidents of delinquent payments is not considered poor credit. Credit scores are not used to make a determination of credit worthiness (see 7 CFR 764.101(d));

7. The applicant has properly fulfilled prior obligations to other parties, including other agencies of the Federal Government (see 7 CFR 764.101(d)(2));

8. The applicant is unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere to finance actual needs at reasonable rates and terms. When the loan application is filed, FSA will evaluate the ability to obtain credit based on factors including, but not limited to:

a. Loan amounts, rates, and terms available in the marketplace; and

b. Property interests, income, and significant non-essential assets (see 7 CFR 764.101(e));

9. The applicant meets the unpaid Federal judgement and delinquent Federal debt requirements in 7 CFR 764.101(f) and (g);

10. The applicant meets the Federal Crop Insurance Violations requirements in 7 CFR 764.101(h); and

11. The applicant meets the prior debt forgiveness requirements in 7 CFR 764.152(b).

Application and Submission Information

Each veteran must complete an electronic application for the Battleground to Breaking Ground Program through Texas A&M's website, *http://txagrability.tamu.edu/.* In addition, in order to participate in the Pilot Program, the applicant must self-certify to the eligibility requirements discussed above and provided at the Texas A&M website. The application period will open June 15, 2018, and close on July 20, 2018 no later than 11 p.m. CST. No applications will be accepted after the due date.

Application Review Information

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program employees will score and rank the ''Battlefield to Breaking Ground'' applications using the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program matrix. FSA will look at the top ranked applicants from the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program scoring and will select, in order of ranking, the top 15 to 18 applications. FSA will then confirm eligibility on the selected applications for participation in the Pilot Program. In the case of a tied score for the Pilot Program selection, FSA will review the applicant's narrative addressing the applicant's readiness to farm to make a selection. The readiness to farm question is part of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program application. Applicants not selected for the Pilot Program due to FSA's loan eligibility criteria will still have the option to participate in the ''Battleground to Breaking Ground'' program at the discretion of Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program. Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program will notify all applicants by email.

Applicants will not be considered a participant in the Pilot Program until after they have signed an expectation agreement supplied by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension program as part of its existing veterans ''Battleground to Breaking Ground'' program. The expectation agreement specifies the requirements for completion of the ''Battleground to Breaking Ground'' program.

Program Completion

Successful completion of the Pilot Program will result in the veteran receiving a certificate from FSA as well as a developed business plan. Successful completion will also result in the veteran being conditionally eligible for either a Microloan or Downpayment Loan through the FO Program. The veteran should apply for the loan within 2 years of successfully completing the Pilot Program, unless the business plan is based on a later start date.

Participants who do not complete the Pilot Program may not be considered conditionally eligible for either a Microloan or Downpayment Loan through the FO Program.

Other Provisions

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family or parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD–3027, found online at *https://www.ascr.usda.gov/filing-program-discrimination-complaint-usda-customer,* and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, you may call (866) 632–9992. You may submit your completed form or letter to any of the following options:

- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250–9410;
- *Fax:* (202) 690–7442; or
- *Email: program.intake@usda.gov.*

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Richard Fordyce,

Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

[FR Doc. 2018–11873 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Housing Service

Notice of Request for Revision of a Currently Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Rural Housing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed collection; comments requested.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Rural Housing Service's (RHS) intention to request a revision for a currently approved information collection in support of the program for Self-Help Technical Assistance Grants.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by August 3, 2018 to be assured of consideration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrea Birmingham, Finance and Loan Analyst, Single Family Housing Direct Loan Division, RHS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stop 0783, 1400 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250–0783, Telephone (202) 720–1489.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: 7 CFR 1944–I, Self-Help Technical Assistance Grants.

OMB Number: 0575–0043.

Expiration Date of Approval: October 31, 2018.

Type of Request: Extension of currently approved information collection.

Abstract: This subpart set forth the policies and procedures and delegates authority for providing technical assistance funds to eligible applicants to finance programs of technical and supervisory assistance for self-help housing loan program, as authorized under section 523 of the Housing Act of 1949 under 42 U.S.C. 1472. This financial assistance may pay part or all of the cost of developing, administering or coordinating program of technical and supervisory assistance to aid very low- and low-income families in carrying out self-help housing efforts in rural areas. The primary purpose is to locate and work with families that otherwise do not qualify as homeowners, are below the 50 percent of median incomes, and living in substandard housing.

RHS will be collecting information from non-profit organizations to enter into grant agreements. These non-profit organizations will give technical and supervisory assistance, and in doing so, they must develop a final application for section 523 grant funds. This application includes Agency forms that contain essential information for making a determination of eligibility.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average .95 hours per response.

Respondents: Public or private nonprofit organizations, State, Local or Tribal Governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 130.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 24.77.

Estimated Number of Responses: 3,220.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 3,058.

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Jeanne Jacobs, Regulations and Paperwork Management Branch, Support Services Division at (202) 692–0040.

Comments: Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the RHS, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of RHS's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments may be sent to Jeanne Jacobs, Regulations and Paperwork Management Branch, Support Services Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, STOP 0742, 1400 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Dated: May 23, 2018.

Joel C. Baxley,

Administrator, Rural Housing Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11867 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XY–P

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Government in the Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, June 6, 2018, 12:30 p.m. ET.

PLACE: Cohen Building, Room 3321, 330 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20237.

SUBJECT: Notice of Meeting of the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

SUMMARY: The Broadcasting Board of Governors (Board) will be meeting at the time and location listed above. The Board will vote on a consent agenda consisting of the minutes of its March 14, 2018 meeting, a resolution honoring the the 65th anniversary of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty's (RFE/RL) Armenian Service—Azatutyun Radiokayan, a resolution honoring the 65th anniversary of RFE/RL's Georgian Service—Radio Tavisupleba, a resolution honoring the 65th Anniversary of RFE/RL's Kazakh Service—Radio Azattyq, a resolution honoring the 65th anniversary of RFE/RL's Kyrgyz Service—Radio Azattyk, a resolution honoring the 65th anniversary of RFE/RL's Tajik Service—Radio Ozodi, and a resolution honoring the 65th anniversary of RFE/RL's Uzbek Service—Radio Ozodlik. The Board will receive a report from the Chief Executive Officer and Director of BBG.

This meeting will be available for public observation via streamed webcast, both live and on-demand, on the agency's public website at *www.bbg.gov.* Information regarding this meeting, including any updates or adjustments to its starting time, can also be found on the agency's public website.

The public may also attend this meeting in person at the address listed above as seating capacity permits.

Members of the public seeking to attend the meeting in person must register at *https://bbgboardmeetingjune2018.eventbrite.com* by 12:00 p.m. (ET) on June 5. For more information, please contact BBG Public Affairs at (202) 203–4400 or by email at *pubaff@bbg.gov.*

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Persons interested in obtaining more information should contact Oanh Tran at (202) 203–4545.

Oanh Tran,

Managing Director.

[FR Doc. 2018–11948 Filed 5–31–18; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 8610–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

Request for Nominations of Members To Serve on the National Advisory Committee on Racial, Ethnic, and Other Populations

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of request for nominations.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) is requesting nominations of individuals and organizations to the National Advisory Committee on Racial, Ethnic, and Other Populations (Committee). The Census Bureau will consider nominations received in response to this notice, as well as from other sources. The **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice provides Committee and membership criteria.

DATES: Please submit nominations by August 3, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Please submit nominations to the *census.national.advisory.committee@census.gov* (subject line ''2018 NAC Nominations''), or by letter submission to Tara Dunlop Jackson, Committee Liaison Officer, 2018 NAC Nominations, Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Room 8H177, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tara Dunlop Jackson, Committee Liaison Officer, Customer Liaison Marketing Services Offices, U.S. Census Bureau, Room 8H177, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233, telephone (301) 763–5222 or at *census.national.advisory.committee@census.gov.* For TTY callers, please use the Federal Relay Service 1–800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Committee was established in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), Title 5, United States Code (U.S.C.), Appendix 2. The following provides information about the Committee, membership, and the nomination process.

Objectives and Duties

1. The Committee advises the Director of the Census Bureau (the Director) on the full range of economic, housing, demographic, socioeconomic, linguistic, technological, methodological, geographic, behavioral, and operational variables affecting the cost, accuracy, and implementation of Census Bureau programs and surveys, including the decennial census.

2. The Committee advises the Census Bureau on the identification of new strategies for improved census operations, and survey and data collection methods, including identifying cost efficient ways to increase response rates.

3. The Committee provides guidance on census policies, research and methodology, tests, operations, communications/messaging, and other activities to ascertain needs and best practices to improve censuses, surveys, operations, and programs.

4. The Committee reviews and provides formal recommendations and feedback on working papers, reports, and other documents related to the design and implementation of Census Bureau programs and surveys.

5. In providing insight, perspectives, and expertise on the full spectrum of Census Bureau surveys and programs, the Committee examines such areas as hidden households, language barriers, students and youth, aging populations, American Indian and Alaska Native tribal considerations, new immigrant populations, populations affected by natural disasters, highly mobile and migrant populations, complex households, poverty, race/ethnic distribution, privacy and confidentiality, rural populations and businesses, individuals and households with limited access to information and communications technologies, the dynamic nature of new businesses, minority ownership of businesses, as well as other concerns impacting Census Bureau survey design and implementation.

6. The Committee uses formal advisory committee meetings, webinars, web conferences, working groups, and other methods to accomplish its goals, consistent with the requirements of the FACA. The Committee will consult with regional office staff to help identify regional, local, tribal and grass roots issues, trends and perspectives related to Census Bureau surveys and programs.

7. The Committee functions solely as an advisory body under the FACA.

Membership

1. The Committee consists of up to 32 members who serve at the discretion of the Director. The Census Bureau is seeking seven qualified candidates to be considered for appointment.

2. The Committee aims to have a balanced representation among its members, considering such factors as geography, age, sex, race, ethnicity, technical expertise, community involvement, and knowledge of census programs and/or activities.

3. The Committee aims to include members from diverse backgrounds, including state, local and tribal governments; academia; research, national and community-based organizations; and, the private sector.

4. Members will be selected from the public and private sectors. Members may serve as Special Government Employees (SGEs) or representatives who are selected to represent specific organizations.

5. SGEs and representatives will be selected based on their expertise in or representation of specific areas to include: Diverse populations (including race and ethnic populations); national, state, local, and tribal interest organizations serving hard-to-count populations; researchers; community-based organizations; academia; business interests; marketing and media professionals; researchers; and, members of professional associations. Members will be individually advised of the capacity in which they will serve through their appointment letters.

6. Membership is open to persons who are not seated on other Census Bureau stakeholder entities (*i.e.,* State Data Centers, Census Information Centers, Federal State Cooperative on Populations Estimates Program, other Census Advisory Committees, etc.). People who have already served one full-term on a Census Bureau Advisory Committee may not serve on any other Census Bureau Advisory Committee for three years from the termination of previous service. No employee of the federal government can serve as a member of the Committee.

7. Members will serve for a three-year term. All members will be reevaluated at the conclusion of each term with the prospect of renewal, pending Committee needs. Active attendance and participation in meetings and activities (*e.g.,* conference calls and assignments) will be factors considered when determining term renewal or

membership continuance. Members may be appointed for a second three-year term at the discretion of the Director.

8. Members will be selected on a standardized basis, in accordance with applicable Department of Commerce guidance.

Miscellaneous

1. Members of the Committee serve without compensation, but receive reimbursement for Committee-related travel and lodging expenses.

2. The Committee meets at least twice a year, budget permitting, but additional meetings may be held as deemed necessary by the Census Bureau Director or Designated Federal Officer. All Committee meetings are open to the public in accordance with the FACA.

Nomination Process

1. Nominations should satisfy the requirements described in the Membership section above.

2. Individuals, groups, and/or organizations may submit nominations on behalf of candidates. A summary of the candidate's qualifications (resume´ or curriculum vitae) *must* be included along with the nomination letter. Nominees must be able to actively participate in the tasks of the Committee, including, but not limited to, regular meeting attendance, Committee meeting discussant responsibilities, review of materials, as well as participation in conference calls, webinars, working groups, and/or special committee activities.

3. The Department of Commerce is committed to equal opportunity in the workplace and seeks diverse Committee membership.

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Ron S. Jarmin,

Associate Director for Economic Programs, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 2018–11884 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–806]

Silicon Metal From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) order on silicon metal from the People's Republic of China (China) would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of the AD duty order.

DATES: Applicable June 4, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karine Gziryan or Howard Smith, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4081 or (202) 482–5193, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 10, 1991, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD order on silicon metal from China.[1] On March 3, 2017, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the fourth sunset review of the *Order,* pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[2] Commerce conducted this sunset review on an expedited basis, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2) because it received a complete timely, and adequate response from a domestic interested party [3] but no substantive responses from respondent interested parties. As a result of its review, Commerce determined pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(c) of the Act, that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping. Commerce also notified the ITC of the magnitude of the dumping margins likely to prevail should the *Order* be revoked.[4] On May 21, 2018, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the AD duty order on silicon metal from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[5]

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order is silicon metal containing at least 96.00 percent, but less than 99.99 percent of silicon by weight. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision memorandum explaining Commerce's Final Results.

Continuation of the Order

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(a), Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the AD order on silicon metal from China. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of the continuation of the *Order* will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next sunset review of the *Order* not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation. This five-year sunset review and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: May 25, 2018.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2018–11904 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[1] *See Antidumping Duty Order: Silicon Metal from the People's Republic of China,* 56 FR 26649 (June 10, 1991) (*Order*).

[2] *See Initiation of Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review,* 82 FR 12438 (March 3, 2017).

[3] *See* Letter from Domestic Interested Party (Globe) re Silicon Metal from the People's Republic of China; Fourth Sunset Review; Notice of Intent to Participate dated March 3, 2017.

[4] *See Silicon Metal from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order,* 82 FR 30841 (July 3, 2017) (Final Results).

[5] *See* Silicon Metal from China: Fourth Review, Investigation No. 731–TA–472, 83 FR 23484–01 (May 21, 2018).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–056, A–552–821]

Certain Tool Chests and Cabinets From the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing antidumping duty orders on certain tool chests and cabinets (tool chests) from the People's Republic of China (China) and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam).

DATES: Applicable June 4, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yang Jin Chun or Andre Gziryan at (202) 482–5760 or (202) 482–2201, respectively (China); Dmitry Vladimirov at (202) 482–0665 (Vietnam); AD/CVD Operations Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on April 10, 2018, Commerce published its affirmative final determinations in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of tool chests from China and Vietnam.[1] On May 24, 2018, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination pursuant to section 735(b)(1)(A) of the Act that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of the LTFV imports of tool chests from China and Vietnam.[2]

Scope of the Orders

The product covered by these orders is tool chests. For a complete description for the scope of the orders, *see* Appendix I of this notice.

Antidumping Duty Orders

On May 24, 2018, in accordance with sections 735(b)(1)(A) and 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determinations in these investigations, in which it found that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of tool chests from China and Vietnam.[3] Therefore, in accordance with section 735(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce is issuing these antidumping duty orders. Because the ITC determined that imports of tool chests from China and Vietnam are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from China and Vietnam, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of tool chests from China and Vietnam. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of tool chests from China and Vietnam entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after November 16, 2017, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations,*[4] but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication of the ITC's final injury determination as further described below.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we will instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation on entries of tool chests from China and Vietnam. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

We will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the amount as indicated below. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this subject merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the cash deposit rates listed below.[5] The respective rate for the China-wide entity and the Vietnam-wide entity applies to all exporters not specifically listed. For the purpose of determining cash deposit rates for China, the estimated weighted-average dumping margins for imports of subject merchandise from China have been adjusted, as appropriate, for estimated domestic subsidy pass-through rates calculated based on the final determination of the companion countervailing duty investigation of tool chests from China.[6]

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that instructions issued pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request Commerce to extend that four-month period to no more than six months. At the request of exporters that account for a significant proportion of tool chests from China and Vietnam, respectively, Commerce extended the four-month period to six months in each case.[7] In the underlying investigations, Commerce published the preliminary determinations on November 16, 2017. Therefore, the extended period, beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations,* ended on May 14, 2018. Furthermore, section 737(b) of the Act states that definitive duties are to begin on the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination.

Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act and our practice,[8] we will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of tool chests from China and Vietnam entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after May 14, 2018, the date the provisional measures expired, through the day preceding the date of publication of the

[1] *See Certain Tool Chests and Cabinets from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 83 FR 15365 (April 10, 2018) (*China Final*) and *Certain Tool Chests and Cabinets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 83 FR 15361 (April 10, 2018) (*Vietnam Final*).

[2] *See Notification* Letter from the ITC dated May 24, 2018 (ITC Letter).

[3] *See* ITC Letter.

[4] *See Certain Tool Chests and Cabinets from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures,* 82 FR 53456 (November 16, 2017) (*China Prelim*) and *Certain Tool Chests and Cabinets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures,* 82 FR 53452 (November 16, 2017) (*Vietnam Prelim*) (collectively, *Preliminary Determinations*).

[5] *See* sections 736(a)(3) of the Act.

[6] *See China Final,* 83 FR at 15367.

[7] *See China Prelim,* 82 FR at 53458–59 and *Vietnam Prelim,* 82 FR at 53454.

[8] *See, e.g., Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for India and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders,* 81 FR 48390 (July 25, 2016).

ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determination in the **Federal Register**.

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

For China, the weighted-average antidumping duty margin percentages and cash deposit percentages are as follows:

Exporter	Producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit (percent)
The Tongrun Single Entity	Changshu City Jiangrun Metal Product Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
The Tongrun Single Entity	The Tongrun Single Entity	97.11	93.94
Changzhou Machan Steel Furniture Co., Ltd	Changzhou Machan Steel Furniture Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
Guangdong Hisense Home Appliances Co., Ltd	Guangdong Hisense Home Appliances Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
Hyxion Metal Industry	Hyxion Metal Industry	97.11	93.94
Jin Rong Hua Le Metal Manufactures Co., Ltd	Jin Rong Hua Le Metal Manufactures Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
Ningbo Safewell International Holding Corp	Zhejiang Xiunan Leisure Products Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
Pinghu Chenda Storage Office Equipment Co., Ltd	Pinghu Chenda Storage Office Equipment Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
Pooke Technology Co., Ltd	Pooke Technology Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
Shanghai All-Fast International Trade Co., Ltd	Kunshan Trusteel Industry Co. Ltd	97.11	93.94
Shanghai All-Fast International Trade Co., Ltd	Shanghai All-Hop Industry Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
Shanghai All-Fast International Trade Co., Ltd	Shanghai Hom-Steel Industry Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
Shanghai All-Hop Industry Co., Ltd	Shanghai All-Hop Industry Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
Trantex Product (Zhong Shan) Co., Ltd	Trantex Product (Zhong Shan) Co., Ltd	97.11	93.94
China-Wide Entity		244.29	241.12

For Vietnam, the weighted-average antidumping duty margin percentage is as follows:

Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Vietnam-Wide Entity	327.17

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to tool chests from China and Vietnam pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html.*

These orders are issued and published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Orders

The scope of these orders covers certain metal tool chests and tool cabinets, with drawers, (tool chests and cabinets), from the People's Republic of China (China) and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam). The scope covers all metal tool chests and cabinets, including top chests, intermediate chests, tool cabinets and side cabinets, storage units, mobile work benches, and work stations and that have the following physical characteristics:

(1) A body made of carbon, alloy, or stainless steel and/or other metals;

(2) two or more drawers for storage in each individual unit;

(3) a width (side to side) exceeding 15 inches for side cabinets and exceeding 21 inches for all other individual units but not exceeding 60 inches;

(4) a body depth (front to back) exceeding 10 inches but not exceeding 24 inches; and

(5) prepackaged for retail sale.

For purposes of this scope, the width parameter applies to each individual unit, *i.e.,* each individual top chest, intermediate top chest, tool cabinet, side cabinet, storage unit, mobile work bench, and work station.

Prepackaged for retail sale means the units may, for example, be packaged in a cardboard box, other type of container or packaging, and may bear a Universal Product Code, along with photographs, pictures, images, features, artwork, and/or product specifications. Subject tool chests and cabinets are covered whether imported in assembled or unassembled form. Subject merchandise includes tool chests and cabinets produced in China or Vietnam but assembled, prepackaged for retail sale, or subject to other minor processing in a third country prior to importation into the United States. Similarly, it would include tool chests and cabinets produced in China or Vietnam that are assembled, prepackaged for retail sale, or subject to other minor processing after importation into the United States.

Subject tool chests and cabinets may also have doors and shelves in addition to drawers, may have handles (typically mounted on the sides), and may have a work surface on the top. Subject tool chests and cabinets may be uncoated (*e.g.,* stainless steel), painted, powder coated, galvanized, or otherwise coated for corrosion protection or aesthetic appearance.

Subject tool chests and cabinets may be packaged as individual units or in sets. When packaged in sets, they typically include a cabinet with one or more chests that stack on top of the cabinet. Tool cabinets act as a base tool storage unit and typically have rollers, casters, or wheels to permit them to be moved more easily when loaded with tools. Work stations and mobile work benches are tool cabinets with a work surface on the top that may be made of rubber, plastic, metal, wood, or other materials.

Top chests are designed to be used with a tool cabinet to form a tool storage unit. The top chests may be mounted on top of the base tool cabinet or onto an intermediate chest. They are often packaged as a set with tool cabinets or intermediate chests, but may also be packaged separately. They may be packaged with mounting hardware (*e.g.,* bolts) and instructions for assembling them onto the base tool cabinet or onto an intermediate tool chest which rests on the base tool cabinet. Smaller top chests typically have handles on the sides, while the larger top chests typically lack handles. Intermediate tool chests are designed to fit on top of the floor standing tool cabinet and to be used underneath the top tool chest. Although they may be packaged or used separately from the tool cabinet, intermediate chests are designed to be used in conjunction with tool cabinets. The intermediate chests typically do not have handles. The intermediate and top chests may have the capability of being bolted together.

Side cabinets are designed to be bolted or otherwise attached to the side of the base storage cabinet to expand the storage capacity of the base tool cabinet.

Subject tool chests and cabinets also may be packaged with a tool set included. Packaging a subject tool chest and cabinet with a tool set does not remove an otherwise covered subject tool chest and cabinet from the scope. When this occurs, the tools are not part of the subject merchandise.

All tool chests and cabinets that meet the above definition are included in the scope unless otherwise specifically excluded.

Excluded from the scope of these orders are tool boxes, chests, and cabinets with bodies made of plastic, carbon fiber, wood, or other non-metallic substances.

Also excluded from the scope of these orders are industrial grade steel tool chests and cabinets. The excluded industrial grade steel tool chests and cabinets are those:

(1) Having a body that is over 60 inches in width; or

(2) having each of the following physical characteristics:

(a) a body made of steel that is 0.047 inches or more in thickness;

(b) a body depth (front to back) exceeding 21 inches; and

(c) a unit weight that exceeds the maximum unit weight shown below for each width range:

Weight to Width Ratio Tool Chests	
Inches	Maximum Pounds
21 > ≤ 25	90
25 > ≤ 28	115
28 > ≤ 30	120
30 > ≤ 32	130
32 > ≤ 34	140
34 > ≤ 36	150
36 > ≤ 38	160
38 > ≤ 40	170
40 > ≤ 42	180
42 > ≤ 44	190
44 > ≤ 46	200
46 > ≤ 48	210
48 > ≤ 50	220
50 > ≤ 52	230
52 > ≤ 54	240
54 > ≤ 56	250
56 > ≤ 58	260
58 > ≤ 60	270

Weight to Width Ratio Tool Cabinets	
Inches	Maximum Pounds
21 > ≤ 25	155
25 > ≤ 28	170
28 > ≤ 30	185
30 > ≤ 32	200
32 > ≤ 34	215
34 > ≤ 36	230
36 > ≤ 38	245
38 > ≤ 40	260
40 > ≤ 42	280
42 > ≤ 44	290
44 > ≤ 46	300
46 > ≤ 48	310
48 > ≤ 50	320
50 > ≤ 52	330
52 > ≤ 54	340
54 > ≤ 56	350
56 > ≤ 58	360
58 > ≤ 60	370

Also excluded from the scope of these orders are service carts. The excluded service carts have all of the following characteristics:

(1) Casters, wheels, or other similar devices which allow the service cart to be rolled from place to place;

(2) an open top for storage, a flat top, or a flat lid on top of the unit that opens;

(3) a space or gap between the casters, wheels, or other similar devices, and the bottom of the enclosed storage space (*e.g.,* drawers) of at least 10 inches; and

(4) a total unit height, including casters, of less than 48 inches.

Also excluded from the scope of these orders are non-mobile work benches. The excluded non-mobile work benches have all of the following characteristics:

(1) A solid top working surface;

(2) no drawers, one drawer, or two drawers in a side-by-side configuration; and

(3) the unit is supported by legs and has no solid front, side, or back panels enclosing the body of the unit.

Also excluded from the scope of these orders are metal filing cabinets that are configured to hold hanging file folders and are classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheading 9403.10.0020.

Merchandise subject to these orders is classified under HTSUS categories 9403.20.0021, 9403.20.0026, 9403.20.0030, 9403.20.0080, 9403.20.0090, and 7326.90.8688, but may also be classified under HTSUS category 7326.90.3500. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2018–11905 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG272

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Committee will hold a public meeting via conference call.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Thursday, June 21, 2018, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via conference call by dialing 1–800–832–0736 and entering room number 9294759.

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331; website: *www.mafmc.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Committee will meet via conference call to discuss possible support for research on surfclam genetics.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aid should be directed to M. Jan Saunders, (302) 526–5251, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Tracey L. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–11898 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG182

Endangered and Threatened Species; Take of Anadromous Fish

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

ACTION: Joint notice of receipt and notice of availability.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that NMFS has received one permit application from the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (District) to enhance propagation and survival of species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, for a five-year period (with a five-year renewal). As part of this permit application, the District has submitted a Rescue and Rearing Management Plan (RRMP). The RRMP specifies operational methods for South-Central California Coast (S–CCC) steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) rescue, rearing, and relocation activities associated with the Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility (Facility). The Facility is located on the Carmel River on the Central California Coast. This document serves to notify the public of the availability of the permit application and associated RRMP for review and comment prior to a decision by NMFS whether to issue the permit. The permit application and associated RRMP can be viewed online at: *http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/hatcheries/carmel_rrmp/carmel_rrmp_nor.html.*

DATES: Comments or requests for a public hearing on applications must be received at the appropriate address or fax number (see **ADDRESSES**) no later than 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on the application should be submitted to the California Coastal Office, NMFS, c/o Erin Seghesio, 777 Sonoma Avenue Room 325, Santa Rosa, CA 95404. Comments may also be submitted via fax to 707–578–3435, or by email to: *WCR-shrescuemngt.comment@noaa.gov.* Include in the subject line of the email the following identifier: Comments on Permit 14741.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Seghesio at 707–578–8515, *Erin.Seghesio@noaa.gov*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Species Covered in This Notice

The following listed species are covered in this notice:

Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*): Threatened, South-Central California Coast (S–CCC).

Authority: Scientific research permits are issued in accordance with section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and regulations governing listed fish and wildlife permits (50 CFR parts 222–227). NMFS issues permits based on findings that such permits: (1) Are applied for in good faith; (2) if granted and exercised, would not operate to the disadvantage of the listed species that are the subject of the permit; and (3) are consistent with the purposes and policy of section 2 of the ESA. The authority to take listed species is subject to conditions set forth in the permit.

Any one requesting a hearing on an application listed in this notice should set out the specific reasons why a hearing on that application would be appropriate (see **ADDRESSES**). Such hearings are held at the discretion of the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS.

Permit Applications Received

Permit 14741

The District has applied for a permit under section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA for a period of five years (with a five-year renewal) that would allow take of juvenile and adult steelhead from the threatened S–CCC Distinct Population Segment (DPS) pursuant to an RRMP, which was developed with technical assistance from NMFS. The objective of the District's program is to assist with the restoration, conservation, and maintenance of the steelhead population in the Carmel River Watershed as mitigation for environmental impacts caused by diversion of surface and subsurface streamflow in the lower 24 miles of the mainstem Carmel River. The program which was initiated in 1997, was necessary to ensure compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) from the environmental impacts of California American Water Company's water withdrawals.

The RRMP will be implemented as an enhancement program at the Facility; actions taken pursuant to the permit are designed to enhance survival of S–CCC steelhead that are subject to annual low-flow river dryback. The RRMP incorporates three main components: (1) Rescue and relocation activities; (2) captive rearing activities; and (3) subsequent post-release monitoring. There is no captive spawning of steelhead reared at the facility.

Activities that constitute take of S–CCC steelhead and would be permitted include: Rearing, handling and transport, and tagging. The RRMP includes measures to minimize the likelihood of genetic or ecologic effects to naturally produced S–CCC steelhead resulting from operations at the Facility, and rescue and translocation activities. Post-release monitoring activities conducted by the District will collect necessary data to document achievement of performance indicators specified in the RRMP. For a more detailed discussion of these activities, please see the permit application.

Public Comments Solicited

NMFS invites the public to comment on the permit application and associated RRMP during a 30 day public comment period beginning on the date of this notice. This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(c) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1529(c)). All comments and materials received, including names and addresses, will become part of the administrative record and may be released to the public. We provide this notice in order to allow the public, agencies, or other organizations to review and comment on these documents.

Next Steps

NMFS will evaluate the application, associated documents, and comments submitted during the comment period to determine whether the application meets the requirements of section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA and Federal regulations. The final permit decision will not be made until after the end of the 30-day public comment period and after NMFS has fully considered all relevant comments received. NMFS will publish public notice of its final action in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Angela Somma,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11863 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG275

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Working Group (WG) of the Northeast Trawl Advisory Panel (NTAP) and NTAP as a whole of the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council will hold a meeting.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 19, beginning at 9 a.m. and conclude by 5 p.m. For agenda details, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Hilton Garden Inn Boston Logan Airport located on 100 Boardman St., Boston, MA 02128.

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331; *www.mafmc.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this WG meeting is to: (1) Review options and recommend preferred research plan for re-obligating industry vessel sea days funds (Nobska), (2) develop workplan for FY18–20, (3) define criteria for Bigelow trawl gear performance, and (4) describe potential flume tank experiments. The purpose of the NTAP as a whole meeting is to: (1) Review updates on the revised NTAP charter and Bigelow operations, (2) review, adopt or revise NTAP WG recommendations from last meeting, (3) review the status of summer flounder catchability and gear performance analyses, (4) review a briefing on the Bigelow/Albatross time series, (5) adopt a regular meeting schedule for full NTAP and WG, and (6) cover other business.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Tracey L. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–11894 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG269

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's (MAFMC) Bluefish Monitoring Committee will hold a public meeting.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 24, 2018, from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. For agenda details, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via webinar with a telephone-only connection option. Details on the proposed agenda, webinar listen-in access, and briefing materials will be posted at the MAFMC's website: *www.mafmc.org.*

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331 or on their website at *www.mafmc.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this meeting is for the Monitoring Committee to develop and approve management measures designed to achieve the recommended bluefish catch and landings limits for 2019.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aid should be directed to M. Jan Saunders, (302) 526–5251, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Tracey L. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–11897 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XF448

Record of Decision for the Final Portland Harbor Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Restoration Plan

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

ACTION: Notice of availability of a Record of Decision.

SUMMARY: NOAA announces the availability of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Final Portland Harbor Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Restoration Plan (PEIS/RP). The NOAA Restoration Center Chief and the Assessment and Restoration Division Chief signed the ROD on May 29, 2018, which constitutes the agency's final decision.

ADDRESSES: Christopher Doley, Chief, Restoration Center, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910; Tony Penn, Chief, Assessment and Restoration Division, NOAA Ocean Service, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Megan Callahan Grant at (503) 231–2213 or email at *megan.callahan-grant@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NOAA, on behalf of the Portland Harbor Natural Resource Trustee Council, prepared the Final Portland Harbor PEIS/RP. The PEIS/RP was prepared under the authority of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 and was also developed to comply with the Federal agency decision-making requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and NOAA's environmental review procedures (NOAA Administrative Order 216–6, as preserved by NAO 216–6A). The document was designed to solicit public opinion on a proposed restoration approach for the Portland Harbor natural resource damage assessment

(NRDA). The ROD documents the Trustee Council's decision to select Integrated Habitat Restoration Planning as the preferred alternative under NEPA because this alternative is most suited to fulfill the goal of the NRDA to restore injured natural resources and services and it meets the purpose and need for restoration planning. This alternative is specifically designed to improve habitats that function in support of multiple fish and wildlife species, as well as the food base for these species. This approach is expected to deliver broad ecosystem benefits concentrated within and around the area where the injuries to natural resources and natural resources services have taken place. This alternative would consist of habitat restoration actions implemented within geographic priority areas within and around the Portland Harbor Superfund Study Area. The scale of restoration activity that will be implemented by the Trustee Council under the PEIS/RP will depend upon the resolution of natural resource damage claims with the parties responsible for releases of hazardous substances and oil. Under CERCLA, settlements received by the Trustee Council, either through negotiated or adjudicated processes, must be used to restore, rehabilitate, replace, and/or acquire the equivalent of those natural resources that have been injured. The Final PEIS/RP will guide future Trustee Council decision-making regarding the expenditure of settlements and the implementation of restoration activities.

NOAA is not soliciting comments on the PEIS/RP but will consider any comments submitted that would assist us in preparing future NEPA documents. An electronic copy of the PEIS/RP is available at: *https://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/Contaminants/PortlandHarbor/Documents/201706_FINAL_PEIS.pdf*. Electronic correspondence regarding it can be submitted to *megan.callahan-grant@noaa.gov*. Otherwise, please submit any written comments via U.S. mail to the responsible official named in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Carrie D. Selberg,

Deputy Director, Office of Habitat Conservation, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11906 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG274

North Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: NMFS has requested the Center for Independent Experts (CIE) to conduct a peer review of the agency's stock assessments for the Aleutian Islands golden king crab (AIGKC) and Norton Sound red king crab (NSRKC) stocks. The CIE is a group affiliated with the University of Miami that provides independent peer reviews of NMFS science nationwide, including reviews of stock assessments for fish, shellfish and marine mammals. The AIGKC and NSRKC stock assessments are reviewed annually by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) Crab Plan Team, and the NPFMC Scientific and Statistical Committee. The CIE review will examine whether the assessments incorporate the best scientific information available for making management decisions and whether they provide reasonable approaches to understanding the population dynamics and stock status for the AIGKC and NSRKC stocks. The public is invited to attend and observe the presentations and discussions between the CIE panel and the NMFS and Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADFG) scientists who designed the underlying assessment models, collected the data, and performed the stock assessments.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Monday, June 18, 2018, through Thursday, June 21, 2018 from 8 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115–6349. Visitors will need to provide proper ID and sign in at the front desk.

Council address: North Pacific Fishery Management Council, 605 W. 4th Ave., Suite 306, Anchorage, AK 99501–2252; telephone (907) 271–2809.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Stockhausen, AFSC staff; telephone: (206) 526–4241.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The CIE panel will consist of three peer reviewers who will assess materials related to the topics, participate in a review workshop with the NMFS and ADFG scientists who developed the assessment models and the analytical approaches, and produce a report. This review will be highly technical in nature and will cover mathematical details of the analytical approaches.

Members of the public are invited to observe, and will be provided opportunities to contribute on June 18–20, 2018. The final report will be available prior to the September NPFMC Plan Team meetings and will consist of individual reports from each panelist and a summary report. The results of the review will be presented during the September 2018 NPFMC Crab Plan Team meeting, which will be announced later in the **Federal Register**.

Special Accommodations

These workshops will be physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Laura Oremland, (301) 427–8162, at least 10 working days prior to the meeting date.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Tracey L. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–11893 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG265

Endangered and Threatened Species; Take of Anadromous Fish

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

ACTION: NOAA Fisheries is notifying the public of the receipt of two applications for Endangered Species Act section 10(a)(1)(A) enhancement permits for hatchery programs rearing fall Chinook salmon in the Snake River basin.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that NMFS has received applications for renewal of two enhancement permit applications pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) section for hatchery operations rearing and releasing Snake River fall Chinook salmon in the Snake River basin of Idaho. The applications are in the form of two existing hatchery and genetic management plans (HGMPs) and an addendum. This new addendum

and the associated HGMPs describe programs operated by the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), and Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), and funded by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) through the Lower Snake Compensation Plan (LSRCP), Idaho Power Company (IPC), and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). This document serves to notify the public of the availability of these materials for review and comment prior to a decision by NMFS as to whether to issue the permit.

DATES: Comments must be received at the appropriate address (see **ADDRESSES**) no later than 5:00 p.m. Pacific time on July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Written responses to the addendum should be addressed to the NMFS Sustainable Fisheries Division, 1201 NE Lloyd Blvd., Portland, OR 97232. Comments may be submitted by email. The mailbox address for providing email comments is: *SnakeFallChinookHatcheries.wcr@noaa.gov.* Include in the subject line of the email comment the following identifier: Comments on Snake River fall Chinook hatchery permits.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Natasha Preston at (503) 231–2178 or by email at *natasha.preston@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

ESA-Listed Species Covered in This Notice

Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*): Threatened, naturally and artificially propagated Snake River fall-run.

Background

Section 9 of the ESA and Federal regulations prohibit the ''taking'' of a species listed as endangered or threatened. The term ''take'' is defined under the ESA to mean harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. NMFS may issue permits to take listed species for any act otherwise prohibited by section 9 for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species, under section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA. NMFS regulations governing permits for threatened and endangered species are promulgated at 50 CFR 222.307.

The co-managers and funding agencies, including the NPT, WDFW, ODFW, IDFG, LSRCP, IPC, and BPA, have submitted to NMFS applications for two permits, pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act, for hatchery activities in the Snake River basin. The applications are in the form of two existing HGMPs and an addendum with updates to those HGMPs.

The addendum and previously submitted HGMPs describe actions involving hatchery activities (with associated monitoring and evaluation) in the Snake River basin. The programs are intended to contribute to the survival and recovery of Snake River Fall Chinook salmon in the Snake River basin, and to responsibly enhance fishing opportunity on hatchery-origin returns.

Authority

This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(c) of the ESA. NMFS will evaluate each application, associated documents, and comments submitted thereon to determine whether the applications meet the requirements of section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA. If it is determined that the requirements are met, permits will be issued to the NPT, WDFW, ODFW, IDFG, LSRCP, IPC, and BPA for the purpose of carrying out the hatchery programs. NMFS will publish a record of its final action in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Angela Somma,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–11934 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG268

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's (MAFMC) Bluefish Advisory Panel will hold a public meeting, jointly with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) Bluefish Advisory Panel.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Monday, June 25, 2018, from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. For agenda details, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via webinar with a telephone-only connection option. Details on the proposed agenda, webinar listen-in access, and briefing materials will be posted at the MAFMC's website: *www.mafmc.org.*

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331 or on their website at *www.mafmc.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this meeting is for the Advisory Panel to create a fishery performance report (FPR). The intent of this report is to facilitate a venue for structured input from the Advisory Panel for the bluefish specifications process. The FPR will be used by the MAFMC's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and the Bluefish Monitoring Committee (MC) when setting 2019 management measures designed to achieve the recommended bluefish catch and landings limits. In addition, the MAFMC and ASMFC will consider input from the Advisory Panels in August when reviewing these specifications.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aid should be directed to M. Jan Saunders, (302) 526–5251, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Tracey L. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–11896 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG277

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) is scheduling a public meeting of its Ecosystem-Based Fishery Management

(EBFM) Committee to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Recommendations from this group will be brought to the full Council for formal consideration and action, if appropriate.

DATES: This meeting will be held on Thursday, June 21, 2018 at 9 a.m.

ADDRESSES:

Meeting address: The meeting will be held at the Hilton Garden Inn, 100 Boardman Street, Boston, MA 02128; telephone: (617) 567–6789.

Council address: New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465–0492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

The committee will discuss the EBFM Plan Development Team report. They will also provide feedback on an initial draft ''Ecosystem Risk Assessment for the Georges Bank Ecosystem Production Unit''. The committee will discuss the ''2018 Ecosystem-Based Fishery Management Strategy Independent Peer Review'' Report as well as receive a report about a draft ''Northeast Regional Implementation Plan of NOAA Fisheries Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management Roadmap''. They will discuss a draft strawman outline of an example prototype Fishery Ecosystem Plan (eFEP) and identification of tasks and timeline to complete an eFEP. Discuss other business as necessary.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. This meeting will be recorded. Consistent with 16 U.S.C. 1852, a copy of the recording is available upon request. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, at (978) 465–0492, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Tracey L. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–11918 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG276

Fisheries of the Caribbean; Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR); Data Webinar for Caribbean Spiny Lobster

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

ACTION: Notice of SEDAR 57 Data Workshop for U.S. Caribbean spiny lobster.

SUMMARY: The SEDAR 57 assessment of the U.S. Caribbean spiny lobster will consist of: A Data Workshop; a series of Assessment webinars; and a Review Workshop.

DATES: The SEDAR 57 Data Workshop will be held from 10 a.m. on June 20, 2018 until 3 p.m. on June 22, 2018; the Assessment workshop and webinars and Review Workshop dates and times will publish in a subsequent issue in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES:

Meeting address: The SEDAR 57 Data Workshop will be held at the Verdanaz Hotel, 8020 Tartak Street, Isla Verde, Carolina PR 00979.

SEDAR address: 4055 Faber Place Drive, Suite 201, N Charleston, SC 29405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie Neer, SEDAR Coordinator; phone: (843) 571–4366 or toll free: (866) SAFMC–10; fax: (843) 769–4520; email: *Julie.neer@safmc.net.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils, in conjunction with NOAA Fisheries and the Atlantic and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions have implemented the Southeast Data, Assessment and Review (SEDAR) process, a multi-step method for determining the status of fish stocks in the Southeast Region. SEDAR is a three step process including: (1) Data Workshop; (2) Assessment Process utilizing workshops and webinars; and (3) Review Workshop. The product of the Data Workshop is a data report which compiles and evaluates potential datasets and recommends which datasets are appropriate for assessment analyses. The product of the Assessment Process is a stock assessment report which describes the fisheries, evaluates the status of the stock, estimates biological benchmarks, projects future population conditions, and recommends research and monitoring needs. The assessment is independently peer reviewed at the Review Workshop. The product of the Review Workshop is a Summary documenting panel opinions regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the stock assessment and input data. Participants for SEDAR Workshops are appointed by the Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils and NOAA Fisheries Southeast Regional Office, HMS Management Division, and Southeast Fisheries Science Center. Participants include: Data collectors and database managers; stock assessment scientists, biologists, and researchers; constituency representatives including fishermen, environmentalists, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); international experts; and staff of Councils, Commissions, and state and federal agencies.

The items of discussion in the Data Workshop agenda are as follows:

1. An assessment data set and associated documentation will be developed.

2. Participants will evaluate all available data and select appropriate sources for providing information on life history characteristics, catch statistics, discard estimates, length and age composition, and fishery dependent and fishery independent measures of stock abundance, as specified in the Terms of Reference for the workshop.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically identified in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for auxiliary aids should be directed to the Council office (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 5 days prior to the meeting.

Note: The times and sequence specified in this agenda are subject to change.

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

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Tracey L. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–11895 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action deletes product(s) from the Procurement List previously furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: *Date deleted from the Procurement List:* July 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 1401 S. Clark Street, Suite 715, Arlington, Virginia, 22202–4149.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy B. Jensen, Telephone: (703) 603–7740, Fax: (703) 603–0655, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Deletions

On 4/27/2018 (83 FR 82), the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notice of proposed deletions from the Procurement List.

After consideration of the relevant matter presented, the Committee has determined that the product(s) listed below are no longer suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 8501–8506 and 41 CFR 51–2.4.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities.

2. The action may result in authorizing small entities to furnish the product(s) to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the product(s) deleted from the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following product(s) are deleted from the Procurement List:

Products

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–475–4554—Drawers, Cold Weather Knitted/Terry, ECWCS, Army, Unisex, Long, Brown, XXLXXL
8415–01–475–4561—Drawers, Cold Weather Knitted/Terry, ECWCS, Army, Unisex, Long, Brown, XXXL
8415–00–0DR–W656—Drawers, Cold Weather, Army, Unisex, Long, Brown, Special Measurement

Mandatory Sources of Supply: Four Rivers Resource Services, Inc., Linton, IN; New Horizons Rehabilitation Services, Inc., Auburn Hills, MI; Peckham Vocational Industries, Inc., Lansing, MI; Casco Area Workshop, Inc., Harrisonville, MO

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–227–9542—Drawers, Cold Weather, Knitted/Terry, ECWCS, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Brown, XS
8415–01–227–9543—Drawers, Cold Weather, Knitted/Terry, ECWCS, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Brown, S
8415–01–227–9544—Drawers, Cold Weather, Knitted/Terry, ECWCS, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Brown, M
8415–01–227–9545—Drawers, Cold Weather, Knitted/Terry, ECWCS, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Brown, L
8415–01–227–9546—Drawers, Cold Weather, Knitted/Terry, ECWCS, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Brown, XL

Mandatory Sources of Supply: Southeastern Kentucky Rehabilitation Industries, Inc., Corbin, KY New Horizons Rehabilitation Services, Inc., Auburn Hills, MI; Four Rivers Resource Services, Inc., Linton, IN; Peckham Vocational Industries, Inc., Lansing, MI; Casco Area Workshop, Inc., Harrisonville, MO

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–327–4825—Cover, Helmet, Parachutists, Army, Desert Camouflage, Medium/Large
8415–01–327–4826—Cover, Helmet, Parachutists, Army, Desert Camouflage, X Large

Mandatory Sources of Supply: Chautauqua County Chapter, NYSARC, Jamestown, NY; Mount Rogers Community Services Board, Wytheville, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–103–1350—Cover, Helmet, Parachutist, Army, Desert Camouflage, ML

Mandatory Source of Supply: North Bay Rehabilitation Services, Inc., Rohnert Park, CA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–525–6673—Cover, Fits over Combat Helmet, PASGT, Army, Desert Camouflage
8415–01–525–6685—Cover, Fits over Combat Helmet, PASGT, Army, Desert Camouflage
8415–00–926–5113—Coverall, Industrial, Safety, Lint-free, Army, Long Sleeved, Tan, Large
8415–00–939–7879—Coverall, Industrial, Safety, Lint-free, Army, Long Sleeved, Tan, X Small
8415–00–939–7880—Coverall, Industrial, Safety, Lint-free, Army, Long Sleeved, Tan, S
8415–00–939–7881—Coverall, Industrial, Safety, Lint-free, Army, Long Sleeved, Tan, M
8415–00–939–7882—Coverall, Industrial, Safety, Lint-free, Army, Long Sleeved, Tan, X Large

Mandatory Source of Supply: Human Technologies Corporation, Utica, NY

The following information is applicable to all products listed above.

Contracting Activity: Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support

Amy Jensen,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2018–11830 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Proposed additions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Proposed Additions to the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: The Committee is proposing to add products to the Procurement List that will be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before: July 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 1401 S Clark Street, Suite 715, Arlington, Virginia 22202–4149.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to submit comments contact: Amy B. Jensen, Telephone: (703) 603–7740, Fax: (703) 603–0655, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503(a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3. Its purpose is to provide interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposed actions.

Addition(s)

If the Committee approves the proposed additions, the entities of the Federal Government identified in this notice will be required to procure the products listed below from nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

The following products are proposed for addition to the Procurement List for

production by the nonprofit agencies listed:

Products

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8410–01–413–2735—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 2 Short
8410–01–413–2737—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 2 Regular
8410–01–413–2739—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 2 Long
8410–01–413–2741—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 4 Short
8410–01–413–2743—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 4 Regular
8410–01–413–2746—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 4 Long
8410–01–413–2748—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 6 Short
8410–01–413–2750—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 6 Regular
8410–01–413–2755—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 6 Long
8410–01–413–2757—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 8 Short
8410–01–413–2760—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 8 Regular
8410–01–413–2762—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 8 Long
8410–01–413–2783—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 10 Short
8410–01–413–2785—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 10 Regular
8410–01–413–2787—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 10 Long
8410–01–413–2792—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 12 Short
8410–01–413–2795—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 12 Regular
8410–01–413–2801—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 12 Long
8410–01–413–2975—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 14 Short
8410–01–413–2987—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 14 Regular
8410–01–413–2989—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 14 Long
8410–01–413–2991—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 16 Short
8410–01–413–3085—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 16 Regular
8410–01–413–3087—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 16 Long
8410–01–413–3894—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 2 Short
8410–01–413–3895—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 2 Regular
8410–01–413–3896—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 2 Long
8410–01–413–3897—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 4 Short
8410–01–413–3898—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 4 Regular
8410–01–413–3900—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 4 Long
8410–01–413–3901—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 6 Short
8410–01–413–3902—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 6 Regular
8410–01–413–4901—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 6 Long
8410–01–413–4904—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 8 Short
8410–01–413–4908—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 8 Regular
8410–01–413–4909—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Blue, Size 8 Long
8410–01–413–4911—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 10 Short
8410–01–413–4912—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 10 Regular
8410–01–413–4914—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 10 Long
8410–01–413–4916—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 12 Short
8410–01–413–4918—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 12 Regular
8410–01–413–4920—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 12 Long
8410–01–413–4921—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 14 Short
8410–01–413–4922—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 14 Regular
8410–01–413–4924—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 14 Long
8410–01–413–4927—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 16 Short
8410–01–413–4933—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 16 Regular
8410–01–413–4935—Skirt, USMC, Women's, Green, Size 16 Long
Mandatory for: 100% of the requirement of the U.S. Marine Corps
Mandatory Source(s) of Supply: Dallas Lighthouse for the Blind, Inc., Dallas, TX
Contracting Activity: Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support
Distribution: C-List

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 2530–01–337–7324—Parts Kit, Air Filter
Mandatory for: 100% of the requirement of the Department of Defense
Mandatory Source(s) of Supply: Raleigh Lions Clinic for the Blind, Inc., Raleigh, NC
Contracting Activity: Defense Logistics Agency Land and Maritime
Distribution: C-List

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 7920–00–655–5290—Pad, Scouring, Synthetic, Heavy Duty, Yellow and Green, 4½″ x 3″ x ½″
Mandatory for: Total Government Requirement
Mandatory Source(s) of Supply: The Lighthouse for the Blind in New Orleans, Inc., New Orleans, LA
Contracting Activity: General Services Administration, Fort Worth, TX
Distribution: A-List

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 8105–00–NIB–1437—Envelopes, Packing List, 4½″ x 5½″
Mandatory for: Total Government Requirement
Mandatory Source(s) of Supply: West Texas Lighthouse for the Blind, San Angelo, TX
Contracting Activity: General Services Administration, New York, NY
Distribution: A-List

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 6230–00–NIB–0066—Work Light, LED, Articulating Arm, Red and Black
Mandatory for: Broad Government Requirement
Mandatory Source(s) of Supply: Industries for the Blind, Inc., West Allis, WI
Contracting Activity: Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support
Distribution: B-List

Amy Jensen,
Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2018–11831 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Docket ID: DOD–2018–OS–0032]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Defense Security Services, DoD.

ACTION: Information collection notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the *Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995,* the Defense Security Services (DSS) announces a proposed public information collection and seeks public comment on the provisions thereof. Comments are invited on: Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the information collection on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by August 3, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number and title, by any of the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Mail: Department of Defense, Office of the Chief Management Officer, Directorate for Oversight and Compliance, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Mailbox #24 Suite 08D09, Alexandria, VA 22350–1700.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name, docket number and title for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on this

proposed information collection or to obtain a copy of the proposal and associated collection instruments, please write to the DSS Industrial Security Office, Planning & Execution: Jamaar Deboise, Quantico, VA 22134, or call DSS Industrial Security Office at 571–305–6648.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title; Associated Form; and OMB Number: Voice of Industry Survey; OMB Control Number 0704–0472.

Needs and Uses: The information collection requirement is necessary to provide feedback on DSS performance with respect to the administration and implementation of the National Industrial Security Program (NISP).

Affected Public: Individual or households.

Annual Burden Hours: 6,469 hours.

Number of Respondents: 12,938.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 12,938.

Average Burden per Response: 30 minutes.

Frequency: Annually.

Respondents are government contracting activity (GCA) personnel who have a partnership with the DSS regarding the cleared contractors associated with their activities' program(s). The completed surveys will be analyzed by DSS in order to obtain information on DSS relationships with GCAs, and actions will be determined based on feedback from respondents to continue to improve the utility and efficacy of DSS programs and products for government partners.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Shelly E. Finke,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2018–11885 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Army Corps of Engineers

Notice of Solicitation of Applications for Stakeholder Representative Members of the Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commander of the Northwestern Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is soliciting applications to fill vacant stakeholder representative member positions on the Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee (MRRIC). Members are sought to fill vacancies on a committee to represent various categories of interests within the Missouri River basin. The MRRIC was formed to advise the Corps on a study of the Missouri River and its tributaries and to provide guidance to the Corps with respect to the Missouri River recovery and mitigation activities currently underway. The Corps established the MRRIC as required by the U.S. Congress through the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (WRDA), Section 5018.

DATES: The agency must receive completed applications and endorsement letters no later than July 27, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Mail completed applications and endorsement letters to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District (Attn: MRRIC), 601 E 12th Street, Kansas City, MO 64106 or email completed applications to *mrric@usace.army.mil*. Please put ''MRRIC'' in the subject line.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa Rabbe, 816–389–3837.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The operation of the MRRIC is in the public interest and provides support to the Corps in performing its duties and responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; Sec. 601(a) of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986, Public Law 99–662; Sec. 334(a) of WRDA 1999, Public Law 106–53, and Sec. 5018 of WRDA 2007, Public Law 110–114. The Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2, does not apply to the MRRIC.

A Charter for the MRRIC has been developed and should be reviewed prior to applying for a stakeholder representative membership position on the Committee. The Charter, operating procedures, and stakeholder application forms are available electronically at *www.MRRIC.org*.

Purpose and Scope of the Committee

1. The primary purpose of the MRRIC is to provide guidance to the Corps and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan currently in existence, including recommendations relating to changes to the implementation strategy from the use of adaptive management; coordination of the development of consistent policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, activities, and priorities for the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan. Information about the Missouri River Recovery Program is available at *www.MoRiverRecovery.org*.

2. Other duties of MRRIC include exchange of information regarding programs, projects, and activities of the agencies and entities represented on the Committee to promote the goals of the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan; establishment of such working groups as the Committee determines to be necessary to assist in carrying out the duties of the Committee, including duties relating to public policy and scientific issues; facilitating the resolution of interagency and intergovernmental conflicts between entities represented on the Committee associated with the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan; coordination of scientific and other research associated with the Missouri River recovery and mitigation plan; and annual preparation of a work plan and associated budget requests.

Administrative Support. To the extent authorized by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Corps provides funding and administrative support for the Committee.

Committee Membership. Federal agencies with programs affecting the Missouri River may be members of the MRRIC through a separate process with the Corps. States and Federally recognized Native American Indian tribes, as described in the Charter, are eligible for Committee membership through an appointment process. Interested State and Tribal government representatives should contact the Corps for information about the appointment process.

This Notice is for individuals interested in serving as a stakeholder member on the Committee. Members and alternates must be able to demonstrate that they meet the definition of ''stakeholder'' found in the Charter of the MRRIC. Applications are currently being accepted for representation in the stakeholder interest categories listed below:

a. Environmental/Conservation Org;
b. Hydropower;
c. Local Government;
d. Major Tributaries;
e. Navigation;
f. Recreation;
g. Thermal Power; and
h. Water Supply

Terms of stakeholder representative members of the MRRIC are three years. There is no limit to the number of terms a member may serve. Incumbent Committee members seeking reappointment do not need to re-submit an application. However, they must submit a renewal letter and related materials as outlined in the ''Streamlined Process for Existing Members'' portion of the document

Process for Filling MRRIC Stakeholder Vacancies (*www.MRRIC.org*).

Members and alternates of the Committee will not receive any compensation from the federal government for carrying out the duties of the MRRIC. Travel expenses incurred by members of the Committee are not currently reimbursed by the federal government.

Application for Stakeholder Membership. Persons who believe that they are or will be affected by the Missouri River recovery and mitigation activities may apply for stakeholder membership on the MRRIC. Committee members are obligated to avoid and disclose any individual ethical, legal, financial, or other conflicts of interest they may have involving MRRIC. Applicants must disclose on their application if they are directly employed by a government agency or program (the term ''government'' encompasses state, tribal, and federal agencies and/or programs).

Applications for stakeholder membership may be obtained electronically at *www.MRRIC.org.* Applications may be emailed or mailed to the location listed (see **ADDRESSES**). In order to be considered, each application must include:

1. The name of the applicant and the primary stakeholder interest category that person is qualified to represent;

2. A written statement describing the applicant's area of expertise and why the applicant believes he or she should be appointed to represent that area of expertise on the MRRIC;

3. A written statement describing how the applicant's participation as a Stakeholder Representative will fulfill the roles and responsibilities of MRRIC;

4. A written description of the applicant's past experience(s) working collaboratively with a group of individuals representing varied interests towards achieving a mutual goal, and the outcome of the effort(s);

5. A written description of the communication network that the applicant plans to use to inform his or her constituents and to gather their feedback, and

6. A written endorsement letter from an organization, local government body, or formal constituency, which demonstrates that the applicant represents an interest group(s) in the Missouri River basin.

To be considered, the application must be complete and received by the close of business on July 27 2018, at the location indicated (see **ADDRESSES**). Applications must include an endorsement letter to be considered complete. Full consideration will be given to all complete applications received by the specified due date.

Application Review Process. Committee stakeholder applications will be forwarded to the current members of the MRRIC. The MRRIC will provide membership recommendations to the Corps as described in Attachment A of the *Process for Filling MRRIC Stakeholder Vacancies* document (*www.MRRIC.org*). The Corps is responsible for appointing stakeholder members. The Corps will consider applications using the following criteria:

- Ability to commit the time required.
- Commitment to make a good faith (as defined in the Charter) effort to seek balanced solutions that address multiple interests and concerns.
- Agreement to support and adhere to the approved MRRIC Charter and Operating Procedures.
- Demonstration of a formal designation or endorsement by an organization, local government, or constituency as its preferred representative.
- Demonstration of an established communication network to keep constituents informed and efficiently seek their input when needed.
- Agreement to participate in collaboration training as a condition of membership.

All applicants will be notified in writing as to the final decision about their application.

Certification. I hereby certify that the establishment of the MRRIC is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Corps by the Endangered Species Act and other statutes.

Dated: May 18, 2018.

Mark Harberg,

Program Manager for the Missouri River Recovery Program (MRRP).

[FR Doc. 2018–11891 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Request for Information (RFI) on Marine and Hydrokinetic (MHK) Metrics in the U.S. for System and Subsystem Performance

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Request for Information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) invites public comment on its Request for Information (RFI) on Marine and Hydrokinetic (MHK) metrics in the U.S. for system and subsystem performance. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) is specifically interested in feedback on (1) the performance metrics identified within the document titled ''Existing Ocean Energy Performance Metrics'' relating to performance in the U.S. marine resource, as well as any additional applications, assumptions, benefits, drawbacks, or other considerations for those metrics, (2) any performance metrics not captured within the ''Existing Ocean Energy Performance Metrics'' documents, (3) considerations for baseline reference values documenting the current state of the U.S. MHK industry identified by metric and resource type, and (4) feedback specifically on Technology Readiness Level (TRL) definitions as referenced in the document and as those TRL definitions relate to the U.S. MHK industry.

DATES: Responses to the RFI must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. (ET) on July 31, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are to submit comments electronically to *WPTORFI@ee.doe.gov.* Responses must be provided as attachments to an email. Include ''MHK Metrics RFI'' as the subject of the email. It is recommended that attachments with file sizes exceeding 25MB be compressed (*i.e.,* zipped) to ensure message delivery. Responses must be provided as a Microsoft Word (.docx) attachment to the email, and no more than 10 pages in length, 12 point font, 1 inch margins. Only electronic responses will be accepted. The complete RFI document is located at: *https://eere-exchange.energy.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions may be addressed to *WPTORFI@ee.doe.gov.* Further instruction can be found in the RFI document posted on EERE Exchange.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this RFI is to solicit feedback from industry, academia, research institutions, government agencies, and other stakeholders on assumptions and uncertainties with metrics in the U.S. that are used to evaluate MHK system and subsystem performance. In addition to levelized cost of energy, various other metrics, as documented in ''Existing Ocean Energy Performance Metrics'' (collocated with this RFI on EERE Exchange, *https://eere-Exchange.energy.gov/*), have historically been utilized to evaluate and track progress within the MHK industry. EERE is specifically interested in feedback on the application and limitations of those metrics that are currently used or have been used previously, and is also soliciting

suggestions for new metrics or new applications of existing metrics. Feedback is requested on the content within the document titled ''Existing Ocean Energy Performance Metrics'', including possible gaps, additional limitations, or further considerations. The results of this RFI may be used to inform the Water Power Technologies Office strategic planning in future years, contribute to evaluation criteria for potential future funding opportunities, and provide a baseline for U.S. input into international efforts related to Marine Renewable Energy metrics.

Confidential Business Information

Pursuant to 10 CFR 1004.11, any person submitting information that he or she believes to be confidential and exempt by law from public disclosure should submit via email two well marked copies: One copy of the document marked ''confidential'' including all the information believed to be confidential, and one copy of the document marked ''non-confidential'' with the information believed to be confidential deleted. DOE will make its own determination about the confidential status of the information and treat it according to its determination.

Factors of interest to DOE when evaluating requests to treat submitted information as confidential include: (1) A description of the items; (2) whether and why such items are customarily treated as confidential within the industry; (3) whether the information is generally known by or available from other sources; (4) whether the information has previously been made available to others without obligation concerning its confidentiality; (5) an explanation of the competitive injury to the submitting person that would result from public disclosure; (6) when such information might lose its confidential character due to the passage of time; and (7) why disclosure of the information would be contrary to the public interest.

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 21, 2018.

Alejandro Moreno,

Director, Water Power Technologies Office.

[FR Doc. 2018–11941 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Availability of Draft Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Evaluation for Closure of Waste Management Area C at the Hanford Site, Washington

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) announces the availability of the *Draft Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Evaluation for Closure of Waste Management Area C at the Hanford Site, Washington* (Draft WIR Evaluation). The Draft WIR Evaluation demonstrates that the tanks and ancillary structures, from which waste has been or will be removed, and their residual waste at closure of Waste Management Area C (WMA C) is waste that is incidental to reprocessing, is not high-level radioactive waste (HLW), and may be managed (disposed in-place) as low-level radioactive waste (LLW). DOE prepared the Draft WIR Evaluation pursuant to DOE Order 435.1, *Radioactive Waste Management,* and the criteria in DOE Manual 435.1–1, *Radioactive Waste Management Manual.* DOE is consulting with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) before finalizing this evaluation. DOE is also making the Draft WIR Evaluation available for comment from States, Tribal Nations, and the public. After consultation with NRC, carefully considering comments received, and performing any necessary revisions of analyses and technical documents, DOE will prepare a final WIR evaluation and potentially make a determination as to whether the WMA C tanks, ancillary structures, and their residuals at closure of WMA C are wastes that are incidental to reprocessing, which may be managed and disposed of as LLW.

DATES: DOE invites comment on the Draft WIR Evaluation during a 96-day comment period beginning June 4, 2018, and ending on September 7, 2018. A public meeting on the Draft WIR Evaluation will be held on June 18, 2018. Before the scheduled meeting, DOE will issue stakeholder and media notifications and publish an additional notice in the local newspaper providing the date, time, and location of the public meeting. Information on the public meeting date and location also will be available before the scheduled meeting at the website listed in **ADDRESSES**.

ADDRESSES: The Draft WIR Evaluation is available on the internet at *https://www.hanford.gov/page.cfm/WasteManagementAreaC* and is publicly available for review at the following locations: U.S. DOE Public Reading Room, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585, phone: (202) 586–5955, or fax: (202) 586–0575; and U.S. DOE Public Reading Room located at 2770 University Drive, Consolidated Information Center (CIC), Room 101L, Richland, WA 99354, phone: (509) 372–7303. Written comments should be submitted to: Mr. Jan Bovier, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of River Protection, P.O. Box 450, MSIN H6–60, Richland, WA 99354. Alternatively, comments may also be filed electronically by email to: *WMACDRAFTWIR@rl.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about this Draft WIR Evaluation, please contact Mr. Jan Bovier by mail at U.S. Department of Energy, Office of River Protection, P.O. Box 450, MSIN H6–60, Richland, WA 99354, by phone at 509–376–9630, or by email at *Jan_B_Bovier@orp.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOE has conducted a multi-year program to remove the vast majority of the radioactive waste and key radionuclides contained in 16 underground, single-shell tanks (tanks which do not have secondary containment) and ancillary structures (a catch tank, a process vault with smaller tanks, diversion boxes and buried pipelines), located in WMA C at the Hanford Site. For example, approximately 96 percent of the waste volume and radionuclide activity has been removed from the largest (100 series) tanks using a series of advanced technologies. The tanks and ancillary structures previously stored or transferred a variety of wastes, including liquid waste generated by DOE and its predecessor agencies from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel to produce plutonium and other nuclear material for nuclear weapons during the Manhattan Project and Cold War eras.

DOE Manual 435.1–1, which accompanies DOE Order 435.1, *Radioactive Waste Management,* provides for a rigorous evaluation process that DOE uses to determine whether or not certain waste from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel is incidental to reprocessing, is not HLW and may be managed as LLW. This process, in relevant part, requires demonstrating that:

(1) The wastes have been processed, or will be processed, to remove key radionuclides to the maximum extent that is technically and economically practical;

(2) The waste will be managed to meet safety requirements comparable to the performance objectives set out in 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 61, Subpart C, *Performance Objectives;* and

(3) The waste will be managed, pursuant to DOE authority under the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954,* as amended, and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV of DOE Manual 435.1–1, provided the waste will be incorporated

in a solid physical form at a concentration that does not exceed the applicable concentration limits for Class C LLW as set out in 10 CFR 61.55, *Waste Classification.*

The Draft WIR Evaluation documents and demonstrates that the tanks, ancillary structures, and their residual waste at closure of the WMA C will meet the above-referenced criteria in DOE Manual 435.1–1. DOE is predicating this Draft WIR Evaluation on extensive analysis and scientific rationale, using a risk-informed approach, including analyses presented in the ''*Performance Assessment of Waste Management Area C, Hanford Site, Washington*'' (WMA C PA). Specifically, this Draft WIR Evaluation shows that key radionuclides (those radionuclides which contribute most significantly to radiological dose to workers, the public, and the environment as well as radionuclides listed in 10 CFR 61.55) have been or will have been removed to the maximum extent technically and economically practical. Based on the analyses in the WMA C PA, this draft evaluation also projects that potential doses to a hypothetical member of the public and hypothetical inadvertent intruder for 1,000 years (and beyond) after WMA C closure will be well below the doses specified in the performance objectives and performance measures for LLW. In addition, the analyses demonstrate that there is reasonable expectation that safety requirements comparable to the NRC performance objectives at 10 CFR part 61, subpart C will have been met. As also shown in the Draft WIR Evaluation, the residuals, tanks, and ancillary structures at WMA C closure will have been incorporated into a solid form that does not exceed concentration limits for Class C LLW.

Although not required by DOE Manual 435.1–1, DOE is consulting with NRC on this Draft WIR Evaluation and also making the Draft WIR Evaluation available for comment from the States, Tribal Nations, and the public. After consultation with NRC, carefully considering comments received, and performing any necessary revisions of analyses and technical documents, DOE plans to issue a final WIR Evaluation and a potential determination as to whether the WMA C tanks, ancillary structures, and their residual waste at the time of WMA C closure is non-HLW, and may be managed and disposed of in place as LLW.

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 23, 2018.

Anne Marie White,

Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management.

[FR Doc. 2018–11736 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Case Number 2017–007, EERE–2017–BT–WAV–0041]

Notice of Petition for Waiver of AHT Cooling Systems GmbH and AHT Cooling Systems USA Inc. From the Department of Energy Commercial Refrigerator, Freezer, and Refrigerator-Freezer Test Procedures and Notice of Grant of Interim Waiver

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of petition for waiver and grant of an interim waiver, and request for comments.

SUMMARY: This document announces receipt of and publishes a petition for waiver from AHT Cooling Systems GmbH and AHT Cooling Systems USA Inc. (''AHT''), seeking a waiver from the U.S. Department of Energy (''DOE'') test procedure used for determining the energy consumption of commercial refrigerators, freezers, and refrigerator-freezers (collectively ''commercial refrigeration equipment''). AHT seeks to use an alternate test procedure to address issues involved in testing twenty-four commercial freezer basic models, identified by AHT as part of its petition, that do not have a defrost cycle when the units are operated in freezer mode. (AHT states that the specified units can operate as a freezer, ice-cream freezer, and refrigerator.) AHT seeks to test and rate the specified basic models using an alternate test procedure to account for the lack of any defrost cycles or defrost capability when the units are operated in freezer mode. This notice announces that DOE grants AHT an interim waiver from the DOE's commercial refrigeration equipment test procedure for the specified basic models, subject to use of the alternate test procedure as set forth in the Interim Waiver Order. DOE solicits comments, data, and information concerning AHT's petition and its suggested alternate test procedure to inform its final decision on AHT's waiver request.

DATES: Written comments and information are requested and will be accepted on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov*. Alternatively, interested persons may submit comments, identified by Case Number ''2017–007'' and Docket number ''EERE–2017–BT–WAV–0041,'' by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *E-mail: AHT2017WAV0041@ee.doe.gov*. Include the case number [Case No. 2017–007] in the subject line of the message.
- *Postal Mail:* Ms. Lucy deButts, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Building Technologies Office, Mailstop EE–5B, Petition for Waiver Case No. 2017–007, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 287–1604. If possible, please submit all items on a compact disc (''CD''), in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Appliance and Equipment Standards Program, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 6th Floor, Washington, DC 20024. If possible, please submit all items on a ''CD'', in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.

No telefacsimilies (faxes) will be accepted. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on this process, see section V of this document.

Docket: The docket, which includes **Federal Register** notices, comments, and other supporting documents/materials, is available for review at *http://www.regulations.gov*. All documents in the docket are listed in the *http://www.regulations.gov index*. However, some documents listed in the index, such as those containing information that is exempt from public disclosure, may not be publicly available.

The docket Web page can be found at *https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EERE-2017-BT-WAV-0041-0001*. The docket web page will contains simple instruction on how to access all documents, including public comments, in the docket. See section V for information on how to submit comments through *http://www.regulations.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Lucy deButts, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Building Technologies Office, Mailstop EE–5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. E-mail: *AS_Waiver_Requests@ee.doe.gov*.

Mr. Pete Cochran, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, Mail Stop GC–33, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0103. Telephone: (202) 586–9496. E-mail: *peter.cochran@hq.doe.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Authority

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (''EPCA'' or ''the Act''),[1] Public Law 94–163 (42 U.S.C. 6291–6317, as codified), among other things, authorizes DOE to regulate the energy efficiency of a number of consumer products and industrial equipment. Title III, Part C[2] of EPCA, added by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, Public Law 95–619, Title IV, § 441(a), established the Energy Conservation Program for Certain Industrial Equipment, which sets forth a variety of provisions designed to improve energy efficiency. This equipment includes commercial refrigeration equipment, the subject of this notice. (42 U.S.C. 6311(1)(E)) Further, Part C requires the Secretary of Energy to prescribe test procedures that are reasonably designed to produce results that measure energy efficiency, energy use, or estimated operating costs during a representative average-use cycle, and that are not unduly burdensome to conduct. (42 U.S.C. 6314(a)(2)) The test procedure for commercial refrigeration equipment is contained in 10 CFR part 431, subpart C, appendix B.

DOE's regulation set forth at 10 CFR 431.401 contain provisions that allow an interested person to seek a waiver from the test procedure requirements for a particular basic model when the petitioner's basic model for which the petition for waiver was submitted contains one or more design characteristics that either (1) prevent testing according to the prescribed test procedure, or (2) cause the prescribed test procedures to evaluate the basic model in a manner so unrepresentative of its true energy consumption characteristics as to provide materially inaccurate comparative data. 10 CFR 431.401(a)(1). A petitioner must include in its petition any alternate test procedures known to the petitioner to evaluate the basic model in a manner representative of its energy consumption characteristics. 10 CFR 431.401(b)(1)(iii).

DOE may grant a waiver subject to conditions, including adherence to alternate test procedures. 10 CFR 431.401(f)(2). As soon as practicable after the granting of any waiver, DOE will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend its regulations so as to eliminate any need for the continuation of such waiver. 10 CFR 431.401(l). As soon thereafter as practicable, DOE will publish in the **Federal Register** a final rule. *Id.*

The wavier process also provides that DOE may grant an interim waiver if it appears likely that the petition for waiver will be granted and/or if DOE determines that it would be desirable for public policy reasons to grant immediate relief pending a determination on the underlying petition for waiver. 10 CFR 431.401(e)(2). Within one year of issuance of an interim waiver, DOE will either: (i) Publish in the **Federal Register** a determination on the petition for waiver; or (ii) publish in the **Federal Register** a new or amended test procedure that addresses the issues presented in the waiver. 10 CFR 431.401(h)(1). When DOE amends the test procedure to address the issues presented in a waiver, the waiver will automatically terminate on the date on which use of that test procedure is required to demonstrate compliance. 10 CFR 431.401(h)(2).

II. AHT's Petition for Waiver and Application for Interim Waiver

On May 16, 2017, AHT filed a petition for waiver and an application for interim waiver from the test procedure applicable to commercial refrigeration equipment set forth in 10 CFR part 431, subpart C, appendix B. AHT petitioned for waiver for twenty-four basic models[3] of commercial freezers. These units are capable of multi-mode operation (*i.e.,* as a freezer, ice-cream freezer, and refrigerator). In the petition, AHT notes that it has already requested waivers for testing this equipment operating in refrigerator mode and ice-cream freezer mode, and states that this waiver request applies only to the specified basic models operating in freezer mode. AHT states that when operating as a freezer, the specified basic models do not have defrosting cycles, and one is not possible. AHT states that that the current DOE test procedure assumes that commercial refrigerators and freezers have cooling or evaporator coils that need to be defrosted; however, the configuration of the AHT equipment when operated in freezer mode does not allow for a defrost cycle to occur. As such, AHT states that the DOE test procedure's provisions that account for a defrost occurrence are not appropriate for this equipment when operated and tested as a freezer due to their lack of a defrost cycle.

To address the lack of defrost capability, AHT requests that the equipment, when operated and tested as a freezer, be subject to an alternate test procedure that follows the requirements of the existing DOE test procedure, which incorporates by reference ASHRAE 72–2005, with the exception that no defrost cycles will be incorporated in the test protocols.

AHT also requests an interim waiver from the existing DOE test procedure. DOE will grant an interim waiver if it appears likely that the petition for waiver will be granted, and/or if DOE determines that it would be desirable for public policy reasons to grant immediate relief pending a determination of the petition for waiver. See 10 CFR 431.401(e)(2).

DOE understands that, absent an interim waiver, it is not expected that AHT's equipment could be tested and rated for energy consumption on a basis representative of its true energy consumption characteristics. The DOE test procedure specifies test period and door-opening period start times that reference a defrost occurrence, which is not possible in the specified AHT freezer basic models. This lack of defrost results in no defined start to either the test period or the door-opening period under DOE's test procedure.

III. Requested Alternate Test Procedure

EPCA requires that manufacturers use DOE test procedures when making representations about the energy consumption and energy consumption costs of equipment covered by the statute. (42 U.S.C. 6314(d)) Consistent representations are important for manufacturers to use in making representations about the energy efficiency of their equipment and to demonstrate compliance with applicable DOE energy conservation standards. Pursuant to its regulations applicable to waivers and interim

[1] All references to EPCA in this document refer to the statute as amended through the EPS Improvement Act of 2017, Public Law 115–115 (January 12, 2018).

[2] For editorial reasons, upon codification in the U.S. Code, Part C was re-designated as Part A–1.

[3] The specific basic models for which the petition applies are commercial freezer basic models IBIZA 100 NAM F, IBIZA 145 NAM F, IBIZA 210 NAM F, MALTA 145 NAM F, MALTA 185 NAM F, MANHATTAN 175 NAM F, MANHATTAN 210 NAM F, MIAMI 145 NAM F, MIAMI 185 NAM F, MIAMI 210 NAM F, MIAMI 250 NAM F, PARIS 145 NAM F, PARIS 185 NAM F, PARIS 210 NAM F, PARIS 250 NAM F, SYDNEY 175 NAM F, SYDNEY 210 NAM F, SYDNEY 213 NAM F, SYDNEY 223 NAM F, SYDNEY 230 NAM F, SYDNEY 250 NAM F, SYDNEY XL 175 NAM F, SYDNEY XL 210 NAM F, and SYDNEY XL 250 NAM F.

waivers from applicable test procedures at 10 CFR 431.401, and after consideration of public comments on the petition, DOE will consider setting an alternate test procedure for the equipment identified by AHT in a subsequent Decision and Order.

The test procedure for commercial refrigeration equipment is at 10 CFR part 431, subpart C, appendix B, ''Amended Uniform Test Method for the Measurement of Energy Consumption of Commercial Refrigerators, Freezers, and Refrigerator-Freezers.'' AHT seeks to use this test procedure to test and rate specific commercial freezer basic models, except that the test period shall be selected as follows:

The test shall begin when steady state conditions occur (per ASHRAE Standard 72–2005, Section 3, definitions, which defines steady state as ''the condition where the average temperature of all test simulators changes less than 0.2 °C (0.4 °F) from one 24-hour period or refrigeration cycle to the next''). Additionally, the door-opening requirements shall be as defined in ASHRAE 72–2005 Section 7.2, with the exception that the eight-hour period of door openings shall begin three hours after the start of the test. Ambient temperature, test simulator temperatures, and all other data shall be recorded at three-minute intervals beginning at the start of the test and throughout the 24-hour testing period.

IV. Summary of Grant of an Interim Waiver

DOE has reviewed AHT's application for an interim waiver, the alternate test procedure requested by AHT, and the operating manual for the commercial freezer basic models.[4] DOE understands that the specified commercial freezer basic models are not capable of defrosting. As AHT stated in their petition for waiver, the DOE test procedure requires beginning the test period at the start of a defrost cycle and recording data for 24 hours, and initiating a door-opening period 3 hours after the start of a defrost cycle. As such, for the specified basic models, which do not defrost, there is no defined start to either the test period or the door-opening period under DOE's test procedure. Based on this review, the alternate test procedure that AHT proposes appropriately reflects the energy consumption of and is appropriate for the commercial freezer basic models identified in AHT's petition for waiver. Consequently, it appears likely that AHT's petition for waiver will be granted. Furthermore, DOE has determined that it is desirable for public policy reasons to grant AHT immediate relief pending a determination of the petition for waiver. For the reasons stated, DOE has granted an interim waiver to AHT for specified commercial freezer basic models.

Therefore, DOE has issued an Order, stating:

(1) AHT must, going forward, test and rate the following AHT commercial freezer basic models (which do not have defrost cycle capability when operated in freezer mode) as set forth in paragraph (2) below:

IBIZA 100 NAM F, IBIZA 145 NAM F, IBIZA 210 NAM F, MALTA 145 NAM F, MALTA 185 NAM F, MANHATTAN 175 NAM F, MANHATTAN 210 NAM F, MIAMI 145 NAM F, MIAMI 185 NAM F, MIAMI 210 NAM F, MIAMI 250 NAM F, PARIS 145 NAM F, PARIS 185 NAM F, PARIS 210 NAM F, PARIS 250 NAM F, SYDNEY 175 NAM F, SYDNEY 210 NAM F, SYDNEY 213 NAM F, SYDNEY 223 NAM F, SYDNEY 230 NAM F, SYDNEY 250 NAM F, SYDNEY XL175 NAM F, SYDNEY XL210 NAM F, and SYDNEY XL250 NAM F.

(2) The alternate test procedure for the AHT basic models listed in paragraph (1) is the test procedure for CRE prescribed by DOE at 10 CFR part 431, subpart C, appendix B, except that the test period shall be selected as detailed below. All other requirements of Appendix B and DOE's regulations remain applicable.

The test shall begin when steady state conditions occur (per ASHRAE Standard 72–2005, Section 3, definitions, which defines steady state as ''the condition where the average temperature of all test simulators changes less than 0.2 °C (0.4 °F) from one 24-hour period or refrigeration cycle to the next''). Additionally, the door-opening requirements shall be as defined in ASHRAE 72–2005 Section 7.2, with the exception that the eight-hour period of door openings shall begin three hours after the start of the test. Ambient temperature, test simulator temperatures, and all other data shall be recorded at three-minute intervals beginning at the start of the test and throughout the 24-hour testing period.

(3) *Representations.* AHT is permitted to make representations about the energy use of the basic models listed in paragraph (1) for compliance, marketing, or other purposes only to the extent that the basic models have been tested in accordance with the provisions in the alternate test procedure and such representations fairly disclose the results of such testing in accordance with 10 CFR part 429, subpart B.

(4) This interim waiver shall remain in effect according to the provisions of 10 CFR 431.401(h) and (k).

(5) This interim waiver is issued to AHT on the condition that the statements, representations, and documentary materials provided by AHT are valid. If AHT makes any modifications to the defrost controls or capabilities (*e.g.,* adding automatic defrost to freezer mode) of these basic models, the waiver would no longer be valid and AHT would either be required to use the current Federal test method or submit a new application for a test procedure waiver. DOE may revoke or modify this waiver at any time if it determines the factual basis underlying the petition for waiver is incorrect, or the results from the alternate test procedure are unrepresentative of the basic models' true energy consumption characteristics. 10 CFR 431.401(k)(1). Likewise, AHT may request that DOE rescind or modify the interim waiver if AHT discovers an error in the information provided to DOE as part of its petition, determines that the interim waiver is no longer needed, or for other appropriate reasons. 10 CFR 431.401(k)(2).

(6) Granting of this interim waiver does not release AHT from the certification requirements set forth at 10 CFR part 429.

DOE makes decisions on waivers and interim waivers for only those basic models specifically set out in the petition, not future basic models that may be manufactured by the petitioner. AHT may submit a new or amended petition for waiver and request for grant of interim waiver, as appropriate, for additional basic models of commercial freezers. Alternatively, if appropriate, AHT may request that DOE extend the scope of a waiver or an interim waiver to include additional basic models employing the same technology as the basic model(s) set forth in the original petition consistent with 10 CFR 431.401(g).

V. Request for Comments

DOE is publishing AHT's petition for waiver in its entirety, pursuant to 10 CFR 431.401(b)(1)(iv). The petition did not identify any information as confidential business information. The petition includes a suggested alternate test procedure, as specified in section III of this notice, to determine the energy consumption of AHT's specified commercial freezer basic models. DOE may consider including the alternate

[4] The petition for waiver and operating manual can be found at *https://www.regulations.gov/docket?D=EERE-2017-BT-WAV-0041.*

procedure specified in the Interim Waiver Order in a subsequent Decision and Order.

DOE invites all interested parties to submit in writing by July 5, 2018, comments and information on all aspects of the petition, including the alternate test procedure. Pursuant to 10 CFR 431.401(d), any person submitting written comments to DOE must also send a copy of such comments to the petitioner. The contact information for the petitioner is Scott Blake Harris, Harris, Wiltshire & Grannis LLP, 1919 M Street NW, Eighth Floor, Washington, DC 20036.

Submitting comments via *http://www.regulations.gov.* The *http://www.regulations.gov* web page will require you to provide your name and contact information. Your contact information will be viewable to DOE Building Technologies staff only. Your contact information will not be publicly viewable except for your first and last names, organization name (if any), and submitter representative name (if any). If your comment is not processed properly because of technical difficulties, DOE will use this information to contact you. If DOE cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, DOE may not be able to consider your comment.

However, your contact information will be publicly viewable if you include it in the comment or in any documents attached to your comment. Any information that you do not want to be publicly viewable should not be included in your comment, nor in any document attached to your comment. Persons viewing comments will see only first and last names, organization names, correspondence containing comments, and any documents submitted with the comments.

Do not submit to *http://www.regulations.gov* information for which disclosure is restricted by statute, such as trade secrets and commercial or financial information (hereinafter referred to as Confidential Business Information (''CBI''). Comments submitted through *http://www.regulations.gov* cannot be claimed as CBI. Comments received through the website will waive any CBI claims for the information submitted. For information on submitting CBI, see the Confidential Business Information section.

DOE processes submissions made through *http://www.regulations.gov* before posting. Normally, comments will be posted within a few days of being submitted. However, if large volumes of comments are being processed simultaneously, your comment may not be viewable for up to several weeks. Please keep the comment tracking number that *http://www.regulations.gov* provides after you have successfully uploaded your comment.

Submitting comments via email, hand delivery, or mail. Comments and documents submitted via email, hand delivery, or mail also will be posted to *http://www.regulations.gov.* If you do not want your personal contact information to be publicly viewable, do not include it in your comment or any accompanying documents. Instead, provide your contact information on a cover letter. Include your first and last names, email address, telephone number, and optional mailing address. The cover letter will not be publicly viewable as long as it does not include any comments.

Include contact information each time you submit comments, data, documents, and other information to DOE. If you submit via mail or hand delivery, please provide all items on a CD, if feasible. It is not necessary to submit printed copies. No facsimiles (faxes) will be accepted.

Comments, data, and other information submitted to DOE electronically should be provided in PDF (preferred), Microsoft Word or Excel, WordPerfect, or text (ASCII) file format. Provide documents that are not secured, written in English and free of any defects or viruses. Documents should not contain special characters or any form of encryption and, if possible, they should carry the electronic signature of the author.

Campaign form letters. Please submit campaign form letters by the originating organization in batches of between 50 to 500 form letters per PDF or as one form letter with a list of supporters' names compiled into one or more PDFs. This reduces comment processing and posting time.

Confidential Business Information. According to 10 CFR 1004.11, any person submitting information that he or she believes to be confidential and exempt by law from public disclosure should submit via email, postal mail, or hand delivery two well-marked copies: one copy of the document marked confidential including all the information believed to be confidential, and one copy of the document marked ''non-confidential'' with the information believed to be confidential deleted. Submit these documents via email or on a CD, if feasible. DOE will make its own determination about the confidential status of the information and treat it according to its determination.

Factors of interest to DOE when evaluating requests to treat submitted information as confidential include (1) a description of the items, (2) whether and why such items are customarily treated as confidential within the industry, (3) whether the information is generally known by or available from other sources, (4) whether the information has previously been made available to others without obligation concerning its confidentiality, (5) an explanation of the competitive injury to the submitting person which would result from public disclosure, (6) when such information might lose its confidential character due to the passage of time, and (7) why disclosure of the information would be contrary to the public interest.

It is DOE's policy that all comments may be included in the public docket, without change and as received, including any personal information provided in the comments (except information deemed to be exempt from public disclosure).

Signed in Washington, DC, on May 29, 2018.

Kathleen B. Hogan,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

Before the United States Department of Energy Washington, D.C. 20585

In the Matter of Energy Efficient Program: Test Procedure for Commercial Refrigeration Equipment

Docket No. EERE–2013–BT–TP–0025; RIN 1904–AC99

PETITION OF AHT COOLING SYSTEMS FOR FREEZER MODE WAIVER OF TEST PROCEDURE FOR COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT

AHT Cooling Systems GmbH and AHT Cooling Systems USA Inc. (collectively AHT) [1] respectfully submit this Freezer Mode Petition for Waiver and Application for Interim Waiver [2] from DOE's test procedure for commercial refrigeration equipment.[3]

Commercial refrigeration equipment, such as AHT's, has recently become subject to a new regulatory regime. This includes new test procedures [4] and

[1] AHT's U.S. subsidiary is AHT Cooling Systems USA Inc., 3235 Industry Drive, North Charleston, South Carolina 29418 (tel. 843–767–6855). AHT's worldwide headquarters are AHT Cooling Systems GmbH, Werkgasse 57, 8786 Rottenmann, Austria (tel. 011–43–3614/2451–0).

[2] *See* 10 C.F.R. § 431.401 (petitions for waiver and interim waiver).

[3] *Id.* Part 431, Subpart C, Appendix B.

[4] *Id.* Part 431, Subpart C, Appendix B, as adopted, 79 Fed. Reg. 22277 (April 21, 2014).

efficiency standards.[5] On October 25, 2016,[6] AHT filed an initial Petition for Waiver covering its multi-mode appliances that can operate, with the flip of a switch, as either a refrigerator, a freezer, or an ice cream freezer. As set forth in that Petition, the AHT appliances are also unusual in that their cooling coils are built into the body of the units. This means the cooling coils are not exposed to the air and do not get covered with frost. This also means the coils do not need to be defrosted for the appliances to be operated effectively. Rather, any defrost cycle is run for esthetic reasons only. As a result, AHT appliances run a defrost cycle less often than the testing procedures assumed and needed a modified testing protocol to measure energy usage accurately. Thus AHT filed its initial Petition for Waiver.

Following the filing of its initial Petition, AHT was advised by the Department that each mode in which its appliances operated would have to be tested separately, and thus each mode in which an appliance operated would have to be listed as a separate model. AHT complied with this instruction. Since the initial Petition for Waiver was filed, however, AHT decided to change the operation of its appliances when they are operating in freezer mode—by eliminating any defrost cycle whatsoever. This meant that even the test proposed in its initial Petition for Waiver was insufficient to measure the energy usage of the AHT appliances when operating in freezer mode. Accordingly, AHT requested that ''freezer mode'' be eliminated from the models covered by its original waiver Petition.[7] AHT now seeks a Freezer Mode Waiver to cover the testing of its multi-mode appliances when they are operating in freezer mode.

I. *Basic Models for Which a Waiver is Requested*

The basic models for which a waiver is requested are set forth in Appendix I. These appliances are all multi-mode display merchandisers with transparent doors. They are capable of operating in refrigerator mode, freezer mode, and ice cream freezer mode. They are distributed in commerce under the AHT brand name. A waiver has already been requested for the testing of these appliances operated in refrigerator mode and ice cream freezer mode. This waiver is being sought for their operation in freezer mode.

II. *Need for the Requested Waiver*

The DOE test procedure that would apply to the AHT appliances took effect on March 28, 2017. But it should not apply to the models listed in Appendix I.

As noted above, AHT appliances do not need to be defrosted. As explained in the initial Petition for Waiver, the DOE test procedure understandably assumes that commercial refrigerators and freezers have cooling or evaporator coils that need to be defrosted for the equipment to function effectively. Indeed, the Technical Support Document for the test procedure essentially defines ''defrosting'' to mean melting ice from evaporator coils:

> As the air in the refrigerated space is cooled, water vapor condenses on the surface of the evaporator coil. . . . There are several methods available for defrosting the evaporator coil. . .[8]

In addition, the ASHRAE test procedure mandated by the DOE regulations provides that the defrost adequacy assurance test ''shall verify that any defrost setting and arrangement is adequate to melt all frost and ice from coils and flues and drain it out of the refrigerator.''[9] Based on the assumption that all refrigerators and freezers that have evaporator coils from which frost must be melted regularly in order to function, the test procedure calls for starting testing with a full defrost cycle, and may require additional defrost cycles in a 24-hour period before the test is complete (depending on the expected operation of the model).

But as currently configured, the AHT multi-mode appliances operating in freezer mode have no defrost cycle and one is not possible. As a result, the test procedure, which provides for at least one full defrost cycle in a 24-hour period is not appropriate for these models. It would grievously overstate their energy consumption.

Accordingly, AHT asks for a waiver to test its multi-mode appliances in freezer mode without a defrost cycle. It would continue to test these appliances in refrigerator and ice cream freezer mode as set forth in its initial Petition, or as that test is modified by any initial waiver granted by the Department.

III. *Proposed Alternate Test Procedure*

Under the applicable DOE regulations, the testing protocol that would otherwise be applicable to the freezer mode of AHT's multi-mode appliances is set forth in ASHRAE 72-2005, *Method of Testing Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers.* It requires including defrost cycles during the 24-hour test period.

Since the freezer mode of AHT's multi-mode appliances has no defrost cycle, the proposed alternate testing procedure for the freezer mode follows the requirements of ASHRAE 72–2005 with the exception that no defrost cycles will be included in the testing protocol. As a result, no direct or indirect[10] energy consumption associated with defrost operations will be included in the evaluation of the Daily Energy Consumption (DEC). Under the proposed alternate testing procedure, the test shall begin when steady state conditions occur.[11] In addition, the alternate testing procedure uses the same requirements for door opening defined in ASHRAE 72–2005 Section 7.2, with the exception that the eight-hour period of door openings shall begin three hours after the start of the test. Ambient temperature, test simulator temperatures, and allother data shall be recorded at three-minute intervals beginning at the start of the test and throughout the 24-hour testing period.

IV. *Request for Interim Waiver*

AHT also requests an interim waiver for its testing and rating of the basic models listed in Appendix I. Based on its merits, AHT's Freezer Mode Petition for Waiver is likely to be granted. Further, it is essential that an interim waiver be granted, because without waiver relief, AHT will be at a competitive disadvantage in the market for these important products and would suffer economic hardship. AHT would be subject to requirements that clearly should not apply to such products.

V. *Other Manufacturers*

A list of manufacturers of all other basic models distributed in commerce in the United States and known to AHT to incorporate overall design characteristic(s) similar to those found in the basic model(s) that are the subject

[5] *Id.* § 431.66, as adopted, 79 Fed. Reg. 17725 (March 28, 2014).

[6] Case No. CR–006.

[7] *See* Letter from Scott Blake Harris to Ashley Armstrong, Case No. CR–006 (May 2, 2017).

[8] DOE, Technical Support Document: Energy Efficiency Program for Consumer Products and Commercial and Industrial Equipment; Commercial Refrigeration Equipment (Feb. 2014), § 3.3.1.11 (Defrost Cycle; Defrost Mechanism).

[9] ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 72–2005, ''Method of Testing Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers,'' § 7.8 (Defrost Adequacy Assurance). ASHRAE 72–2005 is incorporated by reference in the DOE test procedure. 10 C.F.R. § 431.63(d)(1).

[10] Indirect energy consumption refers to the energy used during temperature pulldown after defrosting.

[11] Per ASHRAE 72–2005, steady state is defined as ''the condition where the average temperature of all test simulators changes less than 0.2°C (0.4°F) from one 24-hour period or refrigeration cycle to the next'' (see ASHRAE 72, Section 3, Definitions).

of the petition is set forth in Appendix II.

* * * * *

AHT requests expedited treatment of the Petition and Application.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott Blake Harris
John A. Hodges
Harris, Wiltshire & Grannis LLP
1919 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036
(202) 730–1313
Counsel to AHT Cooling Systems GmbH and AHT Cooling Systems USA Inc.

May 16, 2017

Appendix I

The waiver and interim waiver requested herein should apply to testing and rating of the following basic models that are manufactured by AHT [12]:

IBIZA 100 NAM F
IBIZA 145 NAM F
IBIZA 210 NAM F
MALTA 145 NAM F
MALTA 185 NAM F
MANHATTAN 175 NAM F
MANHATTAN 210 NAM F
MIAMI 145 NAM F
MIAMI 185 NAM F
MIAMI 210 NAM F
MIAMI 250 NAM F
PARIS 145 NAM F
PARIS 185 NAM F
PARIS 210 NAM F
PARIS 250 NAM F
SYDNEY 175 NAM F
SYDNEY 210 NAM F
SYDNEY 213 NAM F
SYDNEY 223 NAM F
SYDNEY 230 NAM F
SYDNEY 250 NAM F
SYDNEY XL175 NAM F
SYDNEY XL210 NAM F
SYDNEY XL250 NAM F

Appendix II

The following are manufacturers of all other basic models distributed in commerce in the United States and known to AHT to incorporate overall design characteristic(s) similar to those found in the basic model(s) that are the subject of the petition for waiver.

AMF Sales & Associates (importing LUCKDR)
ARNEG USA
Avanti Products LLC
Beverage Air
Dellfrio (importing Liebherr cabinets)
Electrolux Home Products
Excellence
Fogel de Centroamerica S.A.
Foshan City Shunde District Sansheng Electrical Manufacture Co., Ltd.
Hillphoenix
Hussmann
Innovative DisplayWorks Inc.
Jiangsu Baixue Electric Appliances Co., Ltd.
Metalfrio Solutions Mexico S.A.
Mimet S.A.
Minus Forty Technologies Corp.
MTL Cool
Novum USA
Ojeda USA Panasonic
PREMIERE Corporation
Sanden Vendo
Silver King
Stajac Industries
Thermell Manufacturing
True Manufacturing Co.
Turbo-Air
Vestfrost Solutions

[12] The ''F'' designation—for Freezer Mode—will appear only in CCMS and not on the units themselves.

[FR Doc. 2018–11937 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #2

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC18–93–000.
Applicants: Beech Ridge Energy, LLC.
Description: Application for Authorization under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act and Request for Waivers and Expedited Action of Beech Ridge Energy, LLC.
Filed Date: 5/22/18.
Accession Number: 20180522–0002.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/18.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–2667–001.
Applicants: Invenergy Cannon Falls LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Informational Filing Regarding Upstream Change in Ownership to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 5/25/18.
Accession Number: 20180525–5150.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1481–001.
Applicants: Duke Energy Florida, LLC.
Description: Tariff Amendment: DEF Amendment to IA Annual Cost Factor Update (2018) to be effective 5/1/2018.
Filed Date: 5/25/18.
Accession Number: 20180525–5140.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1687–000.
Applicants: Citizens Sunrise Transmission LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Annual Operating Cost True-Up Adjustment Informational Filing to be effective 6/1/2018.
Filed Date: 5/25/18.
Accession Number: 20180525–5091.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1688–000.
Applicants: Meadow Lake Wind Farm III LLC.
Description: Baseline eTariff Filing: Rate Schedule for Reactive Supply and Voltage Control to be effective 7/24/2018.
Filed Date: 5/25/18.
Accession Number: 20180525–5092.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1689–000.
Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: GIA & DSA Valencia Energy Storage Project SA Nos. 1023–1024 to be effective 5/16/2018.
Filed Date: 5/25/18.
Accession Number: 20180525–5115.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1690–000.
Applicants: San Diego Gas & Electric Company.
Description: Informational Filing [Cycle 7] of Transmission Owner Rate Appendix X Formula rate mechanism of San Diego Gas & Electric Company.
Filed Date: 5/25/18.
Accession Number: 20180525–5154.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1691–000.
Applicants: BSW ProjectCo LLC.
Description: Request for Limited Tariff Waiver, et al. of BSW ProjectCo LLC.
Filed Date: 5/25/18.
Accession Number: 20180525–5155.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/8/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1692–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Revised ISA No. 4242, Queue No. Z1–092/AD1–142 to be effective 4/24/2018.
Filed Date: 5/25/18.
Accession Number: 20180525–5207.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: May 25, 2018.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–11889 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC18–85–000.

Applicants: New England Power Company.

Description: Addendum to April 16, 2018 Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of New England Power Company.

Filed Date: 5/24/18.

Accession Number: 20180524–5236.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/18.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–1391–002.

Applicants: San Diego Gas & Electric Company.

Description: Compliance filing: SDGE Revisions to SGIA, LGIA and GIP, WDAT V.6 to be effective 5/24/2018.

Filed Date: 5/23/18.

Accession Number: 20180523–5158.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/18.

Docket Numbers: ER10–1626–008.

Applicants: Tenaska Virginia Partners, L.P.

Description: Notification of Change in Status of Tenaska Virginia Partners, L.P.

Filed Date: 5/24/18.

Accession Number: 20180524–5234.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/18.

Docket Numbers: ER15–1029–004.

Applicants: Chubu TT Energy Management Inc.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of Chubu TT Energy Management Inc.

Filed Date: 5/25/18.

Accession Number: 20180525–5079.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

Docket Numbers: ER17–1609–001.

Applicants: Carroll County Energy LLC.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of Carroll County Energy LLC.

Filed Date: 5/24/18.

Accession Number: 20180524–5233.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–499–003.

Applicants: Southwestern Electric Power Company.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Hope PSA to be effective 1/1/2018.

Filed Date: 5/24/18.

Accession Number: 20180524–5226.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/1/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–865–002.

Applicants: Power 52 Inc.

Description: Supplement to May 22, 2018 Power 52 Inc. tariff filing (Asset Appendix).

Filed Date: 5/24/18.

Accession Number: 20180524–5098.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1402–002.

Applicants: KCP&L Greater Missouri Operations Company.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Amendment to 205 to be effective 6/1/2018.

Filed Date: 5/25/18.

Accession Number: 20180525–5003.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/30/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1458–001.

Applicants: Duke Energy Florida, LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Joint OATT Real Transmission Power Losses (DEF) 2018 Amendment to be effective 5/1/2018.

Filed Date: 5/23/18.

Accession Number: 20180523–5140.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1684–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original WMPA SA No. 5096; Queue No. AD1–063 to be effective 5/21/2018.

Filed Date: 5/24/18.

Accession Number: 20180524–5192.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1685–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Cancellation: Notice of Cancellation of Service Agreement No. 4670; Queue No. AA2–059 to be effective 6/4/2018.

Filed Date: 5/25/18.

Accession Number: 20180525–5074.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

Docket Numbers: ER18–1686–000.

Applicants: Blackstone Wind Farm II LLC.

Description: Baseline eTariff Filing: Rate Schedule for Reactive Supply and Voltage Control to be effective 7/24/2018.

Filed Date: 5/25/18.

Accession Number: 20180525–5076.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/18.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: May 25, 2018.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–11888 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0008; FRL–9976–89]

Pesticide Product Registration; Receipt of Applications for New Uses

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has received applications to register new uses for pesticide products containing currently registered active ingredients. Pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), EPA is hereby providing notice of receipt and opportunity to comment on these applications.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by the Docket Identification (ID) Number and the File Symbol of interest as shown in the body of this document, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html.*

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Goodis, Registration Division (RD) (7505P), main telephone number: (703) 305–7090; email address: *RDFRNotices@epa.gov,* Anita Pease, Antimicrobials Division (AD) (7510P), main telephone number: (703) 305–7090; email address: *ADFRNotices@epa.gov.* The mailing address for each contact person is: Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit this information to EPA through *regulations.gov* or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD–ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD–ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD–ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/comments.html.*

II. Registration Applications

EPA has received applications to register new uses for pesticide products containing currently registered active ingredients. Pursuant to the provisions of FIFRA section 3(c)(4) (7 U.S.C. 136a(c)(4)), EPA is hereby providing notice of receipt and opportunity to comment on these applications. Notice of receipt of these applications does not imply a decision by the Agency on these applications.

New Uses

1. *EPA Registration Number:* 100–1270; 100–904. *Docket ID number:* EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0088. *Applicant:* Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR–4), Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 500 College Road East, Suite 201W, Princeton, NJ 08540. *Active ingredient:* Emamectin benzoate. *Product type:* Insecticide. *Proposed Uses:* Artichoke, globe; Herb subgroup 19A; Brassica, leafy greens, subgroup 4–16B; Celtuce; Cherry subgroup 12–12A; Fennel, Florence; Fruit, pome, group 11–10; Nut, tree, group 14–12; Vegetable, brassica, head and stem, group 5–16; Kohlrabi; Leafy greens subgroup 4–16A; Vegetable, leaf petiole subgroup 22B; and Vegetable, fruiting, group 8–10. *Contact:* RD.

2. *EPA Registration Number:* 100–1270; 100–904. *Docket ID number:* EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0088. *Applicant:* Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC., P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419. *Active ingredient:* Emamectin benzoate. *Product type:* Insecticide. *Proposed Uses:* Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9. *Contact:* RD.

3. *EPA Registration Number:* 1258–843. *Docket ID number:* EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0108. *Applicant:* Arch Chemicals Inc., 1200 Bluegrass Lakes Parkway, Alpharetta, GA 30004. *Active ingredient:* Sodium 2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide, CAS number 3811–73–2. *Product type:* Antimicrobial. *Proposed use:* Adhesives in paper towels. *Contact:* AD.

4. *EPA Registration Numbers:* 62719–21, 62719–684. *Docket ID number:* EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0095. *Applicant:* Interregional Research Project #4 (IR–4), Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 500 College Road East, Suite 201 W, Princeton, NJ 08540. *Active ingredient:* Nitrapyrin. *Product type:* Herbicide. *Proposed use:* Vegetable, brassica, head and stem, group 5–16, Leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B, Vegetable, leafy, group 4–16, Vegetable, bulb, group 3–07, Fruit, citrus, group 10–10, Citrus, oil, and Citrus, dried pulp. *Contact:* RD.

5. *EPA Registration Number:* 62719–391, 62719–394, and 62719–578. *Docket ID number:* EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0128. *Applicant:* Dow AgroSciences LLC, 9330 Zionsville Road 308/2E, Indianapolis, IN 46268–1054. *Active ingredient:* Pronamide (Propyzamide). *Product type:* Herbicide. *Proposed uses:* Bushberries in Crop Subgroup 13–07B; Caneberries in Crop Subgroup 13–07A; Cranberry and Low Growing Berries in Crop Subgroup 13–07H; Pome Fruits in Crop Group 11–10; Small Vine Climbing Fruits in Crop Subgroup 13–07F; and Stone Fruits in Crop Group 12–12. *Contact:* RD.

6. *EPA File Symbol:* 63838–16. *Docket ID number:* EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0190. *Applicant:* Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc., 500 Winmoore Way, Modesto, CA 95358. *Product Name:* Enviro-Brom Tabs Active Ingredient: 2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilpropionamide (95.6%). *Product Type:* Antimicrobial product used as a microbicide, bactericide, fungicide, algaecide and slimicide. *Proposed Use:* Non-food use to sanitize trench floor drains, troughs, pits, and wet/moist drain areas in the Dairy, Meat, Poultry and Food Processing industries. *Contact:* AD.

7. *EPA Registration Numbers:* 71711–16, 71711–20, 71711–21. *Docket ID number:* EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0161. *Applicant:* Nichino America, INC., 4550 Linden Hill Road, Suite 501, Wilmington, DE 19808. *Active ingredient:* Buprofezin. *Product type:* Insecticide. *Proposed use:* Fig; Leafy greens subgroup 4–16A, except head lettuce and radicchio; Brassica, leafy greens, subgroup 4–16B; Vegetable, brassica, head and stem group 5–16; Leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B; Celtuce; Fennel, Florence; Kohlrabi; Tropical and subtropical, small fruit, edible peel, subgroup 23A; Tropical and subtropical, small fruit, inedible peel, subgroup 24A; Cottonseed subgroup 20C; Fruit, citrus, group 10–10; Fruit, stone, group 12–12, except apricot and peach; Fruit, small, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit, subgroup 13–07F; Nut, tree, group 14–12; and Greenhouse grown peppers. *Contact:* RD.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: May 1, 2018.

Delores Barber,

Director, Information Technology and Resources Management Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2018–11923 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Sunshine Act Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the ''Government in the Sunshine Act'' (5 U.S.C. 552b), notice is hereby given that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Board of Directors met in open session at 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 31, 2018, to consider the following matters:

SUMMARY AGENDA: Disposition of minutes of previous Board of Directors' Meetings.

Memorandum and resolution re: Final Rule: Securities Transaction Settlement Cycle.

Summary reports, status reports, and reports of actions taken pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors, and reports of the Office of Inspector General.

DISCUSSION AGENDA: Memorandum and resolution re: Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: Revisions to Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and Relationships with, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds.

In calling the meeting, the Board determined, on motion of Director Mick Mulvaney (Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau), seconded by Director Joseph Otting (Comptroller of the Currency), and concurred in by Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg, that Corporation business required its consideration of the matters on less than seven days' notice to the public; and that no earlier notice of the meeting than that previously provided on May 25, 2018, was practicable.

The meeting was held in the Board Room located on the sixth floor of the FDIC Building located at 550 17th Street NW, Washington DC.

Dated: May 31, 2018.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–12090 Filed 5–31–18; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Sunshine Act Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the ''Government in the Sunshine Act'' (5 U.S.C. 552b), notice is hereby given that at 2:25 p.m. on Thursday, May 31, 2018, the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation met in closed session to consider matters related to the Corporation's supervision, corporate, and resolution activities.

In calling the meeting, the Board determined, on motion of Director Mick Mulvaney (Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau), seconded by Director Joseph M. Otting (Comptroller of the Currency), and concurred in by Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg, that Corporation business required its consideration of the matters which were to be the subject of this meeting on less than seven days' notice to the public; that no earlier notice of the meeting was practicable; that the public interest did not require consideration of the matters in a meeting open to public observation; and that the matters could be considered in a closed meeting by authority of subsections (c)(2), (c)(4), (c)(6), (c)(8), (c)(9)(A)(ii), and (c)(9)(B) of the ''Government in the Sunshine Act'' (5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2), (c)(4), (c)(6), (c)(8), (c)(9)(A)(ii), and (c)(9)(B).

Dated: May 31, 2018.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–12091 Filed 5–31–18; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: Thursday, June 7, 2018 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC (12th Floor).

STATUS: This meeting will be open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Correction and Approval of Minutes for May 10, 2018

Audit Division Recommendation Memorandum on Kelly for Congress (KFC) (A17–05)

2018 Meeting Dates (July through December)

Management and Administrative Matters

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

Individuals who plan to attend and require special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should contact Dayna C. Brown, Secretary and Clerk, at (202) 694–1040, at least 72 hours prior to the meeting date.

Dayna C. Brown,

Secretary and Clerk of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018–12095 Filed 5–31–18; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: Thursday, June 7, 2018 at the conclusion of the opening meeting.

PLACE: 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Compliance matters pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109.

Matters relating to internal personnel decisions, or internal rules and practices.

Information the premature disclosure of which would be likely to have a considerable adverse effect on the implementation of a proposed Commission action.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

* * * * *

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

Laura E. Sinram,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018–12040 Filed 5–31–18; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The applications will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act

(12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than June 29, 2018.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Mark A. Rauzi, Vice President), 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480–0291:

1. *Bank Forward Employee Stock Ownership Plan and Trust, Fargo, North Dakota;* to acquire up to an additional 33 percent of Security State Bank Holding Company, Fargo, North Dakota, and thereby indirectly acquire Bank Forward, Hannaford, North Dakota.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 30, 2018.

Ann Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2018–11910 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than June 20, 2018.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Mark A. Rauzi, Vice President), 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480–0291:

1. *The JTP Irrevocable Trust, the CLP Irrevocable Trust, the JDP Irrevocable Trust, and the SRM Irrevocable Trust, all of Baldwin, North Dakota, (Trustee, Jay T. Pahlke, Baldwin, North Dakota);* for approval to join the Pahlke Family Group and thereby retain shares of Dakota Community Banshares, Inc., Hebron, North Dakota and thereby indirectly retain shares of Dakota Community Bank & Trust, NA, Hebron, North Dakota; and the Amber D. Staiger Irrevocable Trust, Hebron, North Dakota and the Ward L. Sayler Irrevocable Trust, Mandan, North Dakota, (Trustee, Amber D. Staiger, Hebron, North Dakota); Dale Sayler, Hebron, North Dakota; Justin D. Sayler, Dickinson, North Dakota; and KerryAnn Thompson, Bismarck, North Dakota; to join the Sayler Family Group and thereby retain shares of Dakota Community Bancshares, Inc.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Dennis Denney, Assistant Vice President) 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001:

Kelley A. Rash, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma; to acquire voting shares of Arkansas Valley Bancshares, Inc., Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, and thereby indirectly acquire shares of AVB Bank, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. In addition, Sally G. Wilton, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Kerry K. Kimbrough, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, Sara N. Cruncleton, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Cooper N. Rash, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, Henry G. Wilton, Austin, Texas, Samuel W. Wilton, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the Kerry K. Kimbrough Revocable Trust, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, the Neely W. Kimbrough Revocable Trust, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, the Kelley Rash Living Trust, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, the Kelley Rash Trust B, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, the Cooper Nakai Rash AVB Trust B, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, the Sally Wilton Revocable Trust, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the Sally Wilton Trust B, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the Estelle Brown Family Trust #5, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and the Estelle Brown Family Trust #6, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; to become members of the Kimbrough Family Group which controls shares of Arkansas Valley Bancshares, Inc., Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 30, 2018.

Ann Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2018–11911 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The applications will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than June 25, 2018.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (William Spaniel, Senior Vice President) 100 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105–1521. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@phil.frb.org:*

1. Freehold MHC, and Freehold Bancorp, both of Freehold, New Jersey; to convert from savings and loan holding companies to bank holding companies, upon the conversion of their subsidiary Freehold Savings Bank, Freehold, New Jersey, from a federally chartered savings bank to a state chartered savings bank. In connection with this proposal, Freehold MHC, and Freehold Bancorp, two de novo corporations, will become bank holding companies by merging with the former savings and loan holding companies.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 29, 2018.

Ann Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2018–11834 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the intention of AHRQ to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approve the proposed information collection project ''*Patient Safety Organization Certification for Initial Listing and Related Forms, Patient Safety Confidentiality Complaint Form, and Common Formats.*''

This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on February 26, 2018 and allowed 60 days for public comment. AHRQ did not receive any substantive comments.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted to: AHRQ's OMB Desk Officer by fax at (202) 395–6974 (attention: AHRQ's desk officer) or by email at *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* (attention: AHRQ's desk officer).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Doris Lefkowitz, AHRQ Reports Clearance Officer, (301) 427–1477, or by email at *doris.lefkowitz@AHRQ.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Proposed Project

Patient Safety Organization Certification for Initial Listing and Related Forms, Patient Safety Confidentiality Complaint Form, and Common Formats

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521, AHRQ invites the public to comment on this proposed information collection. The Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Act of 2005 (Patient Safety Act), signed into law on July 29, 2005, was enacted in response to growing concern about quality and patient safety in the United States and the Institute of Medicine's 1999 report, *To Err is Human: Building a Safer Health System.* The goal of the statute is to create a national learning system by providing for the voluntary formation of Patient Safety Organizations (PSOs). By analyzing substantial amounts of information across multiple institutions, PSOs are able to identify patterns of failures and propose quality and safety improvements. The Patient Safety Act signifies the Federal Government's commitment to fostering and creating an environment in which the causes of health care risks and hazards can be thoroughly and honestly examined and discussed without fear of penalties and liabilities.

In order to implement the Patient Safety Act, HHS issued the Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Final Rule (Patient Safety Rule) which became effective on January 19, 2009. The Patient Safety Rule establishes a framework for the reporting of quality and patient safety information—by hospitals, doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and other providers—to PSOs, on a privileged and confidential basis, for aggregation and analysis. In addition, the Patient Safety Rule outlines the requirements that entities must meet to become and remain listed as PSOs and the process by which the Secretary of HHS (Secretary) will accept certifications and list PSOs.

When specific statutory requirements are met, the information collected and the analyses and deliberations regarding the information receive confidentiality and privilege protections under this legislation. The Secretary delegated authority to the Director of the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to enforce the confidentiality protections of the Patient Safety Act (**Federal Register**, Vol. 71, No. 95, May 17, 2006, p. 28701–2). OCR is responsible for enforcing confidentiality protections regarding patient safety work product (PSWP), which may include: Patient-, provider-, and reporter-identifying information that is collected, created, or used for or by PSOs for patient safety and quality activities. Civil money penalties may be imposed for knowing or reckless impermissible disclosures of PSWP. AHRQ implements and administers the rest of the statute's provisions.

Pursuant to the Patient Safety Rule, an entity that seeks to be listed as a PSO by the Secretary must certify that it meets certain requirements and, upon listing, would meet other criteria (42 CFR 3.102). To remain listed for renewable three-year periods, a PSO must re-certify that it meets these obligations and would continue to meet them while listed. The Patient Safety Act and Patient Safety Rule also impose other obligations discussed below that a PSO must meet to remain listed. In accordance with the requirements of the Patient Safety Rule (see, *e.g.,* 42 CFR 3.102(a)(1), 3.102(b)(2)(i)(E), 3.102(d)(1), and 3.112), the entities seeking to be listed and to remain listed must complete the proposed forms, in order to attest to compliance with statutory criteria and the corresponding regulatory requirements.

Method of Collection

With this submission, AHRQ is requesting approval of the following proposed administrative forms:

1. PSO Certification for Initial Listing Form. This form, containing certifications of eligibility and a capacity and intention to comply with statutory criteria and regulatory requirements, is to be completed, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 299b–24(a)(1) and the corresponding regulatory provisions, by an entity seeking to be listed by the Secretary as a PSO for an initial three-year period.

2. PSO Certification for Continued Listing Form. In accordance with 42 U.S.C. 299b–24(a)(2) and the corresponding regulatory provisions, this form is to be completed by a listed PSO seeking continued listing as a PSO by the Secretary for each successive three-year period.

3. PSO Two Bona Fide Contracts Requirement Certification Form. To remain listed, a PSO must meet a statutory requirement in 42 U.S.C. 299b–24(b)(1)(C) that it has bona fide contracts with more than one provider, within successive 24-month periods, beginning with the date of the PSO's initial listing, for the purpose of receiving and reviewing patient safety work product. This form is to be used by a PSO to certify whether it has met this statutory requirement and the corresponding regulatory provisions.

4. PSO Disclosure Statement Form. This form provides detailed instructions to a PSO regarding the disclosure statement it must submit and provides for the required certification of the statement's accuracy by the PSO in accordance with the 42 U.S.C. 299b–24(b)(1)(E) whereby the entity shall fully disclose: (i) Any financial, reporting, or contractual relationship between the entity and any provider that contracts with the PSO; and (ii) if applicable, the fact that the PSO is not managed, not controlled, and operated independently from any provider that contracts with the PSO. In accordance with the Patient Safety Act and the Patient Safety Rule, the Secretary is required to review each such report and make public findings as to whether a PSO can fairly and accurately carry out its patient safety activities.

5. PSO Profile Form. This form gathers information on the type of providers and settings with which PSOs are working to conduct patient safety activities in order to improve patient safety. It is designed to collect a minimum level of information necessary to develop aggregate data relating to the Patient Safety Act. This information will be included in AHRQ's annual quality report, required by 42 U.S.C. 299b–2(b)(2).

6. PSO Change of Listing Information Form. The Secretary is required under 42 U.S.C. 299b–24(d) to maintain a publicly available list of PSOs. Under the Patient Safety Rule, that list includes, among other

information, each PSO's current contact information. The Patient Safety Rule, at 42 CFR 3.102(a)(1)(vi), also requires that, during its period of listing, a PSO must promptly notify the Secretary of any changes in the accuracy of the information submitted for listing.

7. PSO Voluntary Relinquishment Form. A PSO may choose to voluntarily relinquish its status as a PSO for any reason. Pursuant to 42 CFR 3.108(c)(2), in order for the Secretary to accept a PSO's notification of voluntary relinquishment, the notice must contain certain attestations and future contact information. This form provides an efficient manner for a PSO seeking voluntary relinquishment to provide all of the required information.

AHRQ will use these forms to obtain information necessary to carry out its authority to implement the Patient Safety Act and Patient Safety Rule. This includes obtaining initial and subsequent certifications from entities seeking to be or remain listed as PSOs and for making the statutorily-required determinations prior to and during an entity's period of listing as a PSO. This information is used by the PSO Program Office housed in AHRQ's Center for Quality Improvement and Patient Safety.

OCR is requesting approval of the following administrative form:

Patient Safety Confidentiality Complaint Form. The purpose of this collection is to allow OCR to collect the minimum information needed from individuals filing patient safety confidentiality complaints with OCR so that there is a basis for initial processing of those complaints.

OCR will use the Patient Safety Confidentiality Complaint Form to collect information for the initial assessment of an incoming complaint. The form is modeled on OCR's form for complaints alleging violation of the privacy of protected health information. Use of the form is voluntary. It may help a complainant provide the essential information. Alternatively, a complainant may choose to submit a complaint in the form of a letter or electronically. An individual who needs help to submit a complaint in writing may call OCR for assistance.

The forms described above, other than the PSO Voluntary Relinquishment Form, are revised collection instruments that were previously approved by OMB in 2008, 2011, and 2014.

In addition, AHRQ is requesting approval for a set of common definitions and reporting formats (hereafter Common Formats). AHRQ coordinates the development of the Common Formats, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 299b–23(b), that allow PSOs and providers to voluntarily collect and submit standardized information regarding patient safety events to ensure that data collected by PSOs and other entities have comparable clinical meaning. The Common Formats facilitate aggregation of comparable data at local, PSO, regional and national levels.

Estimated Annual Respondent Burden

The information collection forms that are the subject of this notice will be implemented at different times and frequencies due to the voluntary nature of: Seeking listing and remaining listed as a PSO, filing an OCR Patient Safety Confidentiality Complaint Form, and using the Common Formats. The burden estimates are based on the average of the forms submissions received over the past three years.

Exhibit 1 shows the estimated annualized burden hours for the respondent to provide the requested information, and Exhibit 2 shows the estimated annualized cost burden associated with the respondents' time to provide the requested information. The total burden hours are estimated to be 100,724.88 hours annually and the total cost burden is estimated to be $3,833,588.92 annually.

PSO Certification for Initial Listing Form: The average annual burden for the collection of information requested by the certification form for initial listing is based upon a total average estimate of 16 respondents per year and an estimated time of 18 hours per response. The estimated response number not only includes submissions by entities subsequently listed as PSOs, but also entities that submit an initial listing form that do not become a PSO. After submitting a PSO Certification for Initial Listing Form, an entity may withdraw its form or submit a revised form, particularly after receiving technical assistance from AHRQ. In addition, AHRQ, on behalf of the Secretary, may deny listing if an entity does not meet the requirements of the Patient Safety Act and Patient Safety Rule.

PSO Certification for Continued Listing Form: The average annual burden for the collection of information requested by the certification form for continued listing has an estimated time of eight hours per response and 21 responses annually. The PSO Certification for Continued Listing Form must be completed by any interested PSO at least 75 days before the end of its current three-year listing period.

PSO Two Bona Fide Contracts Requirement Certification Form: The average annual burden for the collection of information requested by the PSO Two Bona Fide Contract Certification Form is based upon an estimate of 42 respondents per year and an estimated one hour per response. This collection of information takes place at least every 24 months when the PSO notifies the Secretary that it has entered into two contracts with providers.

PSO Disclosure Statement Form: Because only a small percentage of PSOs will need to file a Disclosure Statement Form, the average burden for the collection of information requested by the disclosure form is based upon an estimate of three respondents per year and estimated three hours per response. This information collection takes place within 45 days of when a PSO begins having any of the specified types of additional relationships with a provider with which it has a contract to carry out patient safety activities.

PSO Profile Form: The overall annual burden for the collection of information requested by the PSO Profile Form is based upon an estimate of 70 respondents per year and an estimated three hours per response. The collection of information takes place annually, with newly listed PSOs initially requested to submit the form in the calendar year after their listing by the Secretary.

Change of Listing Information Form: The average annual burden for the collection of information requested by the PSO Change of Listing Information Form is based upon an estimate of 61 respondents per year and an estimated time of five minutes per response. This collection of information takes place on an ongoing basis as needed when there are changes to the PSO's listing information.

OCR Patient Safety Confidentiality Complaint Form: The overall annual burden estimate of one third of an hour for the collection of information requested by the form is based on an estimate of one respondent per year and an estimated 20 minutes per response; the estimate of one form is provided due to the fact that no submissions have been received. OCR's information collection using this form will not begin until after there is an allegation of a violation of the confidentiality protections of PSWP.

PSO Voluntary Relinquishment Form: The average annual burden for the collection of information requested by the PSO Voluntary Relinquishment Form is based upon a total average estimate of five respondents per year and an estimated time of five minutes per response.

Common Formats: AHRQ estimates that 5% FTE of a patient safety manager at a facility will be spent to administer

the Common Formats, which is approximately 100 hours a year. The use of the Common Formats by PSOs and other entities is voluntary and is on an ongoing basis. This estimate of the number of respondents is based on the feedback that AHRQ has received during meetings and technical assistance calls from PSOs and other entities that have been utilizing the Common Formats. As the network for patient safety databases (NPSD) becomes operational, AHRQ will revise the estimate based on actual submissions.

EXHIBIT 1—ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Form	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Hours per response	Total burden hours
PSO Certification for Initial Listing Form	16	1	18	288
PSO Certification for Continued Listing Form	21	1	8	168
PSO Two Bona Fide Contracts Requirement Form	42	1	1	42
PSO Disclosure Statement Form	3	1	3	9
PSO Profile Form	70	1	3	210
PSO Change of Listing Information	61	1	05/60	5.08
OCR Patient Safety Confidentiality Complaint Form	1	1	20/60	0.33
PSO Voluntary Relinquishment Form	5	1	30/60	2.50
Common Formats	1,000	1	100	100,000
Total		NA	NA	100,724.91

EXHIBIT 2—ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED COST BURDEN

Form	Number of respondents	Total burden hours	Average hourly wage rate *	Total cost
PSO Certification for Initial Listing Form	16	288	$38.06	$10,961.28
PSO Certification for Continued Listing Form	21	168	38.06	6,394.08
PSO Two Bona Fide Contracts Requirement Form	42	42	38.06	1,598.52
PSO Disclosure Statement Form	3	9	38.06	342.54
PSO Profile Form	70	210	38.06	7,992.60
PSO Change of Listing Form	61	5.08	38.06	193.34
OCR Patient Safety Confidentiality Complaint Form	1	0.33	38.06	12.55
PSO Voluntary Relinquishment Form	5	2.50	38.06	95.15
Common Formats	1,000	100,000	38.06	3,806,000.00
Total				3,833,590.06

* Based upon the mean of the hourly average wages for health care practitioner and technical occupations, 29–0000, National Compensation Survey, May 2016, ''U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.'' *https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes290000.htm.*

Request for Comments

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, comments on AHRQ's information collection are requested with regard to any of the following: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of AHRQ functions, including whether the information will have practical utility, and; for OCR's enforcement of confidentiality; (b) the accuracy of AHRQ's estimate of burden (including hours and costs) of the proposed collection(s) of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information upon the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the Agency's subsequent request for OMB approval of the proposed information collection. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Francis D. Chesley, Jr.,

Acting Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 2018–11926 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–90–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) announces the Special Emphasis Panel (SEP) meeting on AHRQ–HS–18–001, ''Patient Safety Learning Laboratories: Pursuing Safety in Diagnosis and Treatment at the Intersection of Design, Systems Engineering, and Health Services Research (R18).'' Each SEP meeting will commence in open session before closing to the public for the duration of the meeting.

DATES: June 13–14, 2018 (*Open on June 13th from 8:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. and closed for the remainder of the meeting*).

ADDRESSES: Hilton Washington DC/Rockville Hotel & Executive Meeting, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20850.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anyone wishing to obtain a roster of members, agenda or minutes of the non-confidential portions of this meeting should contact: Mrs. Bonnie Campbell, Committee Management Officer, Office of Extramural Research, Education and Priority Populations, AHRQ, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20850, Telephone: (301) 427–1554.

Agenda items for this meeting are subject to change as priorities dictate.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with section 10 (a)(2) of the

Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2), announcement is made of an Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Special Emphasis Panel (SEP) meeting on AHRQ–HS–18–001, ''Patient Safety Learning Laboratories: Pursuing Safety in Diagnosis and Treatment at the Intersection of Design, Systems Engineering, and Health Services Research (R18).''

A Special Emphasis Panel is a group of experts in fields related to health care research who are invited by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and agree to be available, to conduct on an as needed basis, scientific reviews of applications for AHRQ support. Individual members of the Panel do not attend regularly-scheduled meetings and do not serve for fixed terms or a long period of time. Rather, they are asked to participate in particular review meetings which require their type of expertise.

Each SEP meeting will commence in open session before closing to the public for the duration of the meeting. The SEP meeting referenced above will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in 5 U.S.C. App. 2, section 10(d), 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4), and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6). Grant applications for the ''AHRQ–HS–18–001'', ''Patient Safety Learning Laboratories: Pursuing Safety in Diagnosis and Treatment at the Intersection of Design, Systems Engineering, and Health Services Research (R18)'' is to be reviewed and discussed at this meeting. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Francis D. Chesley, Jr.,

Acting Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 2018–11925 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–90–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the intention of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approve the proposed information collection project ''*Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) Household Component and the MEPS Medical Provider Component.*''

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by August 3, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted to: Doris Lefkowitz, Reports Clearance Officer, AHRQ, by email at *doris.lefkowitz@AHRQ.hhs.gov.*

Copies of the proposed collection plans, data collection instruments, and specific details on the estimated burden can be obtained from the AHRQ Reports Clearance Officer.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Doris Lefkowitz, AHRQ Reports Clearance Officer, (301) 427–1477, or by emails at *doris.lefkowitz@AHRQ.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Proposed Project

Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) Household Component (HC)

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521, AHRQ invites the public to comment on this proposed information collection. For over thirty years, results from the MEPS and its predecessor surveys (the 1977 National Medical Care Expenditure Survey, the 1980 National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey and the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey) have been used by OMB, DHHS, Congress and a wide number of health services researchers to analyze health care use, expenses and health policy.

Major changes continue to take place in the health care delivery system. The MEPS is needed to provide information about the current state of the health care system as well as to track changes over time. The MEPS permits annual estimates of use of health care and expenditures and sources of payment for that health care. It also permits tracking individual change in employment, income, health insurance and health status over two years. The use of the NHIS as a sampling frame expands the MEPS analytic capacity by providing another data point for comparisons over time.

Households selected for participation in the MEPS–HC are interviewed five times in person. These rounds of interviewing are spaced about 5 months apart. The interview will take place with a family respondent who will report for him/herself and for other family members.

The MEPS–HC has the following goal:

- To provide nationally representative estimates for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population for:
- health care use, expenditures, sources of payment
- health insurance coverage

To achieve the goals of the MEPS–HC the following data collections are implemented:

1. **Household Component Core Instrument**. The core instrument collects data about persons in sample households. Topical areas asked in each round of interviewing include priority condition enumeration, health status, health care utilization including prescribed medicines, expenses and payments, employment, and health insurance. Other topical areas that are asked only once a year include access to care, income, assets, satisfaction with providers, and children's health. While many of the questions are asked about the entire reporting unit (RU), which is typically a family, only one person normally provides this information. All sections of the current core instrument are available on the AHRQ website at http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/survey_comp/survey_questionnaires.jsp.

2. **Adult Self-Administered Questionnaire**. A brief self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) will be used to collect self-reported data (rather than through household proxy) on health opinions and satisfaction with health care, and information on health status, preventive care and health care quality measures for adults 18 and older. This questionnaire is revised from the previous OMB clearance and received clearance on May 9, 2018.

3. **Veteran SAQ**. MEPS includes a new self-administered questionnaire for spring of 2019 data collection targeting the veteran population. The questionnaire asks questions in the following domains of interest: if a veteran is eligible for VA health care; if a Veteran is enrolled in VA health care; coordination of care in and out of the VA health care system, services provided to Veterans in and out of the VA health care system, and VA eligibility priority groups, for Veterans enrolled in VA health care and for Veterans eligible for VA health care. To assist in the correct identification of priority groups, the questionnaire may also include items assessing the following: presence of service-connected disability; service-connected disability rating; presence of presumptive-conditions; timing and era of active duty; and VA receipt of disability compensation benefits. AHRQ worked with the Veterans Health Administration to develop the questionnaire content.

4. **Diabetes Care SAQ**. There is no change in this instrument. A brief self-administered paper-and-pencil questionnaire on the quality of diabetes care is administered once a year (during rounds 3 and 5) to persons identified as having diabetes. Included are questions about the number of times the respondent reported having a hemoglobin A1c blood test, whether the respondent

reported having his or her feet checked for sores or irritations, whether the respondent reported having an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated, the last time the respondent had his or her blood cholesterol checked and whether the diabetes has caused kidney or eye problems. Respondents are also asked if their diabetes is being treated with diet, oral medications or insulin. This questionnaire is unchanged from the previous OMB clearance.

5. **Authorization forms for the MEPS–MPC Provider and Pharmacy Survey**. There is no change in this instrument. As in previous panels of the MEPS, we will ask respondents for authorization to obtain supplemental information from their medical providers (hospitals, physicians, home health agencies and institutions) and pharmacies.

6. **MEPS Validation Interview**. There is no change in this instrument. Each interviewer is required to have at least 15 percent of his/her caseload validated to insure that the computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) questionnaire content was asked appropriately and procedures followed, for example the use of show cards. Validation flags are set programmatically for cases pre-selected by data processing staff before each round of interviewing. Home office and field management may also request that other cases be validated throughout the field period. When an interviewer fails a validation their work is subject to 100 percent validation. Additionally, any case completed in less than 30 minutes is validated. A validation abstract form containing selected data collected in the CAPI interview is generated and used by the validator to guide the validation interview.

Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) Medical Provider Component (MPC)

The MEPS–MPC will contact medical providers (hospitals, physicians, home health agencies and institutions) identified by household respondents in the MEPS-HC as sources of medical care for the time period covered by the interview, and all pharmacies providing prescription drugs to household members during the covered time period. The MEPS–MPC is not designed to yield national estimates as a stand-alone survey. The sample is designed to target the types of individuals and providers for whom household reported expenditure data was expected to be insufficient. For example, Medicaid enrollees are targeted for inclusion in the MEPS–MPC because this group is expected to have limited information about payments for their medical care.

The MEPS–MPC collects event level data about medical care received by sampled persons during the relevant time period. The data collected from medical providers include:

- Dates on which medical encounters during the reference period occurred
- Data on the medical content of each encounter, including ICD-10 codes
- Data on the charges associated with each encounter, the sources paying for the medical care-including the patient/family, public sources, and private insurance, and amounts paid by each source

Data collected from pharmacies include:

- Date of prescription fill
- National drug code (NDC) or prescription name, strength and form
- Quantity
- Payments, by source

The MEPS–MPC has the following goal:

- To serve as an imputation source for and to supplement/replace household reported expenditure and source of payment information. This data will supplement, replace and verify information provided by household respondents about the charges, payments, and sources of payment associated with specific health care encounters.

To achieve the goal of the MEPS–MPC the following data collections are implemented:

1. **MPC Contact Guide/Screening Call.** There is no change in this instrument. An initial screening call is placed to determine the type of facility, whether the practice or facility is in scope for the MEPS–MPC, the appropriate MEPS–MPC respondent and some details about the organization and availability of medical records and billing at the practice/facility. All hospitals, physician offices, home health agencies, institutions and pharmacies are screened by telephone. A unique screening instrument is used for each of these seven provider types in the MEPS–MPC, except for the two home care provider types which use the same screening form.

2. **Home Care Provider Questionnaire for Health Care Providers.** There is no change in this instrument. This questionnaire is used to collect data from home health care agencies which provide medical care services to household respondents. Information collected includes type of personnel providing care, hours or visits provided per month, and the charges and payments for services received. Some HMOs may be included in this provider type.

3. **Home Care Provider Questionnaire for Non-Health Care Providers.** There is no change in this instrument. This questionnaire is used to collect information about services provided in the home by non-health care workers to household respondents because of a medical condition; for example, cleaning or yard work, transportation, shopping, or child care.

4. **Medical Event Questionnaire for Office-Based Providers.** There is no change in this instrument. This questionnaire is for office-based physicians, including doctors of medicine (MDs) and osteopathy (DOs), as well as providers practicing under the direction or supervision of an MD or DO (e.g., physician assistants and nurse practitioners working in clinics). Providers of care in private offices as well as staff model HMOs are included.

5. **Medical Event Questionnaire for Separately Billing Doctors.** There is no change in this instrument. This questionnaire collects information from physicians identified by hospitals (during the Hospital Event data collection) as providing care to sampled persons during the course of inpatient, outpatient department or emergency room care, but who bill separately from the hospital.

6. **Hospital Event Questionnaire.** There is no change in this instrument. This questionnaire is used to collect information about hospital events, including inpatient stays, outpatient department, and emergency room visits. Hospital data are collected not only from the billing department, but from medical records and administrative records departments as well. Medical records departments are contacted to determine the names of all the doctors who treated the patient during a stay or visit. In many cases, the hospital administrative office also has to be contacted to determine whether the doctors identified by medical records billed separately from the hospital; doctors that do bill separately from the hospital will be contacted as part of the Medical Event Questionnaire for Separately Billing Doctors. HMOs are included in this provider type.

7. **Institutions Event Questionnaire.** There is no change in this instrument. This questionnaire is used to collect information about institution events, including nursing homes, rehabilitation facilities and skilled nursing facilities. Institution data are collected not only from the billing department, but from medical records and administrative records departments as well. Medical records departments are contacted to determine the names of all the doctors who treated the patient during a stay. In many cases, the institution's administrative office also has to be contacted to determine whether the doctors identified by medical records billed separately from the institution itself. Some HMOs may be included in this provider type.

8. **Pharmacy Data Collection Questionnaire.** There is no change in this instrument. This questionnaire requests the NDC and when that is not available the prescription name, strength and form as well as the date prescription was filled, payments by source, the quantity, and person for whom the prescription was filled. When the NDC is available, we do not ask for prescription name, strength or form because that information is embedded in the NDC; this reduces burden on the respondent. Most pharmacies have the requested information available in electronic format and respond by providing a computer generated printout of the patient's prescription information. If the computerized form is unavailable, the pharmacy can report their data to a telephone interviewer. Pharmacies are also able to provide a CD–ROM with the requested information if that is preferred. HMOs are included in this provider type.

Dentists, optometrists, psychologists, podiatrists, chiropractors, and others not providing care under the supervision of a MD or DO are considered out of scope for the MEPS–MPC.

The MEPS–HC and MEPS–MPC are being conducted by AHRQ through its

contractors, Westat and RTI International, pursuant to AHRQ's statutory authority to conduct and support research on health care and on systems for the delivery of such care, including activities with respect to the cost and use of health care services and with respect to health statistics and surveys. 42 U.S.C. 299a(a)(3) and (8); 42 U.S.C. 299b–2.

Estimated Annual Respondent Burden

Exhibit 1 shows the estimated annualized burden hours for the respondents' time to participate in the MEPS–HC and the MEPS–MPC

The MEPS–HC Core Interview will be completed by 13,338 * (see note below Exhibit 1) ''family level'' respondents, also referred to as RU respondents. Since the MEPS–HC consists of 5 rounds of interviewing covering a full two years of data, the annual average number of responses per respondent is 2.5 responses per year. The MEPS–HC core requires an average response time of 92 minutes to administer. The Adult Female SAQ will be completed once a year by each female person in the RU that is 18 years old and older, an estimated 12,984 persons. The Adult Male SAQ will be completed once a year by each male person in the RU that is 18 years old and older, an estimated 11,985 persons. The Adult SAQs each require an average of 7 minutes to complete. The Diabetes care SAQ will be completed once a year by each person in the RU identified as having diabetes, an estimated 2,072 persons, and takes about 3 minutes to complete. The Veteran SAQ will be completed once by each in-scope person who is a veteran of the U.S. military identified in the Round 1, Panel 23 interview, an estimated 1,350 persons. The Veteran SAQ requires an average of 15 minutes to complete. The authorization form for the MEPS–MPC Provider Survey will be completed once for each medical provider seen by any RU member. The 12,804 RUs in the MEPS–HC will complete an average of 5.4 authorization forms, which require about 3 minutes each to complete. The authorization form for the MEPS–MPC Pharmacy Survey will be completed once for each pharmacy for any RU member who has obtained a prescription medication. RUs will complete an average of 3.1 forms, which take about 3 minutes to complete. About one third of all interviewed RUs will complete a validation interview as part of the MEPS–HC quality control, which takes an average of 5 minutes to complete. The total annual burden hours for the MEPS–HC are estimated to be 60,278 hours.

All medical providers and pharmacies included in the MEPS–MPC will receive a screening call and the MEPS–MPC uses 7 different questionnaires; 6 for medical providers and 1 for pharmacies. Each questionnaire is relatively short and requires 2 to 19 minutes to complete. The total annual burden hours for the MEPS–MPC are estimated to be 17,388 hours. The total annual burden for the MEPS–HC and MPC is estimated to be 77,666 hours.

Exhibit 2 shows the estimated annual cost burden associated with the respondents' time to participate in this information collection. The annual cost burden for the MEPS–HC is estimated to be $1,438,233; the annual cost burden for the MEPS–MPC is estimated to be $291,595. The total annual cost burden for the MEPS–HC and MPC is estimated to be $1,729,828.

The MEPS–MPC interviewer will be authorized to offer remuneration to providers who present cost as a salient objection to responding or if a flat fee is applied to any request for medical or billing records. Based on the past cycle of data collection fewer than one third of providers will request remuneration. Exhibit 3 shows the total and average per record remuneration by provider type, based on the 2016 data collection, the most recent year for which data is available. For those providers that required remuneration the average payment per medical record was $37.80, this compares to $32.98 in 2010.

EXHIBIT 1—ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Hours per response	Total burden hours
MEPS–HC				
MEPS–HC Core Interview	*13,338	2.5	92/60	51,129
Adult Female SAQ	12,984	1	7/60	1,515
Adult Male SAQ	11,985	1	7/60	1,398
Diabetes care SAQ	2,072	1	3/60	104
Veteran SAQ	1,350	1	15/60	338
Authorization form for the MEPS–MPC Provider Survey	12,804	5.4	3/60	3,457
Authorization form for the MEPS–MPC Pharmacy Survey	12,804	3.1	3/60	1,985
MEPS–HC Validation Interview	4,225	1	5/60	352
Subtotal for the MEPS–HC	71,562	na	na	60,278
MEPS–MPC				
MPC Contact Guide/Screening Call **	36,598	1	2/60	1,220
Home care for health care providers questionnaire	635	1.53	9/60	146
Home care for non-health care providers questionnaire	11	1	11/60	2
Office-based providers questionnaire	11,210	1.65	10/60	3,083
Separately billing doctors questionnaire	12,397	3.46	13/60	9,294
Hospitals questionnaire	5,310	3.26	9/60	2,597
Institutions (non-hospital) questionnaire	116	2.05	9/60	36
Pharmacies questionnaire	6,919	2.92	3/60	1,010
Subtotal for the MEPS–MPC	73,196	na	na	17,388
Grand Total	144,758	na	na	77,666

*While the expected number of responding units for the annual estimates is 12,804, it is necessary to adjust for survey attrition of initial respondents by a factor of 0.96 (13,338 = 12,804/0.96).

** There are 6 different contact guides; one for office based, separately billing doctor, hospital, institution, and pharmacy provider types, and the two home care provider types use the same contact guide.

EXHIBIT 2—ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED COST BURDEN

Form name	Number of respondents	Total burden hours	Average hourly wage rate	Total cost burden
MEPS–HC				
MEPS–HC Core Interview	13,338	51,129	* $23.86	$1,219,938
Adult Female SAQ	12,984	1,515	* 23.86	36,148
Adult Male SAQ	11,985	1,398	* 23.86	33,356
Diabetes care SAQ	2,072	104	* 23.86	2,481
Veteran SAQ	1,350	338	* 23.86	8,065
Authorization forms for the MEPS–MPC Provider Survey	12,804	3,457	* 23.86	82,484
Authorization form for the MEPS–MPC Pharmacy Survey	12,804	1,985	* 23.86	47,362
MEPS–HC Validation Interview	4,225	352	* 23.86	8,399
Subtotal for the MEPS–HC	71,562	60,278	na	1,438,233
MEPS–MPC				
MPC Contact Guide/Screening Call	36,598	1,220	** 16.85	20,557
Home care for health care providers questionnaire	635	146	** 16.85	2,460
Home care for non-health care providers questionnaire	11	2	** 16.85	34
Office-based providers questionnaire	11,210	3,083	** 16.85	51,949
Separately billing doctors questionnaire	12,397	9,294	** 16.85	156,604
Hospitals questionnaire	5,310	2,597	** 16.85	43,759
Institutions (non-hospital) questionnaire	116	36	** 16.85	607
Pharmacies questionnaire	6,919	1,010	*** 15.47	15,625
Subtotal for the MEPS–MPC	73,196	17,388	na	291,595
Grand Total	144,758	77,666	na	1,729,828

* Mean hourly wage for All Occupations (00–0000).
** Mean hourly wage for Medical Secretaries (43–6013).
*** Mean hourly wage for Pharmacy Technicians (29–2052).

Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2016 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates United States, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm#b29-0000.*

EXHIBIT 3—TOTAL AND AVERAGE REMUNERATION BY PROVIDER TYPE FOR THE MEPS–MPC

Provider type	Number of records with payment	Average payment	Total remuneration
Hospital	1,718	$43.99	$75,575
Office Based Providers	678	33.88	22,971
Institutions	1	63.71	64
Home Care Provider (Health Care Providers)	4	78.50	314
Home Care Provider (Non-Health Care Providers)	0	0	0
Pharmacy	10,305	35.69	367,785
Separately Billing Doctors	412	70.60	29,087
Total MPC	13,118	.....	495,796

Request for Comments

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, comments on AHRQ's information collection are requested with regard to any of the following: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of AHRQ's health care research and health care information dissemination functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of AHRQ's estimate of burden (including hours and costs) of the proposed collection(s) of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information upon the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the Agency's subsequent request for OMB approval of the proposed information collection. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Francis D. Chesley, Jr.,

Acting Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 2018–11927 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–90–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2018–D–1540]

Considerations for the Inclusion of Adolescent Patients in Adult Oncology Clinical Trials; Draft Guidance for Industry; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing the availability of a draft guidance for industry entitled ''Considerations for the Inclusion of Adolescent Patients in Adult Oncology Clinical Trials.'' The purpose of this draft guidance is to provide the pharmaceutical industry, clinical investigators, and institutional review boards with information to facilitate the inclusion of adolescent patients (for purposes of this draft guidance defined as ages 12 to 17) in relevant adult oncology clinical trials. The draft guidance focuses on appropriate criteria for inclusion in adult trials at various stages of drug development, considerations for dosing and pharmacokinetic evaluations, safety monitoring, and ethical requirements.

DATES: Submit either electronic or written comments on the draft guidance by August 3, 2018 to ensure that the Agency considers your comment on this draft guidance before it begins work on the final version of the guidance.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on any guidance at any time as follows:

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2018–D–1540 for ''Considerations for the Inclusion of Adolescent Patients in Adult Oncology Clinical Trials.'' Received comments will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

You may submit comments on any guidance at any time (see 21 CFR 10.115(g)(5)).

Submit written requests for single copies of the draft guidance to the Division of Drug Information, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10001 New Hampshire Ave., Hillandale Building, 4th Floor, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, or Office of Communication, Outreach, and Development, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 71, Rm. 3128, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. Send one self-addressed adhesive label to assist that office in processing your requests. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the draft guidance document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Meredith K. Chuk, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 5901–B Ammendale Rd., Beltsville, MD 20705–1266, 301–796–2320; or Stephen Ripley, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave, Bldg. 71, Rm. 7301, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 240–402–7911.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

FDA is announcing the availability of a draft guidance for industry entitled ''Considerations for the Inclusion of Adolescent Patients in Adult Oncology Clinical Trials.'' The purpose of this draft guidance is to provide the pharmaceutical industry, clinical investigators, and institutional review boards with information to facilitate the inclusion of adolescent patients (for purposes of this draft guidance defined as ages 12 to 17) in relevant adult oncology clinical trials. The following topics are the focus of this guidance: (1) Appropriate criteria for inclusion in adult trials at various stages of drug development; (2) considerations for dosing and pharmacokinetic evaluations; (3) safety monitoring; and (4) ethical requirements.

This draft guidance is being issued consistent with FDA's good guidance practices regulation (21 CFR 10.115). The draft guidance, when finalized, will represent the current thinking of FDA on ''Considerations for the Inclusion of Adolescent Patients in Adult Oncology Clinical Trials.'' It does not establish any rights for any person and is not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations. This draft guidance is not subject to Executive Order 12866.

II. Electronic Access

Persons with access to the internet may obtain the draft guidance at *https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/default.htm, http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/default.htm,* or *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Leslie Kux,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2018–11828 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4364–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2018–0001]

North Carolina; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of North Carolina (FEMA–4364–DR), dated May 8, 2018, and related determinations.

DATE: The amendment was issued on May 17, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Glen Sachtleben, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Elizabeth Turner as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

Brock Long,

Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2018–11874 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2018–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–1831]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The LOMR will be used by insurance agents and others to calculate appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings and the contents of those buildings. For rating purposes, the currently effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472 (202) 646–7659, or (email) *patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

David I. Maurstad,

Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation (Acting), Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Arizona:						
Maricopa	City of El Mirage (18–09–0120P).	The Honorable Lana Mook, Mayor, City of El Mirage, 10000 North El Mirage Road, El Mirage, AZ 85335.	City Hall, 14405 North Palm Street, El Mirage, AZ 85335.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 10, 2018	040041
Maricopa	City of Surprise (18–09–0120P).	The Honorable Sharon Wolcott, Mayor, City of Surprise, 16000 North Civic Center Plaza, Surprise, AZ 85003.	Public Works Department, Engineering Development Services, 16000 North Civic Center Plaza, Surprise, AZ 85374.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 10, 2018	040053
Mohave	Town of Colorado City (17–09–2669P).	The Honorable Joseph Allred, Mayor, Town of Colorado City, P.O. Box 70, Colorado City, AZ 86021.	Town Hall, 25 South Central, Colorado City, AZ 86401.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 13, 2018	040059
Mohave	Unincorporated Areas of Mohave County (17–09–2669P).	The Honorable Gary Watson, Chairman, Board of Supervisors, Mohave County, 700 West Beale Street, Kingman, AZ 86402.	Mohave County Administration Building, 700 West Beale Street, Kingman, AZ 86402.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 13, 2018	040058
California: Riverside.	City of Desert Hot Springs (18–09–0176P).	The Honorable Scott Matas, Mayor, City of Desert Hot Springs, 65950 Pierson Boulevard, Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240.	Planning Department, 65950 Pierson Boulevard, Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 10, 2018	060251
Florida: St. Johns ..	Unincorporated Areas of St. Johns County (18–04–2271P).	The Honorable Henry Dean, Chairman, St. Johns County Board of Commissioners, St. Johns County Administration, 500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	St. Johns County, Permitting Center, 4040 Lewis Speedway, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 17, 2018	125147
Minnesota:						
Dakota	City of Coates (18–05–2617P).	The Honorable Craig Franzmeier, Mayor, City of Coates, 3033 160th Street East, Rosemount, MN 55068.	City Clerk's Office, 15970 Comstock Avenue, Rosemount, MN 55068.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 10, 2018	270728
Dakota	Unincorporated Areas of Dakota County (18–05–2617P).	The Honorable Kathleen A. Gaylord, Chair, Dakota County Board of Commissioners, Dakota County Administration Center, 1590 Highway 55, Hastings, MN 55033.	Dakota County Administrator Center, 1590 Highway 55, Hastings, MN 55033.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 10, 2018	270101
Nevada: Douglas ..	Unincorporated Areas of Douglas County (17–09–1559P).	The Honorable Steve Thaler, Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Douglas County, P.O. Box 218, Minden, NV 89423.	Douglas County Community Development, 1594 Esmeralda Avenue, Minden, NV 89423.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 23, 2018	320008
New York:						
Dutchess	Town of Washington (18–02–0573P).	The Honorable Gary E. Ciferri, Supervisor, Town of Washington, P.O. Box 667, Millbrook, NY 12545.	Washington Town Hall, 10 Reservoir Drive, Millbrook, NY 12545.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Sep. 28, 2018	361147

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Dutchess	Village of Millbrook (18–02–0573P).	The Honorable Rod Brown, Mayor, Village of Millbrook, P.O. Box 349, Millbrook, NY 12545.	Village of Millbrook, 35 Merritt Avenue, Millbrook, NY 12545.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Sep. 28, 2018	360219
Ohio: Warren	City of Springboro (18–05–0285P).	The Honorable John Agenbroad, Mayor, City of Springboro, 320 West Central Avenue, Springboro, OH 45066.	Springboro Municipal Building, 320 West Central Avenue, Springboro, OH 45066.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 10, 2018	390564
Texas: Dallas	Town of Highland Park (18–06–0588P).	The Honorable Joel T. Williams, III, Mayor, Town of Highland Park, 4700 Drexel Drive, Highland Park, TX 75205.	Public Works Department, 4700 Drexel Drive, Highland Park, TX 75205.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 3, 2018	480178
Washington:						
Kittitas	City of Ellensburg, (17–10–1541P).	The Honorable Bruce Tabb, Mayor, City of Ellensburg, City Hall, 501 North Anderson Street, Ellensburg, WA 98926.	City Hall, 501 North Anderson Street, Ellensburg, WA 98926..	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 17, 2018	530234
Kittitas	Unincorporated Areas of Kittitas County, (17–10–1541P).	The Honorable Laura Osiadacz, Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Kittitas County, 205 West 5th Avenue Suite 108, Ellensburg, WA 98926.	Kittitas County Community Development Services, 411 North Ruby Street Suite 1, Ellensburg, WA 98926.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 17, 2018	530095

[FR Doc. 2018–11942 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4365–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2018–0001]

Hawaii; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Hawaii (FEMA–4365–DR), dated May 8, 2018, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 8, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 8, 2018, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the ''Stafford Act''), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Hawaii resulting from severe storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides during the period of April 13–16, 2018, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the ''Stafford Act''). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Hawaii.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas and Hazard Mitigation throughout the State. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Hazard Mitigation will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs. Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance also will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs, with the exception of projects that meet the eligibility criteria for a higher Federal cost-sharing percentage under the Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Pilot Program for Debris Removal implemented pursuant to section 428 of the Stafford Act.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Dolph A. Diemont, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Hawaii have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

The City and County of Honolulu and Kaua'i County for Public Assistance.

All areas within the State of Hawaii are eligible for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

Brock Long,

Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2018–11945 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2018–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–1829]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The LOMR will be used by insurance agents and others to calculate appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings and the contents of those buildings. For rating purposes, the currently effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–7659, or (email) *patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

David I. Maurstad,

Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation (Acting), Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Alabama:						
Madison	Unincorporated areas of Madison County (17–04–7541P).	The Honorable Dale W. Strong, Chairman, Madison County Commission, 100 North Side Square, Huntsville, AL 35801.	Madison County Public Works Department, 266–C Sheilds Road, Huntsville, AL 35811.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 17, 2018	010151
Arkansas:						
Washington	City of Fayetteville (17–06–3792P).	The Honorable Lioneld Jordan, Mayor, City of Fayetteville, 113 West Mountain Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701.	Planning Department, 125 West Mountain Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 13, 2018	050216
Colorado:						

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Adams	City of Commerce City (17–08–1290P).	The Honorable Sean Ford, Mayor, City of Commerce City, 7887 East 60th Avenue, Commerce City, CO 80022.	City Hall, 7887 East 60th Avenue, Commerce City, CO 80022.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 8, 2018	080006
Adams	Unincorporated areas of Adams County (17–08–1290P).	The Honorable Mary Hodge, Chair, Adams County Board of Commissioners, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, 5th Floor, Suite C5000A, Brighton, CO 80601.	Adams County Development and Engineering Services Department, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, Brighton, CO 80601.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 8, 2018	080001
Arapahoe	City of Centennial, (18–08–0628P).	The Honorable Cathy Noon, Mayor, City of Centennial, 13133 East Arapahoe Road, Centennial, CO 80112.	Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority, 7437 South Fairplay Street, Centennial, CO 80112.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 3, 2018	080315
Broomfield ...	City and County of Broomfield (17–08–1518P).	The Honorable Randy Ahrens, Mayor, City and County of Broomfield, 1 Descombes Drive, Broomfield, CO 80020.	Engineering Department, 1 Descombes Drive, Broomfield, CO 80020.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 3, 2018	085073
El Paso	Unincorporated areas of El Paso County, (18–08–0558P).	The Honorable Darryl Glenn, President, El Paso County Board of Commissioners, 200 South Cascade Avenue, Suite 100, Colorado Springs, CO 80903.	El Paso County, Pikes Peak Regional Building Department, 2880 International Circle, Colorado Springs, CO 80910.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 6, 2018	080059
Jefferson	Unincorporated areas of Jefferson County (17–08–1483P).	The Honorable Libby Szabo, Chair, Jefferson County Board of Commissioners, 100 Jefferson County Parkway, Golden, CO 80419.	Jefferson County Department of Planning and Zoning, 100 Jefferson County Parkway, Golden, CO 80419.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 20, 2018	080087
Weld	City of Brighton (17–08–1256P).	Mr. Philip Rodriguez, Manager, City of Brighton, 500 South 4th Avenue, Brighton, CO 80601.	City Hall, 500 South 4th Avenue, Brighton, CO 80601.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 26, 2018	080004
Weld	Unincorporated areas of Weld County (17–08–1256P).	The Honorable Steve Moreno, Chairman, Weld County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 758, Greeley, CO 80632.	Weld County Commissioner's Office, 915 10th Street, Greeley, CO 80632.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 26, 2018	080266
Florida:						
Bay	Unincorporated areas of Bay County (17–04–2041P).	The Honorable William T. Dozier, Chairman, Bay County Board of Commissioners, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	Bay County Planning and Zoning Division, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 1, 2018	120004
Collier	Unincorporated areas of Collier County (18–04–2026P).	The Honorable Andy Solis, Chairman, Collier County Board of Commissioners, 3299 Tamiami Trail East, Suite 303, Naples, FL 34112.	Collier County Growth Management Department, 2800 North Horseshoe Drive, Naples, FL 34104.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 7, 2018	120067
Duval	City of Jacksonville (17–04–7972P).	The Honorable Lenny Curry, Mayor, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	Development Services Division, 214 North Hogan Street, Room 2100, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 8, 2018	120077
Manatee	Unincorporated areas of Manatee County, (18–04–2274P).	The Honorable Priscilla Trace, Chair, Manatee County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 1000, Bradenton, FL 34206.	Manatee County Building and Development Services Department, 1112 Manatee Avenue West, Bradenton, FL 34205.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 3, 2018	120153
Monroe	City of Marathon (17–04–7377P).	The Honorable Michelle Coldiron, Mayor, City of Marathon, 9805 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL 33050.	Planning Department, 9805 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL 33050.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 9, 2018	120681
Monroe	Village of Islamorada, (18–04–2264P).	The Honorable Chris Sante, Mayor, Village of Islamorada, 86800 Overseas Highway, Islamorada, FL 33036.	Building Department, 86800 Overseas Highway, Islamorada, FL 33036.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 3, 2018	120424

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Orange	City of Orlando (18–04–1385P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Permitting Services Department, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 30, 2018	120186
Orange	Unincorporated areas of Orange County, (18–04–1385P).	The Honorable Teresa Jacobs, Mayor, Orange County, 201 South Rosalind Avenue, 5th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	Orange County Stormwater Management Department, 4200 South John Young Parkway, Orlando, FL 32839.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 30, 2018	120179
Osceola	Unincorporated areas of Osceola County (17–04–6937P).	The Honorable Viviana Janer, Chair, Osceola County Board of Commissioners, 1 Courthouse Square, Suite 4700, Kissimmee, FL 34741.	Osceola County Stormwater Department, 1 Courthouse Square, Suite 3100, Kissimmee, FL 34741.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 10, 2018	120189
Volusia	City of Ormond Beach (18–04–1321P).	Ms. Joyce Shanahan, Manager, City of Ormond Beach, 22 South Beach Street, Ormond Beach, FL 32174.	City Hall, 22 South Beach Street, Ormond Beach, FL 32174.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 7, 2018	125136
Volusia	Unincorporated areas of Volusia County (18–04–1321P).	The Honorable Ed Kelley, Chairman, Volusia County Council, 123 West Indiana Avenue, DeLand, FL 32720.	Volusia County Building and Zoning Department, 123 West Indiana Avenue, DeLand, FL 32720.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 7, 2018	125155
Wakulla	Unincorporated areas of Wakulla County (17–04–6262P).	The Honorable Ralph Thomas, Chairman, Wakulla County Board of Commissioners, 3093 Crawfordville Highway, Crawfordville, FL 32327.	Wakulla County Planning and Zoning Department, 3095 Crawfordville Highway, Crawfordville, FL 32327.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 27, 2018	120315
Georgia:						
Effingham	Unincorporated areas of Effingham County (17–04–6088P).	The Honorable Wesley Corbitt, Chairman, Effingham County Board of Commissioners, 601 North Laurel Street, Springfield, GA 31329.	Effingham County Planning and Engineering Department, 601 North Laurel Street, Springfield, GA 31329.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 26, 2018	130076
Illinois:						
Winnebago	Village of Machesney Park (17–05–3855P).	Mr. Tim Savage, Administrator, Village of Machesney Park, 300 Roosevelt Road, Machesney Park, IL 61115.	Community Development Department, 300 Roosevelt Road, Machesney Park, IL 61115.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 3, 2018	171009
Kentucky:						
Hardin	City of Elizabethtown (18–04–0788P).	The Honorable Edna Berger, Mayor, City of Elizabethtown, P.O. Box 550, Elizabethtown, KY 42701.	Department of Stormwater Management, 200 West Dixie Avenue, Elizabethtown, KY 42701.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 6, 2018	210095
Montana:						
Lake	Unincorporated areas of Lake County (18–08–0356P).	The Honorable Gale Decker, Chairman, Lake County Board of Commissioners, 106 4th Avenue East, Room 211, Polson, MT 59860.	Lake County Courthouse, 106 4th Avenue East, Polson, MT 59860.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 3, 2018	300155
North Carolina:						
Mecklenbur	City of Charlotte (17–04–6164P).	The Honorable Vi Lyles, Mayor, City of Charlotte, 600 East 4th Street, Charlotte, NC 28202.	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Stormwater Services Department, 700 North Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28202.	http://www.msc.fema.gov/lomc	Jun. 30, 2018	370159
Wake	Town of Apex (17–04–7005P).	The Honorable Lance Olive, Mayor, Town of Apex, P.O. Box 250, Apex, NC 27502.	Engineering Department, 73 Hunter Street, Apex, NC 27502.	http://www.msc.fema.gov/lomc	Jul. 14, 2018	370467
Wake	Unincorporated areas of Wake County, (16–04–2584P).	The Honorable Jessica Holmes, Chair, Wake County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 550, Raleigh, NC 27602.	Wake County, Environmental Services Department, 336 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, NC 27601.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 6, 2018	370368
North Dakota:						
Pembina	City of Pembina (17–08–0738P).	The Honorable Kyle Dorion, Mayor, City of Pembina, 152 West Rolette Street, Pembina, ND 58271.	City Hall, 152 West Rolette Street, Pembina, ND 58271.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 16, 2018	385368

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Pembina	Unincorporated areas of Pembina County (17–08–0738P).	The Honorable Jim Benjaminson, Chairman, Pembina County Board of Commissioners, 301 Dakota Street West, Cavalier, ND 58220.	Pembina County Emergency Operations Department, 308 Courthouse Drive, Cavalier, ND 58220.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 16, 2018	380079
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma	City of Edmond (18–06–0827P).	The Honorable Charles Lamb, Mayor, City of Edmond, P.O. Box 2970, Edmond, OK 73034.	Engineering Department, Stormwater Management, 10 South Littler Avenue, Edmond, OK 73034.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 9, 2018	400252
South Dakota:						
Charles Mix	City of Wagner (17–08–0710P).	The Honorable Donald R. Hosek, Mayor, City of Wagner, P.O. Box 40, Wagner, SD 57380.	City Hall, 60 South Main Avenue, Wagner, SD 57380.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 19, 2018	460224
Charles Mix	Yankton Sioux Tribe (17–08–0710P).	The Honorable Robert Flying Hawk, Chairman, Yankton Sioux Tribe, P.O. Box 1153, Wagner, SD 57380.	Yankton Sioux Tribal Hall, 806 Main Avenue Southwest, Wagner, SD 57380.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 19, 2018	461204
Texas:						
Bexar	City of San Antonio (18–06–1577X).	The Honorable Ron Nirenberg, Mayor, City of San Antonio, P.O. Box 839966, San Antonio, TX 78283.	Transportation and Capital Improvements Department, Stormwater Division, 1901 South Alamo Street, 2nd Floor, San Antonio, TX 78204.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 6, 2018	480045
Dallas	City of Irving (17–06–4073P).	The Honorable Rick Stopfer, Mayor, City of Irving, 825 West Irving Boulevard, Irving, TX 75060.	Capital Improvement Program Department, Engineering Section, 825 West Irving Boulevard, Irving, TX 75060.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 30, 2018	480180
Denton	Unincorporated areas of Denton County (17–06–4327P).	The Honorable Mary Horn, Denton County Judge, 110 West Hickory Street, 2nd Floor, Denton, TX 76201.	Denton County Mary and Jim Horn Government Center, 1505 East McKinney Street, Suite 175, Denton, TX 72509.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 1, 2018	480774
Harris	Unincorporated areas of Harris County, (18–06–0478P).	The Honorable Edward M. Emmett, Harris County Judge, 1001 Preston Street, Suite 911, Houston, TX 77002.	Harris County Permit Department, 10555 Northwest Freeway, Suite 120, Houston, TX 77092.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 30, 2018	480287
Johnson	City of Burleson (17–06–2805P).	The Honorable Ken Shetter, Mayor, City of Burleson, 141 West Renfro Street, Burleson, TX 76028.	Public Works Department, 725 Southeast John Jones Drive, Burleson, TX 76028.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Aug. 10, 2018	485459
Tarrant	City of Fort Worth (17–06–4077P).	The Honorable Betsy Price, Mayor, City of Fort Worth, 200 Texas Street, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	Transportation and Public Works Department, 200 Texas Street, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 13, 2018	480596
Tarrant	Town of Edgecliff Village (17–06–4077P).	The Honorable Dennis ''Mickey'' Rigney, Mayor, Town of Edgecliff Village, 1605 Edgecliff Road, Edgecliff Village, TX 76134.	Town Hall, 1605 Edgecliff Road, Edgecliff Village, TX 76134.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 13, 2018	480592
Virginia:						
Prince William.	Unincorporated areas of Prince William County (17–03–1825P).	Mr. Christopher E. Martino, Prince William County Executive, 1 County Complex Court, Woodbridge, VA 22192.	Prince William County Department of Public Works, 5 County Complex Court, Woodbridge, VA 22192.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 12, 2018	510119
Stafford	Unincorporated areas of Stafford County (17–03–2523P).	Mr. Thomas C. Foley, Stafford County Administrator, 1300 Courthouse Road, Stafford, VA 22554.	Stafford County Department of Code Administration, 1300 Courthouse Road, Stafford, VA 22554.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jul. 30, 2018	510154

[FR Doc. 2018–11869 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–6103–N–01]

Annual Indexing of Basic Statutory Mortgage Limits for Multifamily Housing Programs

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Housing Act, HUD has adjusted the Basic Statutory Mortgage Limits for Multifamily Housing Programs for Calendar Year 2018.

DATES: January 1, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia M. Burke, Acting Director, Office of Multifamily Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410–8000, telephone (202) 402–5693 (this is not a toll-free number). Hearing or speech-impaired individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FHA Down Payment Simplification Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–326, approved December 4, 2002) amended the National Housing Act by adding a new Section 206A (12 U.S.C. 1712a). Under Section 206A, the following are affected:

I. Section 207(c)(3)(A) (12 U.S.C. 1713(c)(3)(A));

II. Section 213(b)(2)(A) (12 U.S.C. 1715e(b)(2)(A));

III. Section 220(d)(3)(B)(iii)(I) (12 U.S.C. 1715k(d)(3)(B)(iii)(I));

IV. Section 221(d)(4)(ii)(I) (12 U.S.C. 1715l(d)(4)(ii)(I));

V. Section 231(c)(2)(A) (12 U.S.C. 1715v(c)(2)(A)); and

VI. Section 234(e)(3)(A) (12 U.S.C. 1715y(e)(3)(A)).

The Dollar Amounts in these sections are the base per unit statutory limits for FHA's multifamily mortgage programs collectively referred to as the 'Dollar Amounts.' They are adjusted annually (commencing in 2004) on the effective date of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's (CFPB's) adjustment of the $400 figure in the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994 (HOEPA) (Pub. L. 103–325, approved September 23, 1994). The adjustment of the Dollar Amounts shall be calculated using the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U) as applied by the CFPB for purposes of the above-described HOEPA adjustment.

The percentage change in the CPI–U used for the HOEPA adjustment is 2.1 percent and the effective date of the HOEPA adjustment is January 1, 2018. The Dollar Amounts under Section 206A have been adjusted correspondingly and have an effective date of January 1, 2018.

The adjusted Dollar Amounts for Calendar Year 2018 are shown below:

Basic Statutory Mortgage Limits for Calendar Year 2018

Multifamily Loan Program

Section 207—Multifamily Housing

Section 207 Pursuant to Section 223(F)—Purchase or Refinance Housing

SECTION 220—HOUSING IN URBAN RENEWAL AREAS

Bedrooms	Non-elevator	Elevator
0	$52,658	$61,421
1	58,332	68,056
2	69,677	83,450
3	85,882	104,517
4+	97,227	118,179

SECTION 213—COOPERATIVES

Bedrooms	Non-elevator	Elevator
0	$57,067	$60,764
1	65,800	68,843
2	79,357	83,714
3	101,578	108,300
4+	113,164	118,883

SECTION 234—CONDOMINIUM HOUSING

Bedrooms	Non-elevator	Elevator
0	$58,232	$61,281
1	67,143	70,250
2	80,976	85,424
3	103,652	110,512
4+	115,473	121,307

SECTION 221(D)(4)—MODERATE INCOME HOUSING

Bedrooms	Non-elevator	Elevator
0	$52,405	$56,609
1	59,489	64,896
2	71,908	78,914
3	90,256	102,087
4+	101,987	112,062

SECTION 231—HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Bedrooms	Non-elevator	Elevator
0	$49,824	$56,609
1	55,700	64,896
2	66,515	78,914
3	80,047	102,087

SECTION 231—HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY—Continued

Bedrooms	Non-elevator	Elevator
4+	94,108	112,062

Section 207—Manufactured Home Parks per Space—$24,175

Per Unit Limit for Substantial Rehabilitation for Calendar Year 2018

The 2016 Multifamily Accelerated Processing (MAP) Guide established a base amount of $15,000 per unit to define substantial rehabilitation for FHA insured loan programs. Section 5.1.D.2 of the MAP guide requires that this base amount be adjusted periodically based on the percentage change published by the CFPB or other inflation cost index published by HUD. Applying the HOEPA adjustment the base amount, the 2018 base amount per dwelling unit to determine substantial rehabilitation for FHA insured loan programs is $15,636.

Environmental Impact

This issuance establishes mortgage and cost limits that do not constitute a development decision affecting the physical condition of specific project areas or building sites. Accordingly, under 24 CFR 50.19(c)(6), this notice is categorically excluded from environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321).

Dated: May 25, 2018.

Dana T. Wade,

General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Housing.

[FR Doc. 2018–11854 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7001–N–26]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: CDBG Urban County Qualification/New York Towns Qualification/Requalification Process

AGENCY: Office of the Chief Information Officer, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comment from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice

is to allow for 30 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Comments should refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Control Number and should be sent to: HUD Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503; fax: 202–395–5806, Email: *OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna P. Guido, Reports Management Officer, QMAC, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410; email Anna P. Guido at *Anna.P.Guido@hud.gov* or telephone 202–402–5535. This is not a toll-free number. Person with hearing or speech impairments may access this number through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339. Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Guido.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A.

The **Federal Register** notice that solicited public comment on the information collection for a period of 60 days was published on March 15, 2018 at 83 FR 11554.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Urban County Qualification/ New York Towns Qualification/ Requalification Processes.

OMB Approval Number: 2506–0170.

Type of Request: Revision of currently approved collection.

Form Number: N/A.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, at sections 102(a)(6) and 102(e) requires that any county seeking qualification as an urban county notify each unit of general local government within the county that such unit may enter into a cooperation agreement to participate in the CDBG program as part of the county. Section 102(d) of the statute specifies that the period of qualification will be three years. Based on these statutory provisions, counties seeking qualification or requalification as urban counties under the CDBG program must provide information to HUD every three years identifying the units of general local governments (UGLGs) within the county participating as a part of the county for purposes of receiving CDBG funds. The population of UGLGs for each eligible urban county is used in HUD's allocation of CDBG funds for all entitlement and State CDBG grantees.

New York towns undertook a similar process every three years. However, after consultation with program counsel, it was determined that a requalification process for New York towns is unnecessary because the units of general local government in New York towns do not have the same statutory notice rights (under Section 102(e) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) as units of general local government participating in an urban county. However, those New York Towns may qualify as metropolitan cities if they are able to secure the participation of all of the villages located within their boundaries. Any New York Town that is located in an urban county may choose to leave that urban county when that county is requalifying to become a metropolitan city. That New York Town will be required to notify the urban county in advance of its decision to defer participation in the urban county's CDBG program and complete the metropolitan city qualification process.

Estimated Number of Respondents/ Estimated Number of Responses:

Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost
Total	63.00	1.00	63.00	105.00	6,615.00	20.00	$132,300.00

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comment in response to these questions.

Authority: Section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

Dated: May 23, 2018.

Anna P. Guido,

Department Reports Management Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11919 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–HQ–R–2018–N083; FXGO1664091HCC0–FF09D00000–189]

International Wildlife Conservation Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announces a public meeting of the International Wildlife Conservation Council (Council).

DATES: Tuesday, June 19, 2018, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Eastern Time). For deadlines and directions on registering to attend, submitting written material, and giving an oral presentation, please see Public Input under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Southeast Region Headquarters Building, 1875 Century Boulevard NE, Atlanta, GA 30345.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Doug Hobbs, Alternate Designated Federal Officer, by U.S. mail at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—External Affairs, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803; by telephone at (703) 358–2336; or by email at *doug_hobbs@fws.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The council provides advice and recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) regarding the benefits that result from United States citizens traveling to foreign nations to engage in hunting.

Background

Formed in December 2017, the council is an advisory body whose duties include but are not limited to:

(a) Developing a plan for public engagement and education on the benefits of international hunting.

(b) Reviewing and making recommendations for changes, when needed, on all Federal programs, and/or regulations, to ensure support of hunting as:

1. An enhancement to foreign wildlife conservation and survival, and

2. An effective tool to combat illegal trafficking and poaching.

(c) Recommending strategies to benefit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's permit office in receiving timely country data and information so as to remove barriers that impact consulting with range states.

(d) Recommending removal of barriers to the importation into the United States of legally hunted wildlife.

(e) Ongoing review of import suspension/bans and providing recommendations that seek to resume the legal trade of those items, where appropriate.

(f) Reviewing seizure and forfeiture actions/practices, and providing recommendations for regulations that will lead to a reduction of unwarranted actions.

(g) Reviewing the Endangered Species Act's foreign listed species and interaction with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, with the goal of eliminating regulatory duplications.

(h) Recommending methods for streamlining/expediting processing of import permits.

Meeting Agenda

The council will convene to discuss issues that include:

1. International wildlife conservation strategies;

2. U.S. ports of entry—importation security and customer service,

3. Perspectives from range countries, and

4. Other business.

The final agenda will be posted on the internet at *http://www.fws.gov/iwcc.*

Attendance

If you plan to attend this meeting, you must register by close of business on the date listed in Public Input. Please submit your name, time of arrival, email address, and phone number to the Alternate Designated Federal Officer (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). Space is limited and requests to attend will be accommodated in the order they are received.

Public Input

If you wish to . . .	You must contact the Alternate Designated Federal Officer (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) no later than . . .
Attend the meeting	June 14, 2018.
Submit written information or questions before the meeting for the council to consider during the meeting.	June 14, 2018.
Give an oral presentation during the public comment period	June 14, 2018.

Submitting Written Information or Questions

Interested members of the public may submit relevant information or questions for the Council to consider during the public meeting. Written statements must be received by the date in the table above so that the information may be made available to the Council for consideration prior to the meeting. Submit written statements to the Alternate Designated Federal Officer in the following formats: One hard copy with original signature, and/or one electronic copy via email (acceptable file formats are Adobe Acrobat PDF, MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or rich text file).

Giving an Oral Presentation

Requests to address the council during the public comment period will be accommodated in the order the requests are received. Interested parties must contact the Alternate Designated Federal Officer in writing (preferably via email; see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). Depending on the number of people who want to comment and the time available, the amount of time for individual oral comments may be limited. Nonregistered public speakers will not be permitted to present material during the meeting. Registered speakers who wish to expand upon their oral statements, or those who had wished to speak but could not be accommodated on the agenda, may submit written statements to the Alternate Designated Federal Officer up to 30 days after the meeting.

Public Disclosure of Comments

Written comments we receive become part of the administrative record associated with this action. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can request in your comment that we withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Meeting Minutes

Summary minutes of the meeting will be maintained by the Designated Federal Officer. They will be available for public inspection within 90 days of the meeting.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. Appendix 2.

Gregory J. Sheehan,

Principal Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 2018–11878 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[189A2100DD/AAKC001030/A0A501010.999900 253G]

Indian Child Welfare Act; Designated Tribal Agents for Service of Notice

AGENCY: Bureau of Indians Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The regulations implementing the Indian Child Welfare Act provide

that Indian Tribes may designate an agent other than the Tribal chairman for service of notice of proceedings under the Act. This notice includes the current list of designated Tribal agents for service of notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Evangeline Campbell, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Chief, Division of Human Services, 1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 3641–MIB, Washington, DC 20240; Phone: (202) 513–7621.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The regulations implementing the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. 1901 *et seq.,* provide that Indian Tribes may designate an agent other than the Tribal chairman for service of notice of proceedings under the Act. *See* 25 CFR 23.12. The Secretary of the Interior is required to update and publish in the **Federal Register** as necessary the names and addresses of the designated Tribal agents. This notice is published in exercise of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.

In any involuntary proceeding in a State court where the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, and where the identity and location of the child's parent or Indian custodian or Tribe is known, the party seeking the foster-care placement of, or termination of parental rights to, an Indian child must directly notify the parents, the Indian custodians, and the child's Tribe by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested, of the pending child-custody proceedings and their right of intervention. Copies of these notices must be sent to the appropriate Regional Director by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested or by personal delivery. See 25 CFR 23.11.

If the identity or location of the child's parents, the child's Indian custodian, or the Tribes in which the Indian child is a member or eligible for membership cannot be ascertained, but there is reason to know the child is an Indian child, notice of the child-custody proceeding must be sent to the appropriate Bureau of Indian Affairs Regional Director (see *www.bia.gov*). See 25 CFR 23.111.

No notices, except for final adoption decrees, are required to be sent to the BIA Central Office in Washington, DC.

This notice presents, in two different formats, the names and addresses of current designated Tribal agents for service of notice, and includes each designated Tribal agent received by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of this publication. Part A, published in this notice, lists designated Tribal agents by region and alphabetically by Tribe within each region. Part A is also available electronically at *http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OIS/HumanServices/index.htm.*

Part B is a table that lists designated Tribal agents alphabetically by the Tribal affiliation (first listing American Indian Tribes, then listing Alaska Native Tribes). Part B is only available electronically at *http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OIS/HumanServices/index.htm.*

Each format also lists the Bureau of Indian Affairs contact(s) for each of the twelve regions.

A. List of Designated Tribal Agents by Region
1. Alaska Region
2. Eastern Region
3. Eastern Oklahoma Region
4. Great Plains Region
5. Midwest Region
6. Navajo Region
7. Northwest Region
8. Pacific Region
9. Rocky Mountain Region
10. Southern Plains Region
11. Southwest Region
12. Western Region

A. List of Designated Tribal Agents by Region

1. Alaska Region

Alaska Regional Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Human Services, 3601 C Street, Suite 1100 Anchorage, Alaska 99503; Phone: (907) 271–4111.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Afognak, Native Village of	Denise Malutin, Cultural Programs Coordinator.	323 Carolyn Street, Kodiak, AK 99615.	(907) 486–6357	(907) 486–6529	*denise@afognak.org.*
Afognak, Native Village of	Taletha Gertz, Program Manager.	323 Carolyn Street, Kodiak, AK 99615.	(907) 486–6357	(907) 486–6529	*taletha@afognak.org.*
Afognak, Native Village of	Melissa Borton, Tribal Administrator.	323 Carolyn Street, Kodiak, AK 99615.	(907) 486–6357	(907) 486–6529	*Melissa@afognak.org.*
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove.	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International, Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Akhiok, Native Village of ...	Hannah Gordon, ICWA Specialist.	Kodiak Area Native Association, 3449 Rezanof Drive East, Kodiak, AK 99615.	(907) 486–1370	(907) 486–4829	*hannah.gordon@kanaweb.org; ICWA@kanaweb.org.*
Akiachak Native Community.	Georgianna Wassilie, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 51070, Akiachak, AK 99551.	(907) 825–4073 or (907) 825–4626	(907) 825–4029	*gwassilie@avcp.org.*
Akiachak Native Community.	Jonathan Lomack, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 51070, Akiachak, AK 99551.	(907) 825–4073 or (907) 825–4626	(907) 825–4029	N/A.
Akiachak Native Community.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Akiak Native Community ...	David Gilila Sr., ICWA Director.	P.O. Box 52127, Akiak, AK 99552.	(907) 765–7909	(907) 765–7512	N/A.
Akutan, Native Village of ...	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International, Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Alakanuk, Native Village of	Charlene Striling, ICWA Worker.	Box 149, Alakanuk, AK 99554.	(907) 238–3704	(907) 238–3705	*cstriling@avcp.org.*
Alakanuk, Native Village of	Ray Oney, Tribal Administrator.	Box 149, Alakanuk, AK 99554.	(907) 238–3419	(907) 238–3429	*roney@avcp.org.*
Alakanuk, Native Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Alatna Village		P.O. Box 70, Allakaket, AK 99720.	(907) 968–2261	(907) 968–2305	N/A.
Alatna Village		Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Aleknagik, Native Village of	Jane Gottschalk, Caseworker.	ICWA, P.O. Box 115, Aleknagik, AK 99555.	(907) 842–4577	(907) 842–2229	*aleknagokicwa@bbna.com.*
Aleknagik, Native Village of	Cynthia Nixon	Bristol Bay Native Association, Children's Services Division Manager, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's).	Theresa Kelly, ICWA Worker.	Box 48, St. Mary's, AK 99658.	(907) 438–2335	(907) 438–2227	*tkelly@avcp.org.*
Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's).	Sven Paukan, Tribal Administrator.	Box 48, St. Mary's, AK 99658.	(907) 438–2932	(907) 438–2227	N/A.
Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's).	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Allakaket Village	Corinna Gray, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 50, Allakaket, AK 99720.	(907) 968–2303	(907) 968–2233	*corinna.gray@tananachiefs.org.*
Allakaket Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Ambler, Native Village of	Hannah Wood, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 47, Ambler, AK 99786.	(907) 445–2189 or (907) 445–5051	(907) 445–2257 or (907) 445–2181	*icwa@ivisaappaat.org.*
Ambler, Native Village of	Katherine Cleveland, Council ICWA.	P.O. Box 47, Ambler, AK 99786.	(907) 445–2189 or (907) 445–5051	(907) 445–2257 or (907) 445–2181	*icwa@ivisaappaat.org.*
Anaktuvuk Pass Village of	Marie H. Ahsoak, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 934, Barrow, AK 99723.	(907) 852–5923	(907) 852–5924	*social@inupiatgov.com.*
Andreafski (see Yupiit of Andreafski).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Angoon Community Association.	Raynelle Jack, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 328, Angoon, AK 99820.	(907) 788–3411	(907) 788–3412	*rjack.agntribe@gmail.com.*
Angoon Community Association.	Wally Frank, President	P.O. Box 328, Angoon, AK 99820.	(907) 788–3411	(907) 788–3412	N/A.
Aniak, Village of	Muriel Morgan, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 349, Aniak, AK 99557.	(907) 675–4349	(907) 675–4513	*aniaktribe@gmail.com.*
Anvik Village	Tami Jerue, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 10, Anvik, AK 99558.	(907) 663–6388	(907) 663–6357	N/A.
Anvik Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Arctic Village	Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 22069, Arctic Village, AK 99722.	(907) 587–5523	(907) 587–5128	N/A.
Arctic Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Asa'carsarmiut Tribe (formerly Native Village of Mountain Village).	Evelyn Peterson, Directors of Social Services & Education.	P.O. Box 32107, Mountain Village, AK 99632.	(907) 591–2428	(907) 591–2934	*atcicwa@gci.net*
Asa'carsarmiut Tribe (formerly Native Village of Mountain Village).	Daphne Joe, Directors of Social Services & Education.	P.O. Box 32107, Mountain Village, AK 99632.	(907) 591–2428	(907) 591–2934	*atcicwa@gci.net.*
Atka, Native Village of	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Atmautluak, Village of	Alexie Earl Brown, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 6568, Atmautluak, AK 99559.	(907) 553–5610 or (907) 553–5613	(907) 553–5150	*atmautluaktc@gmail.com.*
Atmautluak, Village of	Daniel Waska, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 6568, Atmautluak, AK 99559.	(907) 553–5610 or (907) 553–5613	(907) 553–5150	*atmautluaktc@gmail.com.*
Atqasuk Village	N/A	P.O. Box 91108, Atqasuk, AK 99791.	(907) 633–2575	(907) 633–2576	N/A.
Atqasuk Village	Maude Hopson, Community & Social Services Division Manager.	Arctic Slope Native Association, P.O. Box 29, Barrow, AK 99723.	(907) 852–9374	(907) 852–9152	*maude.hopson@arcticslope.org.*
Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.	Marjorie Solomon, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 1130 Barrow, AK 99723.	(907) 852–4411	(907) 852–4413	*marjorie.solomon@nvbarrow.net.*
Beaver Village	Arlene Pitka, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 24029, Beaver, AK 99724.	(907) 628–6126	(907) 628–6185	N/A.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Beaver Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Belkofski Native Village of	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Bethel (see Orutsararmuit Native Council).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Bettles Field (see Evansville Village).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Bill Moore's Slough, Village of.	Nancy C. Andrews, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 20288, Kotlik, AK 99620.	(907) 899–4236; (907) 899–4232	(907) 899–4002; (907) 899–4461	*nacnadrews123@gmail.com.*
Bill Moore's Slough, Village of.	Joel Okitkun, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 20288, Kotlik, AK 99620.	(907) 899–4236; (907) 899–4232	(907) 899–4002; (907) 899–4461	*joelokitkun@gmail.com.*
Birch Creek Tribe	Jackie Balaam, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	3202 Shell Street, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 221–2215	(907) 452–5063	N/A.
Birch Creek Tribe	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Brevig Mission, Native Village of.	Linda Divers, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 85039, Brevig Mission, AK 99785.	(907) 642–3012	(907) 642–3042	*tfc.kts@kawerak.org.*
Brevig Mission, Native Village of.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Buckland, Native Village of	Glenna Parrish, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 25, Buckland, AK 99727.	(907) 494–2169	(907) 494–2192	*icwa@nunachiak.org.*
Cantwell, Native Village of	Nelly Ewan, ICWA Advocate.	P.O. Box H, Copper Center, AK 99573.	(907) 822–8865 or (907) 320–0048	(907) 822–8800	*newan@crnative.org.*
Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska.	Barbara Dude, Child Welfare Program Specialist.	320 W. Willoughby Ave., Suite 300, Juneau, AK 99801.	(907) 463–7169	(907) 885–0032	*icwamail@ccthita.org.*
Chalkyitsik Village	Tamara Henry, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 57, Chalkyitsik, AK 99788.	(907) 848–8117	(907) 848–8986	N/A.
Chalkyitsik Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Cheesh-Na Tribe	Norma J. Selanoff, ICWA Representative.	P.O. Box 8079, Chenega Bay, AK 99574–8079.	(907) 573–5386	(907) 573–5020	*taaira@nativevillageofchenega.com.*
Chefornak, Village of	Cecil Sanford, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 241, Gakona, AK 99586.	(907) 822–3503	(907) 822–5179	*csanford@cheeshna.com.*
Chefornak, Village of	Edward Kinegak, ICWA Specialist.	P.O. Box 110, Chefornak, AK 99651.	(907) 867–8808 or (907) 867–8850	(907) 867–8711	*ekinegak@avcp.org.*
Chefornak, Village of	Bernadette Lewis, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 110, Chefornak, AK 99651.	(907) 867–8808 or (907) 867–8850	(907) 867–8711	N/A.
Chenega, Native Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Chevak Native Village	Natasia Ulroan, ICWA Worker.	Box 140, Chevak, AK 99563.	(907) 858–7918 or (907) 858–7428	(907) 858–7919 or (907) 858–7812	*nulroan@avcp.org.*
Chevak Native Village	Mary Jones, Tribal Administrator.	Box 140, Chevak, AK 99563.	(907) 858–7918 or (907) 858–7428	(907) 858–7919 or (907) 858–7812	*chevaktc@gmail.com.*
Chevak Native Village	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Chickaloon Native Village	Penny Westing, ICWA Case Manager.	P.O. Box 1105, Chickaloon, AK 99674–1105.	(907) 745–0749; (907) 745–0794	(907) 745–0709	*penny@chickaloon.org.*
Chignik Bay Tribal Council	Debbie Carlson, Administrator.	Box 11, Chignik Bay, AK 99564.	(907) 749–2445	(907) 749–2423	*cbaytc@aol.com.*
Chignik Bay Tribal Council	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Chignik Lagoon, Native Village of.	Nancy Anderson, Case Worker.	ICWA, P.O. Box 09, Chignik Lagoon, AK 99565.	(907) 444–4060	(907) 840–2282	*chigniklagoonicwa@bbna.com.*
Chignik Lagoon, Native Village of.	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Chignik Lake Village	Shirley Kalmakoff, Administrator.	P.O. Box 33, Chignik Lake, AK 99548.	(907) 845–2212	(907) 845–2217	*chigniklakevillagecouncil@gmail.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Chignik Lake Village	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Chilkat Indian Village	Carrie-Ann Durr, ICWA Caseworker.	HC 60 Box 2207, Haines, AK 99827.	(907) 767–5505 Ext. 228	(907) 767–5408	*cdurr@chilkat-nsn.gov.*
Chilkoot Indian Association	Stella Howard, Family Caseworker II.	P.O. Box 624, Haines, AK 99827.	(907) 766–2323 Ext. 111	(907) 766–2845	*showard@ccthita.org.*
Chinik Eskimo Community (aka Golovin).	Kirstie Lone, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 62019, Golovin, AK 99762.	(907) 779–3489	(907) 779–2000	*tfc.glv@kawerak.org.*
Chinik Eskimo Community (aka Golovin).	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Chistochina (see Cheesh-na Tribe).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Chitina, Native Village of ...	Tribal President and Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 31, Chitina, AK 99566.	(907) 823–2215	(907) 823–2233	N/A.
Chuathbaluk Native Village of.	Teresa Simeon-Hunter, ICWA Worker.	Box CHU, Chuathbaluk, AK 99557.	(907) 467–4313	(907) 467–4113	*ctc.teresahunter@gmail.com.*
Chuathbaluk Native Village of.	Tracy Simeon, Tribal Administrator.	Box CHU, Chuathbaluk, AK 99557.	(907) 467–4313	(907) 467–4113	*chuathbaluktradcouncil@gmail.com.*
Chuathbaluk Native Village of.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Chuloonawick Native Village.	Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 245, Emmonak, AK 99581.	(907) 949–1345	(907) 949–1346	N/A.
Circle Native Community ...	Jessica Boyle, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 89, Circle, AK 99733.	(907) 773–2822	(907) 773–2823	*Jessica.boyle@tananachiefs.org.*
Circle Native Community ...	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Clarks Point, Village of	Nadine Wassily, Administrator.	P.O. Box 9, Clarks Point, AK 99569.	(907) 236–1427	(907) 236–1428	*clarkspointadmin@bbna.com.*
Clarks Point, Village of	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Copper Center (see Native Village of Kluti-Kaah).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Cordova (see Eyak)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Council, Native Village of ..	Rhonda Hanebuth, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 986, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–7649	(907) 443–5965	N/A.
Craig Tribal Association	Roberta Patten, Family Caseworker I.	P.O. Box 746, Craig, AK 99921.	(907) 826–3948	(907) 826–5526	*rpatten@ccthita.org.*
Craig Tribal Association	Barbara Dude, Child Welfare Program Specialist.	Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, 320 W. Willoughby Ave., Suite 300, Juneau, AK 99801.	(907) 463–7169	(907) 885–0032	*icwamail@ccthita.org.*
Crooked Creek, Native Village of.	Helen Macar, ICWA Worker and Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 69, Crooked Creek, AK 99575.	(907) 432–2200	(907) 432–2201	*bbcc@starband.net.*
Curyung Tribal Council, (formerly the Native Village of Dillingham).	Deanna Baier, Case Worker.	ICWA, P.O. Box 216, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4508	(907) 842–4510	*dillinghamicwa@bbna.com.*
Curyung Tribal Council, (formerly the Native Village of Dillingham).	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Deering, Native Village of	Pearl Moto, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 36089, Deering, AK 99736.	(907) 363–2138	(907) 363–2195	*drgicwa@gmail.com.*
Deering, Native Village of	Delores Iyatunguk, Administrator.	P.O. Box 36089, Deering, AK 99736.	(907) 363–2138	(907) 363–2195	*Tribaladmin@ipnatchiaq.org.*
Deering, Native Village of	N/A	Maniilaq Association, Family Services, P.O. Box 256, Kotzebue, AK 99752.	(907) 442–7870	N/A	N/A.
Dillingham (see Curyung Tribal Council).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Diomede (aka Inalik) Native Village of.	Florence Kuzuguk, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4261	(907) 443–4601	*tfc.dio@kawerak.org.*
Diomede (aka Inalik) Native Village of.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Dot Lake, Village of	Clara Perdue, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 2279, Dot Lake, AK 99737.	(907) 882–5555	(907) 882–5558	*clara.perdue@dlvc@gmail.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Dot Lake, Village of	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Douglas Indian Association	Loretta (Betty) Marvin, Family Caseworker.	811 West 12th Street, Juneau, AK 99801.	(907) 364–2983 or (907) 364–2916	(907) 364–2917	*bmarvin-dia@gci.net.*
Eagle, Native Village of	Claire Ashley, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 19, Eagle, AK 99738.	(907) 547–2271	(907) 547–2318	*Claire.ashley@tananachiefs.org.*
Eagle, Native Village of	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Edzeno (see Nikolai Village).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Eek, Native Village of	Lillian Cleveland, ICWA Worker.	Box 89, Eek, AK 99578	(907) 536–5572 or (907) 563–5128	(907) 536–5582 or (907) 536–5711	*lcleveland@avcp.org.*
Eek, Native Village of	Nick Carter, Tribal Administrator.	Box 89, Eek, AK 99578	(907) 536–5572 or (907) 563–5128	(907) 536–5582 or (907) 536–5711	N/A.
Eek, Native Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Egegik Village	Marcia Abalama, Case Worker.	ICWA, P.O. Box 154, Egegik, AK 99579.	(907) 233–2207	(907) 233–2312	*egegikicwa@bbna.com.*
Egegik Village	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Eklutna, Native Village of	Jamison M. Cole, ICWA Worker, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 670666, Chugiak, AK 99567.	(907) 688–1808 or Cell: (907) 242–6980	(907) 688–6032	*nve.icwa@eklutna-nsn.gov; nve.socialservice@eklutna-nsn.gov.*
Ekuk Native Village of	Diane Folsom, Administrator.	P.O. Box 530, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–3842	(907) 842–3843	*ekukadmin@bbna.com.*
Ekuk Native Village of	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Ekwok, Native Village of	Richard King, Administrator.	P.O. Box 70, Ekwok, AK 99580.	(907) 464–3336	(907) 464–3378	*ekwokadmin@bbna.com.*
Ekwok, Native Village of	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Elim, Native Village of	Joseph Murray, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 70, Elim, AK 99739.	(907) 890–2457	(907) 890–2458	*tfc.eli@kawerak.org.*
Elim, Native Village of	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Emmonak Village	Priscilla S. Kameroff, ICWA Coordinator, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 126, Emmonak, AK 99581.	(907) 949–1720 or (907) 949–1820	(907) 949–1384	*icwa@hughes.net.*
English Bay (see Native Village of Nanwalek).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Evansville Village (aka Bettles Field).	Naomi Costello, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 26087, Bettles Field, AK 99726.	(907) 692–5005	(907) 692–5006	*evanvillealaska@gmail.com.*
Evansville Village (aka Bettles Field).	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Eyak, Native Village, (Cordova).	Erin Kurz, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 1388, Cordova, AK 99574.	(907) 424–7738	(907) 424–7809	*Erin.Kurz@eyak-nsn.gov.*
False Pass Native Village of.	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Fort Yukon, Native Village (See Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Fortuna Ledge (see Native Village of Marshall).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Gakona, Native Village of	Charlene Nollner, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 102, Gakona, AK 99586.	(907) 822–5777	(907) 822–5997	*gakonaadmin@cvinternet.net.*
Galena Village (aka Louden Village).	Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 244, Galena, AK 99741.	(907) 656–1711	(907) 656–2491	N/A.
Gambell, Native Village of	Susan Apassinggok, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 90, Gambell, AK 99742.	(907) 985–5346 Ext. 4	(907) 985–5014	*aaka77@gmail.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Georgetown, Native Village of.	Will Hartman, Tribal Administrator.	5313 Arctic Blvd., Suite 104, Anchorage, AK 99518.	(907) 274–2195	(907) 274–2196	*gtc@gci.net.*
Golovin (see Chinik Eskimo Community).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Goodnews Bay, Native Village of.	Pauline Echuk, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 138, Goodnews Bay, AK 99589.	(907) 967–8929	(907) 967–8330	*pechuck@avcp.org.*
Goodnews Bay, Native Village of.	Peter Julius, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 138, Goodnews Bay, AK 99589.	(907) 967–8929	(907) 967–8330	*Goodnews907@gmail.com.*
Goodnews Bay, Native Village of.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Grayling (see Organized Village of Grayling).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Gulkana Village	Rachel S. Foil, Family Services Specialist.	P.O. Box 254, Gakona, AK 99586.	(907) 822–5363	(907) 822–3976	*icwa@gulkanacouncil.org.*
Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in (formerly Native Village of Fort Yukon).	Arlene Peter, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 10, Fort Yukon, AK 99740.	(907) 662–3625	(907) 662–3118	*arlene.peter@fortyukon.org.*
Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in (formerly Native Village of Fort Yukon).	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Haines (see Chilkoot Indian Association).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Hamilton Native Village of	Della Hunt, ICWA Worker	P.O. Box 20248, Hamilton, AK 99620.	(907) 899–4252	(907) 899–4202	N/A.
Hamilton Native Village of	Irene Williams, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 20248, Hamilton, AK 99620.	(907) 899–4252	(907) 899–4202	N/A.
Hamilton Native Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Healy Lake Village	Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 60300, Healy Lake, AK 99706.	(907) 876–5018	(907) 876–5013	N/A.
Healy Lake Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Holikachuk (see Grayling)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Holy Cross Village	Rebecca Demientieff, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 191, Holy Cross, AK 99602.	(907) 476–7249	(907) 476–7132	*rebecca.demientieff@tananachiefs.org.*
Holy Cross Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Hoonah Indian Association	Candy Keown, Human Services Department Director.	P.O. Box 602 Hoonah, AK 99829.	(907) 945–3545	(907) 945–3703	*ckeown@hiatribe.org.*
Hooper Bay, Native Village	Teresa Long, ICWA Worker.	Box 69, Hooper Bay, AK 99604.	(907) 758–4006 or (907) 758–4915	(907) 758–4606 or (907) 758–4066	*tvlong@avcp.org.*
Hooper Bay, Native Village	Fred Joseph Jr., Tribal Administrator.	Box 69, Hooper Bay, AK 99604.	(907) 758–4006 or (907) 758–4915	(907) 758–4606 or (907) 758–4066	N/A.
Hooper Bay, Native Village	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Hughes Village	Ella Sam, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 45029 Hughes, AK 99745.	(907) 889–2260	(907) 889–2252	*ella.sam@tananachiefs.org.*
Hughes Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Huslia Village	Cesa Agnes, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 70, Huslia, AK 99746.	(907) 829–2202	(907) 829–2214	*cesa.agnes@tananachiefs.org.*
Huslia Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Hydaburg Cooperative Association.	Colleen Kashevarof, Human Services Director.	P.O. Box 349, Hydaburg, AK 99922.	(907) 285–3662	(907) 285–3541	*Hcahumanservices@gmail.com.*
Igiugig Village	Tanya Salmon, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 4008, Igiugig, AK 99613.	(907) 533–3211	(907) 533–3217	*tanya.jo.salmon@gmail.com or iguigig.vc@gmail.com.*
Iliamna, Village of	Louise Anelon, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 286, Iliamna, AK 99606.	(907) 571–1246	(907) 571–3539	*louise.anelon@iliamnavc.org.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope.	Marie H. Ahsoak, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 934, Barrow, AK 99723.	(907) 852–5923	(907) 852–5924	*social@inupiatgov.com.*
Iqurmuit Traditional Council (aka Russian Mission).	Katie Nick, ICWA Worker	P.O. Box 09, Russian Mission, AK 99657.	(907) 584–5594 or (907) 584–5511	(907) 584–5596 or (907) 584–5593	*knick@avcp.org.*
Iqurmuit Traditional Council (aka Russian Mission).	Anita Wigley, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 09, Russian Mission, AK 99657.	(907) 584–5594 or (907) 584–5511	(907) 584–5596 or (907) 584–5593	N/A.
Iqurmuit Traditional Council (aka Russian Mission).	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Ivanoff Bay, Village of	Nicole Cabrera, Administrator.	7926 Old Seward Hwy, Suite B–5, Anchorage, AK 99518.	(907) 522–2263	(907) 522–2363	*ivanoffbayadmin@bbna.com.*
Ivanoff Bay, Village of	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Kaguyak Village	Phyllis Amodo, Tribal President.	P.O. Box 5078, Akhiok, AK 99615.	(907) 836–2231	(907) 836–2345	N/A.
Kake (see Organized Village of Kake).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Kaktovik Village of, (aka Barter Island).	N/A	P.O. Box 52, Kaktovik, AK 99747.	(907) 640–2042	(907) 640–2044	N/A.
Kaktovik Village of, (aka Barter Island).	Maude Hopson, Community & Social Services Division Manager.	Arctic Slope Native Association, P.O. Box 29, Barrow, AK 99723.	(907) 852–9374	(907) 852–9152	*maude.hopson@arcticslope.org.*
Kalskag, Village of, (aka Upper Kalskag).	Bonnie Persson, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 50, Kalskag, AK 99607.	(907) 471–2296 or (907) 471–2207	(907) 471–2399	N/A.
Kalskag, Village of, (aka Upper Kalskag).	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Kaltag, Village of	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Kaltag, Village of	Ann Neglaska, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 129, Kaltag, AK 99748.	(907) 534–2243	(907) 534–2264	*ann.neglaska@tananachiefs.org.*
Kanatak, Native Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Kanatak, Native Village	Shawn Shanigan, Administrator.	P.O. Box 876822, Wasilla, AK 99687.	(907) 315–3878	(907) 357–5992	*kanatak@mtaonline.net.*
Karluk, Native Village of	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Kashnumiut Tribe (see Chevak).	Alicia Andrew, Administrator.	P.O. Box 22, Karluk, AK 99608.	(907) 241–2218	(907) 241–2208	*karlukiracouncil@aol.com.*
Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Kassan (see Organized Village of Kasaan).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	Nora O. Brink, ICWA Family Specialist.	P.O. Box 19, Kasigluk, AK 99609.	(907) 477–6418	(907) 477–6416	*kasiglukicwa996@gmail.com.*
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	Kalyn Simpson, ICWA Tribal Representative.	P.O. Box 988, Kenai, AK 99611.	(907) 335–7200	(907) 335–7236	*ksimpson@kenaitze.org.*
Ketchikan Indian Corporation.	Rebecca Strong, ICWA Tribal Representative.	P.O. Box 988, Kenai, AK 99611.	(907) 335–7200	(907) 335–7236	*rstrong@kenaitze.org.*
Kiana, Native Village of	Misty Archibald, ICWA Tribal Representative.	615 Stedman St., Suite 201, Ketchikan, AK 99901.	(907) 228–9294	(800) 590–3277	*marchibald@kictribe.org.*
Kiana, Native Village of	Kayla Pete, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 69, Kiana, AK 99749.	(907) 475–2226 or (907) 475–2109	(907) 475–2266 or (907) 475–2180	*icwa@katyaaq.org.*
King Cove (see Agdaagux)	Dale B. Stotts, Tribe Director.	P.O. Box 69, Kiana, AK 99749.	(907) 475–2226 or (907) 475–2109	(907) 475–2266 or (907) 475–2180	*tribedirector@katyaaq.org.*
King Island Native Community.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
King Island Native Community.	Heather Payenna, Tribal Family Coordinator/Supervisor.	P.O. Box 682, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–5181	(907) 443–8049	*tfc.ki@kawerak.org.*
King Salmon Tribe	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Kipnuk Native Village of	Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 68, King Salmon, AK 99613.	(907) 246–3553 or (907) 246–3447	(907) 246–3449	N/A.
Kipnuk Native Village of	Helen Paul, ICWA Worker	P.O. Box 57, Kipnuk, AK 99614.	(907) 896–5430 or (907) 869–5515	(907) 896–5704 or (907) 869–5240	*hpaul@avcp.org.*
Kipnuk Native Village of	Raul Dock, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 57, Kipnuk, AK 99614.	(907) 896–5430 or (907) 869–5515	(907) 896–5704 or (907) 869–5240	N/A.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Kivalina, Native Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Kivalina, Native Village of	Stanley Hawley, Administrator.	P.O. Box 51, Kivalina, AK 99750.	(907) 645–2153 or (907) 645–2227	(907) 645–2193	*tribeadmin@kivaliniq.org.*
Kivalina, Native Village of	Millie Hawley, President	P.O. Box 51, Kivalina, AK 99750.	(907) 645–2153 or (907) 645–2227	(907) 645–2193	*millie.hawley@maniilaq.org.*
Klawock Cooperative Association.	N/A	Maniilaq Association, Family Services, P.O. Box 256, Kotzebue, AK 99752.	(907) 442–7870	N/A	N/A.
Klukwan (see Chilkat Indian Village).	Cynthia Mills, Family Caseworker II.	P.O. Box 173, Klawock, AK 99925.	(907) 755–2326	(907) 755–2647	*cmills@ccthita.org.*
Kluti-Kaah, Native Village of, (aka Copper Center).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Knik Tribe	Nelly Ewan, ICWA Advocate.	P.O. Box H, Copper Center, AK 99573.	(907) 822–8865 or (907) 320–0048	(907) 822–8800	*newan@crnative.org.*
Kobuk, Native Village of	Geraldine Nicoli, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 871565, Wasilla, AK 99687.	(907) 373–7938	(907) 373–2153	*gnicoli@kniktribe.org.*
Kobuk, Native Village of	Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 39, Kobuk, AK 99751.	(907) 948–2007 or (907) 442–7879	(907) 948–2123	*tribeadmin@laugvik.org.*
Kodiak Native Village of (see Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak).	N/A	Maniilaq Association, Family Services, P.O. Box 256, Kotzebue, AK 99752.	(907) 442–7870	N/A	N/A.
Kokhanok Village	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Kokhanok Village	Mary Andrew, Caseworker	ICWA, P.O. Box 1007, Kokhanok, AK 99606.	(907) 282–2224	(907) 282–2221	*kokhanokicwa@bbna.com.*
Koliganek Village (see New Kolignanek).	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Kongiganak Traditional Council.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Kongiganak Traditional Council.	Janet Otto, ICWA Worker	P.O. Box 5069, Kongiganak, AK 99545.	(907) 557–5311 or (907) 557–5226	(907) 557–5348 or (907) 557–5224	*kong.tribe@gmail.com.*
Kongiganak Traditional Council.	Roland Andrew, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 5069, Kongiganak, AK 99545.	(907) 557–5311 or (907) 557–5226	(907) 557–5348 or (907) 557–5224	*kong.tribe@gmail.com.*
Kotlik, Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Kotlik, Village of	Emma Mathis, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 20210, Kotlik, AK 99620.	(907) 899–4459 or (907) 899–4326	(907) 899–4467 or (907) 899–4790	N/A.
Kotlik, Village of	Rose Cheemuk, President	P.O. Box 20210, Kotlik, AK 99620.	(907) 899–4459 or (907) 899–4326	(907) 899–4467 or (907) 899–4790	N/A.
Kotzebue, Native Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	cofft@avcp.org.
Koyuk, Native Village of	Louise Conwell, Tribal Family Services.	P.O. Box 296, Kotzebue, AK 99752.	(907) 442–3467	(907) 442–4013 or (907) 442–2162	*louise.conwell@qira.org.*
Koyuk, Native Village of	Leo Charles Sr., Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 53149, Koyuk, AK 99753.	(907) 963–2215	(907) 963–2300	N/A.
Koyukuk, Native Village of	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Koyukuk, Native Village of	Euphrasia Dayton-Demoski, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 109, Koyukuk, AK 99754.	(907) 927–2208	(907) 927–2220	*euphrasia.daytondemoski@tananachiefs.org.*
Kwethluk (see Organized Village of Kwethluk).	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Kwigillingok, Native Village of.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Kwinhagak (aka Quinhagak), Native Village of.	Andrew Beaver, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 90, Kwigillingok, AK 99622.	(907) 588–8114 or (907) 588–8212	(907) 588–8429	N/A.
Larsen Bay, Native Village of.	Martha Nicolai, Health & Human Service Director, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 149, Quinhagak, AK 99655.	(907) 556–8393	(907) 556–8340	*m.nicolai@kwinhagak.org.*
Lesnoi Village (see Tangirnaq aka Woody Island).	Hannah Gordon, ICWA Specialist.	Kodiak Area Native Association, 3449 Rezanof Drive East, Kodiak, AK 99615.	(907) 486–1370	(907) 486–4829	*hannah.gordon@kanaweb.org; ICWA@kanaweb.org.*
Levelock Village	Robert Stauffer	194 Alimaq Dr., Kodiak, AK 99615.	(907) 486–9806	N/A	N/A.
Levelock Village	Rhea Andrew, Case Worker.	ICWA, P.O. Box 70, Levelock, AK 99625.	(907) 287–3023	(907) 287–3069	*levelockicwa@bbna.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Lime Village	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Lime Village	Jennifer John, Tribal President.	P.O. Box LVD—Lime Village, McGrath, AK 99627.	(907) 526–5236	(907) 526–5235	*limevillage@gmail.com.*
Louden (see Galena)	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Lower Kalskag (See Lower Kalskag).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Lower Kalskag, Village of	Nastasia Evan, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 27, Lower Kalskag, AK 99626.	(907) 471–2412 or (907) 471–2300	(907) 471–2378 or (907) 471–2378	*nevan@avcp.org.*
Lower Kalskag, Village of	Natasia Levi, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 27, Lower Kalskag, AK 99626.	(907) 471–2412 or (907) 471–2300	(907) 471–2378 or (907) 471–2378	*lowerklgta@gmail.com.*
Lower Kalskag, Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Manley Hot Springs Village	Elizabeth Woods, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 105, Manley Hot Springs, AK 99756.	(907) 672–3177	(907) 672–3200	N/A.
Manley Hot Springs Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Manokotak Village	Diana Gamechuk, Caseworker.	ICWA, P.O. Box 169, Manokotak, AK 99628.	(907) 289–2074	(907) 289–1235	*manokotakiccwa@bbna.com.*
Manokotak Village	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Marshall Native Village of	Robert Pitka, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 110, Marshall, AK 99585.	(907) 679–6302/ 6128	(907) 676–6187	*rpitka@avcp.org.*
Marshall Native Village of	Nick Andrew Jr., Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 110, Marshall, AK 99585.	(907) 679–6302/ 6128	(907) 676–6187	N/A.
Marshall Native Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Mary's Igloo, Native Village of.	Dolly Kugzruk, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 629, Teller, AK 99778.	(907) 642–2185	(907) 642–2189/ 3000	*tfc.tla@kawerak.org.*
Mary's Igloo, Native Village of.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
McGrath Native Village	Helen Vanderpool, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 134, McGrath, AK 99627.	(907) 524–3023	(907) 524–3899	*helen.vanderpool@tananachiefs.org.*
McGrath Native Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Mekoryuk, Native Village of	Melanie Shavings, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 66, Mekoryuk, AK 99630.	Main Phone: (907) 827–8828 or ICWA Dept. Phone: (907) 827–8827	(907) 827–8133	*melanie.s@mekoryuktc.org.*
Mekoryuk, Native Village of	Luke A. Smith, Executive Director.	P.O. Box 66, Mekoryuk, AK 99630.	Main Phone: (907) 827–8828 or ICWA Dept. Phone: (907) 827–8827	(907) 827–8133	*luke.s@mekoryuktc.org.*
Mentasta Traditional Council.	Andrea David, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 6019, Mentasta Lake, AK 99780.	(907) 291–2319	(907) 291–2305	N/A.
Mentasta Traditional Council.	Joelneal Hicks, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 6019, Mentasta Lake, AK 99780.	(907) 291–2319	(907) 291–2305	N/A.
Metlakatla Indian Community.	Darlene Booth, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 8, Metlakatla, AK 99926.	(907) 886–6914	(907) 886–6913	N/A.
Minto, Native Village of	Lou Ann Williams, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 26, Minto, AK 99758.	(907) 798–7007	(907) 798–7008	*lou.williams@tananachiefs.org.*
Minto, Native Village of	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Mountain Village: *see Asa'carsarmiut.*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Naknek Native Village	Judy Jo Matson, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 210, Naknek, AK 99633.	(907) 246–4210	(907) 246–3563	*nnvc.judyjo@gmail.com.*
Nanwalek Native Village of	Desiree Swenning, ICWA Advocate.	P.O. Box 8028, Nanwalek, AK 99603.	(907) 281–2274	(907) 281–2252	*nanwalekicwa@gmail.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Napaimute Native Village ..	Mark Leary, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 1301, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–2887	.....	*napaimute@gci.net.*
Napaimute Native Village ..	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Napakiak, Native Village of	Lucy Pavilla, ICWA Worker	P.O. Box 34069, Napakiak, AK 99634.	(907) 589–2815 or (907) 589–2135	(907) 589–2814 or (907) 589–2136	*lpavilla@avcp.org.*
Napakiak, Native Village of	David Andrew, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 34069, Napakiak, AK 99634.	(907) 589–2815 or (907) 589–2135	(907) 589–2814 or (907) 589–2136	
Napakiak, Native Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Napaskiak, Native Village of.	Elizabeth Steven, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 6009, Napaskiak, AK 99559.	(907) 737–7364 or (907) 737–7364	(907) 737–7039	*esteven@avcp.org.*
Napaskiak, Native Village of.	Stephen Maxie Jr., Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 6009, Napaskiak, AK 99559.	(907) 737–7364 or (907) 737–7364	(907) 737–7039	*smaxie@avcp.org.*
Napaskiak, Native Village of.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Nelson Lagoon, Native Village of.	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Nenana Native Association	Jo Noble, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 369, Nenana, AK 99760.	(907) 832–5461	(907) 832–5447	*nenanatfys@gmail.com.*
Nenana Native Association	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
New Koliganek Village Council.	Herman Nelson Sr., President.	P.O. Box 5057, Koliganek, AK 99576.	(907) 596–3434	(907) 596–3462	*newkoliganekadmin@bbna.com.*
New Koliganek Village Council.	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
New Stuyahok Village	Faith Andrew, Case Worker.	ICWA, P.O. Box 49, New Stuyahok, AK 99636.	(907) 693–3102	(907) 693–3179	*newstuyahokicwa@bbna.com.*
New Stuyahok Village	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Newhalen Village	Maxine Wassillie, ICWA Worker.	100 Power Lane Drive, P.O. Box 207, Newhalen, AK 99606.	(907) 571–1410	(907) 571–1537	N/A.
Newhalen Village	Joanne Wassillie, Administrator.	100 Power Lane Drive, P.O. Box 207, Newhalen, AK 99606.	(907) 571–1410	(907) 571–1537	N/A.
Newtok Village	Stanley Tom, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 96, Newtok, AK 99559.	(907) 237–2314	(907) 237–2428	N/A.
Nightmute, Native Village of.	Tribal President & Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 90021, Nightmute, AK 99690.	(907) 647–6215	(907) 647–6112	N/A.
Nikolai Village (aka Edzeno).	Elizabeth Paterson, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 9107, Nikolai, AK, 99691.	(907) 293–2210	(907) 293–2216	N/A.
Nikolai Village (aka Edzeno).	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Nikolski IRA Council	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Ninilchik Village	Bettyann Steciw, ICWA Specialist.	P.O. Box 39444, Ninilchik, AK 99639.	(907) 567–3313	(907) 567–3354	N/A.
Noatak, Native Village of ...	Nanna Patterson, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 89, Noatak, AK 99761.	(907) 485–2173 Ext. 22	(907) 485–2137	*icwa@nautaaq.org.*
Noatak, Native Village of ...	Herbert Watson, Administrator.	P.O. Box 89, Noatak, AK 99761.	(907) 485–2173 Ext. 22	(907) 485–2137	*tribeadmin@nautaaq.org.*
Nome Eskimo Community	Lola Stepetin, Family Services Director.	3600 San Jeronimo, Suite 138, Anchorage, AK 99508.	(907) 793–3145	(907) 793–3127	*lstepetin@gci.net.*
Nondalton Village	Susan Bobby, Social Service/ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 49, Nondalton, AK 99640.	(907) 294–2257	(907) 294–2271	N/A.
Nondalton Village	Fawn Silas, Administrator	P.O. Box 49, Nondalton, AK 99640.	(907) 294–2257	(907) 294–2271	N/A.
Noorvik Native Community	Nellie Ballot, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 209, Noorvik, AK, 99763.	(907) 636–2144	(907) 636–2284	*icwa@nuurvik.org.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Noorvik Native Community	Colleen Hoffman, Administrator.	P.O. Box 209, Noorvik, AK, 99763.	(907) 636–2144	(907) 636–2284	*tribeadmin@nuurvik.org.*
Noorvik Native Community	N/A	Maniilaq Association, Family Services, P.O. Box 256, Kotzebue, AK 99752.	(907) 442–7870	N/A	N/A.
Northway Village	Tasha Demit, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 516, Northway, AK 99764.	(907) 778–2311	(907) 778–2220	N/A.
Nuiqsut, Native Village of	Maude Hopson, ICWA Coordinator.	Social Services Department, Arctic Slope Native Association, Ltd., P.O. Box 1232, Barrow, AK 99723.	(907) 852–9374	(907) 852–9152	*maude.hopson@arcticslope.org.*
Nulato Native Village of	Brittany Madros, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 65049, Nulato, AK 99765.	(907) 898–2329	(907) 898–2207	*paul.moutain@tananachiefs.org.*
Nunakauyarmiut Tribe (formerly Toksook Bay Native Village).	Marcella White, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 37048, Toksook Bay, AK 99637.	(907) 427–7114/ 7615	(907) 427–7714	N/A.
Nunakauyarmiut Tribe (formerly Toksook Bay Native Village).	Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 37048, Toksook Bay, AK 99637.	(907) 427–7114/ 7615	(907) 427–7714	N/A.
Nunam Iqua, Native Village of, (formerly Sheldon's Point).	Darlene Pete, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 27, Nunam Iqua, AK 99666.	(907) 498–4218	(907) 498–4185	*nunamtribe@gmail.com.*
Nunam Iqua, Native Village of, (formerly Sheldon's Point).	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Nunapitchuk, Native Village of.	Aldine Simon, Community Family Service Specialist.	P.O. Box 104, Nunapitchuk, AK 99641.	(907) 527–5731	(907) 527–5740	*nunap.icwa@yuik.org.*
Ohagamiut, Native Village of.	Anna Fitka, ICWA Worker	P.O. Box 49, Marshall, AK 99585.	(907) 679–6517	(907) 679–6516	*afitka@avcp.org; amfitka.amf@gmail.com.*
Ohagamiut, Native Village of.	Sophie Tiffert, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 49, Marshall, AK 99585.	(907) 679–6517	(907) 679–6516	N/A.
Ohagamiut, Native Village of.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Old Harbor Village	Bobbi Anne Barnowsky, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 62, Old Harbor, AK 99643.	(907) 286–2315	(907) 286–2250	*bobbi.barnowsky@ohtcmail.org.*
Organized Village of Grayling.	Johanna Hamilton, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 49, Grayling, AK 99590.	(907) 453–5142	(907) 453–5146	*johannahamilton87@gmail.com.*
Organized Village of Grayling.	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Organized Village of Kake	Ann Jackson, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 316, Kake, AK 99830.	(907) 785–6471	(907) 785–4902	N/A.
Organized Village of Kasaan.	Cynthia Mills, Family Caseworker II.	P.O. Box 173, Klawock, AK 99925.	(907) 755–2326	(907) 755–2647	*cmills@ccthita.org.*
Organized Village of Kwethluk.	Chariton Epchook, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 130 Kwethluk, AK 99621–0130.	(907) 757–6714 or (907) 757–6715	(907) 757–6328	*ovkicwa@gmail.com.*
Organized Village of Saxman.	Family Caseworker or Tribal Administrator.	Route 2, Box 2, Ketchikan, AK 99901.	(907) 247–2502	(907) 247–2504	N/A.
Orutsararmuit Native Council.	Rosemary Paul, ICWA Advocate.	P.O. Box 927, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–2608 Ext. 1520	(907) 543–2639	*rpaul@nativecouncil.org.*
Oscarville Traditional Village.	Andrew J. Larson Jr., ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 6129, Oscarville, AK 99559.	(907) 737–7100 or (907) 737–7099	(907) 737–7101 or (907) 737–7428	*alarson@avcp.org.*
Oscarville Traditional Village.	Michael Stevens, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 6129, Oscarville, AK 99559.	(907) 737–7100 or (907) 737–7099	(907) 737–7101 or (907) 737–7428	*mstevens@avcp.org.*
Oscarville Traditional Village.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Ouzinkie, Native Village of	Hannah Gordon, ICWA Coordinator.	Kodiak Area Native Association, 3449 Rezanof Drive East, Kodiak, AK 99615.	(907) 486–1370	(907) 486–4829	*hannah.gordon@kanaweb.org; ICWA@kanaweb.org.*
Paimiut, Native Village of	Tribal President or Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 230, Hooper Bay, AK 99604.	(907) 561–9878	(907) 563–5398	N/A.
Pauloff Harbor Village	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Pedro Bay Village	Verna Kolyaha	Program Services, P.O. Box 47020, Pedro Bay, AK 99647.	(907) 850–2341	(907) 850–2221	*vjkolyha@pedrobay.com.*
Perryville, Native Village of	Bernice O'Domin, Case Worker.	ICWA, P.O. Box 97, Perryville, AK 99648.	(907) 853–2242	(907) 853–2229	*perryvilleicwa@bbna.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Perryville, Native Village of	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Petersburg Indian Association.	Jeanette Ness, ICWA Caseworker.	P.O. Box 1410, Petersburg, AK 99833.	(907) 772–3636	(907) 772–3686	*jeanetteness@piatribal.org.*
Pilot Point Native Village of	Suzanne Evanoff, Administrator.	P.O. Box 449, Pilot Point, AK 99649.	(907) 797–2208	(907) 797–2258	*pilotpointadmin@bbna.com.*
Pilot Point Native Village of	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Pilot Station Traditional Village.	Olga Xavier, ICWA Worker	P.O. Box 5119, Pilot Station, AK 99650.	(907) 549–3550 or (907) 549–3373	(907) 549–3551 or (907) 549–3301	*oxavier@avcp.org.*
Pilot Station Traditional Village.	Martin Kelly, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 5119, Pilot Station, AK 99650.	(907) 549–3550 or (907) 549–3373	(907) 549–3551 or (907) 549–3301	*pstccounicl@pilotstation.org.*
Pilot Station Traditional Village.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Pitka's Point, Native Village of.	Karen Thompson, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 127, St. Mary's, AK 99658.	(907) 438–2833	(907) 438–2569	N/A.
Pitka's Point, Native Village of.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Platinum Traditional Village	Lou Adams, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 8, Platinum, AK 99651.	(907) 979–8220	(907) 979–8178	N/A.
Platinum Traditional Village	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Point Hope, Native Village of.	Martha Douglas, Family Caseworker.	P.O. Box 109, Point Hope, AK 99766.	(907) 368–2330	(907) 368–2332	*martha.douglas@tikigaq.org.*
Point Lay, Native Village of	Marie Ahsoak, Social Services Director.	Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, P.O. Box 934, Barrow, AK 99723.	(907) 852–5923	(907) 852–5924	*social@inupiatgov.com.*
Port Graham, Native Village of.	Patrick Norman, Chief	ICWA Program, P.O. Box 5510, Port Graham, AK 99603.	(907) 284–2227	(907) 284–2222	N/A.
Port Heiden, Native Village of, (Native Council of Port Heiden).	Tribal Children Service Worker.	P.O. Box 49007, Port Heiden, AK 99549.	(907) 837–2291/ 2296	(907) 837–2297	N/A.
Port Lions, Native Village ..	Yvonne Mullan, Tribal Family Services Coordinator.	2006 Airport Road, P.O. Box 69, Port Lions, AK 99550.	(907) 454–2234 or (907) 454–2108	(907) 454–2985	*Yvonne.mullen12@gmail.com.*
Port Lions, Native Village ..	Susan Boskofsky, Tribal Administrator.	2006 Airport Road, P.O. Box 69, Port Lions, AK 99550.	(907) 454–2234 or (907) 454–2108	(907) 454–2985	*susan.boskofsky@gmail.com.*
Portage Creek Village (aka Ohgensakale).	Eva Kapotak, Caseworker	1327 E. 72nd Ave., Unit B, Anchorage, AK 99518.	(907) 277–1105	(907) 277–1104	*portagecreekicwa@bbna.com.*
Portage Creek Village (aka Ohgensakale).	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Qagan Tayaguyngin Tribe of Sand Point Village.	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska.	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Qissunaimut Tribe (see Chevak).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Quinhagak (see Kwinhagak).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Rampart Village	N/A	P.O. Box 29 Rampart, AK 99767.	(907) 358–3312	(907) 358–3115	N/A.
Rampart Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Red Devil, Native Village of.	Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 27, Red Devil, AK 99656.	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Red Devil, Native Village of.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Ruby, Native Village of	Elaine Wright, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 117, Ruby, AK 99768.	(907) 468–4400	(907) 468–4500	*elaine.wright@tananachiefs.org.*
Ruby, Native Village of	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Russian Mission (see Iqurmuit Native Village).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Saint George (see St. George).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Saint Michael (see St. Michael).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Salamatoff, Native Village of.	Kalyn Simpson, ICWA Tribal Representative.	Kenaitze Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 988, Kenai, AK 99611.	(907) 335–7200	(907) 335–7236	*ksimpson@kenaitze.org.*
Salamatoff, Native Village of.	Rebecca Strong, ICWA Tribal Representative.	Kenaitze Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 988, Kenai, AK 99611.	(907) 335–7200	(907) 335–7236	*rstrong@kenaitze.org.*
Sand Point (see Qagan Tayaguyngin Tribe of Sand Point Village).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Savoonga, Native Village of.	Ruthie Okoomealingok, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 34, Savoonga, AK 99769.	(907) 984–6758	(907) 984–6759	*tfc.sva@kawerak.org.*
Savoonga, Native Village of.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Saxman (see Organized Village of Saxman).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Scammon Bay, Native Village of.	Michelle Akerealrea, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 110, Scammon Bay, AK 99662.	(907) 558–5078; (907) 558–5425	(907) 558–5079; (907) 558–5134	*makerelrea@avcp.org.*
Scammon Bay, Native Village of.	Bradon Aguchak, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 110, Scammon Bay, AK 99662.	(907) 558–5078; (907) 558–5425	(907) 558–5079; (907) 558–5134	*admin@marayarmiut.ocm.*
Scammon Bay, Native Village of.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Selawik, Native Village of ..	Jessie Hingsbergen, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 59, Selawik, AK 99770.	(907) 484–2165 or (907) 484–2225	(907) 424–2001 or (907) 484–2226	*icwa@akuligaq.org.*
Selawik, Native Village of ..	Lenora Foxglove, Administrator.	P.O. Box 59, Selawik, AK 99770.	(907) 484–2165 or (907) 484–2225	(907) 424–2001 or (907) 484–2226	*tribeadmin@akuligaq.org.*
Selawik, Native Village of ..	N/A	Maniilaq Association, Family Services, P.O. Box 256, Kotzebue, AK 99752.	(907) 442–7870	N/A	N/A.
Seldovia Village Tribe	Shannon Custer, ICWA Representative.	PO Drawer L, Seldovia, AK 99663.	(907) 234–7898 or (907) 435–3252	(907) 234–7865	*scuster@svt.org.*
Shageluk Native Village	Alana Notti, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 109, Shageluk, AK 99665.	(907) 473–8229	(907) 473–8275	*Alana.notti@tananachiefs.org.*
Shageluk Native Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Shaktoolik, Native Village of.	Gail Evan, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 100, Shaktoolik, AK 99771.	(907) 955–2444	(907) 955–2443	*tfc.skk@kawerak.org.*
Shaktoolik, Native Village of.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Sheldon's Point (see Nunam Iqua).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Shishmaref, Native Village of.	Karla Nayokpuk, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 72110, Shishmaref, AK 99772.	(907) 649–3078	(907) 649–2278	*tfc.shh@kawerak.org.*
Shishmaref, Native Village of.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Shungnak, Native Village of.	Sally Custer, ICWA Worker	P.O. Box 64, Shungnak, AK 99773.	(907) 437–2163	(907) 437–2183	*sally.custer@issingnak.org.*
Shungnak, Native Village of.	Glenda Douglas, Administrator.	P.O. Box 64, Shungnak, AK 99773.	(907) 437–2163	(907) 437–2183	*tribeadmin@issingnak.org.*
Shungnak, Native Village of.	N/A	Maniilaq Association, Family Services, P.O. Box 256, Kotzebue, AK 99752.	(907) 442–7870	N/A	N/A.
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	Galadriel Morales, Social Services Director.	456 Katlian Street, Sitka, AK 99835.	(907) 747–7293	(907) 747–7643	*glade.morales@sitkatribe-nsn.gov.*
Skagway Village	Marla Belisle, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 1157, Skagway, AK 99840.	(907) 983–4068	(907) 983–3068	*stcentrollment@skagwaytraditional.org.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Sleetmute, Village of	Cheryl Mellick, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 109, Sleetmute, AK 99668.	(907) 449–4263	(907) 449–4265	*SLQICWA@hughes.net.*
Solomon, Village of	Elizabeth Johnson, Tribal Coordinator.	P.O. Box 2053, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4985	(907) 443–5189	*tc.sol@kawerak.org.*
South Naknek Village	Lorraine Zimin, ICWA Coordinator.	2521 E. Mountain Village Dr., B. 388, Wasilla, AK 99654.	(907) 631–3648	(907) 631–0949	N/A.
South Naknek Village	Lorianne Rawson, Tribal Administrator.	2521 E. Mountain Village Dr., B. 388, Wasilla, AK 99654.	(907) 631–3648	(907) 631–0949	N/A.
South Naknek Village	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
St. George, Native Village of.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
St. Mary's: *see Algaaciq* ...	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
St. Mary's Igloo: *see Teller*	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
St. Michael, Native Village of.	Shirley Martin, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 59050, St. Michael, AK 99659.	(907) 923–2546	(907) 923–2474	*tfc.smk@kawerak.org.*
St. Michael, Native Village of.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
St. Paul, Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of.	Charlene Naulty, M.S., Director.	2050 Venia Minor Road, 1500 W. 33rd Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503 and P.O. Box 86, St. Paul Island, AK 99660.	(907) 546–3200; (907) 546–8308	(907) 546–3254	*cjnaluty@aleu.com.*
Stebbins Community Association.	Tribal Family Coordinator	P.O. Box 948, Stebbins, AK 99762.	(907) 934–2334	(907) 934–2675	*tfc.wbb@kawerak.org.*
Stebbins Community Association.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Stevens, Native Village of	Cheryl Mayo-Kriska, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 71372, Stevens Village, AK 99774.	(907) 452–7162	(907) 478–7229	N/A.
Stony River, Native Village of.	Mary Willis, Tribal President.	P.O. Box SRV, Stony River, AK 99557.	(907) 537–3270 or (907) 537–3258	(907) 537–3254	N/A.
Stony River, Native Village of.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak	Linda Resoff, Social Services Director.	312 West Marine Way, Kodiak, AK 99615.	(907) 486–4449	(907) 486–3361	*socialservices@sunaq.org.*
Takotna Village	N/A	P.O. Box 7529, Takotna, AK 99675.	(907) 298–2212	(907) 298–2314	N/A.
Takotna Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Tanacross, Native Village of.	Colleen Denny, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 76009, Tanacross, AK 99776.	(907) 883–5024	(907) 883–4497	*colleen.denny@tananachiefs.org.*
Tanacross, Native Village of.	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Tanana, Native Village of ..	Donna May Folger, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	Box 77130, Tanana, AK 99777.	(907) 366–7160	(907) 366–7195	*tananatyfs@gmail.com.*
Tanana, Native Village of ..	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Tangirnaq (Lesnoi Village aka Woody Island).	Robert Stauffer	194 Alimaq Dr., Kodiak, AK 99615.	(907) 486–9806	N/A	N/A.
Tatitlek, Native Village of ..	Victoria Vlasoff, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 171, Tatitlek, AK 99677.	(907) 325–2311	(907) 325–2289	N/A.
Tazlina, Native Village of ..	Marce Simeon, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 87, Glennallen, AK 99588.	(907) 822–4375	(907) 822–5865	*marce@cvinternet.net.*
Telida Village	Josephine Royal, Tribal Administrator/Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	3131 N. Lazy Eight Ct., Wasilla, AK 99654.	(907) 864–0629	(907) 376–3540	N/A.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Telida Village	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Teller, Native Village of	Dolly Kugzruk, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 629, Teller, AK 99778.	(907) 642–2185	(907) 642–2189/ 3000	*tfc.tla@kawerak.org.*
Teller, Native Village of	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Tetlin, Native Village of	Nettie Warbelow, Tribal Family Youth Specialist.	P.O. Box 797, Tok, AK 99780.	(907) 883–2021	(907) 883–1267	*nwarbelow@acsalaska.net.*
Tetlin, Native Village of	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (see Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Togiak, Traditional Village of.	Emma Wasillie, Case Worker.	ICWA, P.O. Box 310, Togiak, AK 99678.	(907) 493–5431	(907) 493–5734	*togiakicwa@bbna.com.*
Togiak, Traditional Village of.	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Toksook Bay (see Nunakauyarmiut Tribe).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Tuluksak Native Community.	Samantha White, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 95, Tuluksak, AK 99679.	(907) 695–6902 or (907) 695–6420	(907) 695–6903 or (907) 695–6932	N/A.
Tuluksak Native Community.	Brandon Andrew, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 95, Tuluksak, AK 99679.	(907) 695–6902 or (907) 695–6420	(907) 695–6903 or (907) 695–6932	N/A.
Tuluksak Native Community.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Tuntutuliak, Native Village of.	Samantha White, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 8086, Tuntutuliak, AK 99680.	(907) 256–2311 or (907) 256–2128	(907) 256–2080	*swhite1@avcp.org; dwhite@tuntutuliaktc.org.*
Tuntutuliak, Native Village of.	Jonthan Pavila, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 8086, Tuntutuliak, AK 99680.	(907) 256–2311 or (907) 256–2128	(907) 256–2080	N/A.
Tuntutuliak, Native Village of.	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Tununak, Native Village of	Gregory Charlie, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 77, Tununak, AK 99681.	(907) 652–6220 or (907) 652–6527	(907) 652–6011	*gacharlie@avcp.org.*
Tununak, Native Village of	James James, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 77, Tununak, AK 99681.	(907) 652–6220 or (907) 652–6527	(907) 652–6011	N/A.
Tununak, Native Village of	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Twin Hills Village Council	Beverly Cano, Administrator.	P.O. Box TWA, Twin Hills, AK 99576.	(907) 525–4821	(907) 525–4822	*twinhillsadmin@bbna.com.*
Twin Hills Village Council	Cynthia Nixon, Children's Services Division Manager.	Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, 1500 Kanakanak Road, Dillingham, AK 99576.	(907) 842–4139	(907) 842–4106	*cnixon@bbna.com.*
Tyonek, Native Village of	Alfred Goozmer, Tribal President.	P.O. Box 82009, Tyonek, AK 99682–0009.	(907) 583–2111 or (907) 583–2209	(907) 583–2219 or (907) 583–2242	N/A.
Tyonek, Native Village of	Arthur Standifer, ICWA Worker/Vice President.	P.O. Box 82009, Tyonek, AK 99682–0009.	(907) 583–2111 or (907) 583–2209	(907) 583–2219 or (907) 583–2242	N/A.
Ugashik Village	Irma Joyce Rhodes King, ICWA Worker.	2525 Blueberry Road, Suite 205, Anchorage, AK 99503.	(907) 338–7611	(907) 338–7659	*icwa@ugashikvillage.com.*
Umkumiut Native Village	Nick Tom, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 90062, Nightmute, AK 99690.	(907) 647–6145	(907) 647–6146	N/A.
Umkumiut Native Village	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*
Unalakleet, Native Village of.	Marie Ivanoff, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 357, Unalakleet, AK 99684.	(907) 624–3526	(907) 624–5104	*tfc.unk@kawerak.org.*
Unalakleet, Native Village of.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Unalaska (see Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Unga Native Village of	Ozzy E. Escarate, ICWA Representative.	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, 1131 East International Airport Road, Anchorage, AK 99518–1408.	(907) 276–2700	(907) 222–9735	*icwa@apiai.org.*
Upper Kalskag Native Village (see Kalskag).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Venetie, Native Village of ..	Larry Williams, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 81080, Venetie, AK 99781.	(907) 849–8212	(907) 849–8216	
Venetie, Native Village of ..	N/A	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Legal Department, 122 First Avenue, Suite 600, Fairbanks, AK 99701.	(907) 452–8251 Ext. 3178	(907) 459–3953	N/A.
Wainwright, Native Village of.	N/A	P.O. Box 143, 1212 Airport Road, Wainwright, AK, 99782.	(907) 763–2575	(907) 763–2576	N/A.
Wainwright, Native Village of.	Maude Hopson, Community & Social Services Division Manager.	Arctic Slope Native Association, P.O. Box 29, Barrow, AK 99723.	(907) 852–9374	(907) 852–9152	*maude.hopson@arcticslope.org.*
Wales, Native Village of	Rachel Ozenna, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 549, Wales, AK 99783.	(907) 644–2185	(907) 644–3983	*tfc.waa@kawerak.org.*
Wales, Native Village of	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
White Mountain, Native Village of.	Carol Smith, Tribal Family Coordinator.	P.O. Box 84090, White Mountain, AK 99784.	(907) 638–2008	(907) 638–2009	*tfc.wmo@kawerak.org.*
White Mountain, Native Village of.	Traci McGarry, Program Director.	Kawerak, Inc. Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762.	(907) 443–4376	(907) 443–4474	*cfsdir@kawerak.org.*
Woody Island (see Lesnoi Village).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Wrangell Cooperative Association.	Elizabeth Newman, Family Caseworker II.	P.O. Box 1198, Wrangell, AK 99929.	(907) 874–3482	(907) 874–2982	*bnewman@ccthita.org.*
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	Gloria A. Benson	ICWA Program, P.O. Box 418, Yakutat, AK 99689.	(907) 784–3368	(907) 784–3664	*gbenson@ytttribe.org.*
Yupiit of Andreafski	Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 88, St. Mary's, AK 99658.	(907) 438–2572	(907) 438–2573	N/A.
Yupiit of Andreafski	Cheryl Offt, ICWA Director	Association of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559.	(907) 543–7461	(907) 543–5759	*cofft@avcp.org.*

2. Eastern Region

Eastern Regional Director, 545 Marriott Drive, Suite 700, Nashville, TN 37214; Phone: (615) 564–6700; Fax: (615) 564–6701.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians.	Luke Joseph, ICWA Director	7 Northern Road, Presque Isle, ME 04769.	(207) 764–1972	(207) 764–7667	*ljoseph@micmac-nsn.gov.*
Catawba Indian Nation of South Carolina.	Jessica Grant, ICWA Coordinator.	Catawba Indian Nation, 996 Avenue of Nations, Rock Hill, SC 29730.	(803) 366–4792 Ext. 236	(803) 325–1242	*Jessica.grant@catawbaindian.net.*
Cayuga Nation of New York	Sharon Leroy, Executor	P.O. Box 803, Seneca Falls, NY 13148.	(315) 568–0750	(315) 568–0752	*sharon.leroy@nsncayuganation-nsn.gov.*
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	Milton Hebert, Social Service Director.	P.O. Box 967, Elton, LA 70532.	(337) 584–1433	(337) 584–1474	*mhebert@coushattatribela.org.*
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.	Jenny Bean, Family Safety Supervisor.	P.O. Box 666, Cherokee, NC 28719.	(828) 359–6149	(828) 359–0216	*jennbean@nc-cherokee.com.*
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians.	Lori Jewell, LMSW/cc, ICWA Director.	13–2 Clover Court, Houlton, ME 04730.	(207) 532–7260 (207) 694–0213 Cell: (207) 538–2266	(207) 532–7287	*ljewell@maliseets.com.*
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians.	Mona Maxwell, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 14, Jena, LA 71342.	(318) 992–1169	(318) 992–1192	*mmaxwell@jenachoctaw.org.*
Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation.	Valerie Burgess, Director Child Protective Services.	102 Muhshee Mahchaq, P.O. Box 3313, Mashantucket, CT 06338.	(860) 396–2007	(860) 396–2144	*vburgess@mptn-nsn.gov.*
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.	Jennifer Prieto, Director of Social Services.	P.O. Box 440021, Tumiami Station, Miami, FL 33144.	(786) 409–1241	(305) 894–5232	*jenniferp@miccosukeetribe.com.*
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.	Natasha Wesley, Legal Secretary.	P.O. Box 6258, Choctaw, MS 39350.	(601) 656–4507	(601) 656–1357	*Natasha.wesley@choctaw.org.*
Mohegan Indian Tribe	Irene Miller, APRN, Director, Family Services.	13 Crow Hill Road, Uncasville, CT 06382.	(860) 862–6236	(860) 862–6324	*imiller@moheganmail.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Narragansett Indian Tribe	Wenonah Harris, Director, Tribal Child Advocate.	4375B South County Trail or P.O. Box 268, Charlestown, RI 02813.	(401) 824–9034 (401) 364–1100 Ext. 233 Ext. 203	(401) 364–1104	*Wenonah@nithpo.com.*
Oneida Indian Nation	Kim Jacobs, Nation Clerk ...	Box 1, Vernon, NY 13476 ...	(315) 829–8337	(315) 829–8392	*kjacobs@oneida-nation.org.*
Onondaga Nation	Cissy Elm, Director	104 W Conklin Ave., Nedrow, NY 13120.	(315) 469–9196	(315) 469–3250	
Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine—Indian Township Reservation.	Tene Downing, Director of Child Welfare.	P.O. Box 301, Princeton, ME 04668.	(207) 796–6133	(207) 796–5606	*tfdowning5@gmail.com.*
Passamaquoddy Tribe—Pleasant Point.	Frances LaCoute, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 343, Perry, ME 04667.	(207) 853–5111	(207) 853–9618	*flacoute@wabanaki.com.*
Penobscot Nation	Brooke Loring, Director of Social Services.	4 Down Street, Indian Island, ME 04468.	(207) 817–3164 Ext. 1	(207) 817–3166	*Brooke.loring@panobscotnation.org.*
Poarch Band of Creek Indians.	Michealine Deese, Child and Family Welfare Coordinator.	5811 Jack Springs Rd., Atmore, AL 36502.	(251) 368–9136 Ext. 2603	(251) 368–0828	*mdeese@pci-nsn.gov.*
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa—Meskwaki.	Mylene Wanatee, Meskwaki Family Services Director.	P.O. Box 245, Tama, IA 52339.	(641) 484–4444	(641) 484–2103	*recruiter.mfs@meskwaki-nsn.gov.*
Saint Regis Band of Mohawk Indians.	Jean Square, Program Manager.	412 State Route 37, Akwesasne, NY 13655.	(518) 358–2360	(518) 358–9107	*Jean.square@srmt-nsn.gov, icwa@srmt-nsn.gov.*
Seminole Tribe of Florida	Shamika Beasley, Advocacy Administrator.	3006 Josie Billie Avenue, Hollywood, FL 33024.	(954) 965–1314	(954) 965–1304	*shamikabeasley@semtribe.com.*
Seneca Nation of Indians	Jennifer Tallchief, Adminstrative Assistant.	P.O. Box 500, Salamanca, NY 14779.	(716) 945–5894	(716) 945–7881	*Jennifer.tallchief@senecahealth.org.*
Shinnecock Indian Nation of New York.	Paula Collins	ATTN: CHWP Shinnecock Health Services, P.O. Box 68, South Hampton, NY 11969.	(631) 287–6476	N/A	*Paul.collins@shinnecock.org.*
Tonawanda Band of Seneca	Darwin Hill, Chief	Council of Chiefs, 7027 Meadville Road, Basom, NY 14013.	(716) 542–4244	(716) 542–4008	*Tonseneca@aol.com.*
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.	Evelyn Cass, Registered Social Worker.	P.O. Box 493, Marksville, LA 71351.	(318) 240–6444	(318) 500–3011	*ecass@tunica.org.*
Tuscarora Nation of New York.	Chief Leo Henry, Clerk	206 Mount Hope Road, Lewistown, NY 14092.	(716) 601–4737	(888) 800–9787	N/A
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).	Bonnie Chalifoux, Director Human Services.	20 Black Brook Road, Aquinnah, MA 02539.	(508) 645–9265 Ext. 133	(508) 645–2755	*bonnie@wampanoagtribe.net.*
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe of Massachusetts.	Catherine M. Hendrix, ICWA Director.	483 Great Neck Road, South Mashpee, MA 02649.	(508) 477–0208 Ext. 144	(508) 477–0208	*Catherine.hendrix@nwtribe-nsn.gov.*

3. Eastern Oklahoma Region

Eastern Oklahoma Regional Director, P.O. Box 8002, Muskogee, OK 74402–8002; Phone: (918) 781–4600; Fax (918) 781–4604.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town.	Malinda Noon, ICWA Director.	P.O. Box 187, Wetumka, OK 74883.	(405) 452–3859	(405) 452–3435	*mnoon@alabama-quassarte.org.*
Cherokee Nation	Nikki Baker-Linmore, Director.	P.O. Box 948, Tahlequah, OK 74465.	(918) 458–6900	(918) 458–6146	*nikki-baker@cherokee.org.*
Chickasaw Nation	Michelle Price, Director Child Welfare Services.	1401 Hoppe Blvd., Ada, OK 74820.	(580) 272–5550	(580) 272–5553	*michelle.price@chickasaw.net.*
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.	Amanda Robinson, ICW Director.	Children & Family Services, P.O. Box 1210, Durant, OK 74702.	(580) 924–8280 Ext. 2402	(580) 920–3197	*arobinson@choctawnation.com.*
Delaware Tribe of Indians	Aimee Turner, Department of Family and Children Services.	601 High Street, Caney, KS 67333.	(620) 879–2189 Ext. 6	(620) 897–2114	*aturner@delawaretribe.org.*
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.	Tamara Gibson, Indian Child Welfare Director.	10100 S Bluejacket Road, Suite 3, Wyandotte, OK 74370.	(918) 666–7710	(888) 971–3908	*tgibson@estoo.net.*
Kialegee Tribal Town	Angie Beaver, ICW Director	P.O. Box 332, Wetumka, OK 74883.	(405) 452–5388	(405) 452–3413	*angie.beaver@kialegeetribe.net.*
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	Janet Grant, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 1326, Miami, OK 74355.	(918) 541–1381	(918) 542–6448	*Jgrant@miamination.com.*
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma ...	Regina Shelton, Division of Children and Family Services.	625 6th SE, Miami, OK 74354.	(918) 542–7890	(918) 542–7878	*modoc.ccdf@yahoo.com.*
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Kimee Wind-Hummingbird, Director of Child and Family Services.	P.O. Box 580, Okmulgee, OK 74447.	(918) 732–7859	(918) 732–7854	*Kwind-hummingbird@mcn-nsn.gov.*
Osage Tribe	Leah Bighorse, Intake-Supervisor.	255 Senior Drive, Pawhuska, OK 74056.	(918) 287–5341	(918) 287–5231	*lbighorse@osagenation-nsn.gov.*
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma ...	Roy A. Ross, Tribal Social Services.	P.O. Box 110, Miami, OK 74355.	(918) 540–1536	(918) 542–3214	*rross.oto@gmail.com.*
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.	Doug Journeycake, Indian Child Welfare Director.	P.O. Box 1527, Miami, OK 74355.	(918) 540–2535	(918) 540–2538	*djourneycake@peoriatribe.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	Mandy Dement, Family Services, ICW Director.	P.O. Box 765, Quapaw, OK 74363.	(918) 238–3152	(918) 674–2581	*mdement@quapawtribe.com.*
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.	Tracy Haney, Director, Indian Child Welfare.	P.O. Box 1498, Wewoka, OK 74884.	(405) 257–9038	(405) 257–9036	*haney.t@sno-nsn.gov.*
Seneca-Cayuga Nation of Oklahoma.	Mark Westfall, ICW Director	Indian Child Program, 23701 South 655 Road, Grove, OK 74344.	(918) 516–3508	(918) 516–0248	*mwestfall@sctribe.com.*
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	Shane Berry, Social Service Manager.	P.O. Box 188, Okemah, OK 74859.	(918) 560–6121	(918) 623–3023	*sberry@tttown.org.*
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.	Raven Owl, ICW Advocate	P.O. Box 746, Tahlequah, OK 74465.	(918) 772–4300	(918) 431–0152	*rowl@ukb-nsn.gov.*
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma.	Tara Gragg, Social Worker	64700 E. Hwy 60, Wyandotte, OK 74370.	(918) 678–6355	(918) 678–3087	*tgragg@wyandotte-nation.org.*

4. Great Plains Region

Great Plains Regional Director, 115 4th Avenue SE, Aberdeen, SD 57401; Phone: (605) 226–7343; Fax: (605) 226–7446.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Diane Garreau, Indian Child Welfare Act Program Director.	P.O. Box 590, Eagle Butte, SD 57625.	(605) 964–6460	(605) 964–6463	*Dgarreau@hotmail.com.*
Crow Creek River Sioux Tribe.	LeeAnn Piskule, ICWA Specialist.	ICWA Program, P.O. Box 143, Fort Thompson, SD 57339.	(605) 245–2581	(605) 245–2343	*ccst.icwa@hotmail.com.*
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe.	Jessica Morson, ICWA Director.	Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribal Social Services, P.O. Box 283, Flandreau, SD 57028.	(605) 997–5055	(605) 997–3694	*jessica.morrison@fsst.org.*
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	Rose R. McCauley and Jera Brouse-Koster, Designated Tribal Agent-ICWA.	187 Oyate Circle, Lower Brule, SD 57548.	(605) 473–8000 Ext. 48163	(605) 473–8051	*J_lou_koster@yahoo.com.*
Oglala Sioux Tribe	Shirley Blackstone, ICWA Supervisor.	Oglala Sioux Tribe—ONTRAC, P.O. Box 2080, Pine Ridge, SD 57770.	(605) 867–5752	(605) 867–1893	*sblackstone@oglala.org.*
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska ...	Mosiah Harlen and Kash Echtenkamp, ICWA Director and ICWA Specialist.	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska P.O. Box 500, Macy, NE 68039.	(402) 837–4330	(402) 837–4332	*Moshiah.harlan@omahatribe.com; kash.echtenkamp@omahatribe.com.*
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska	Lynn Schultz, ICWA Specialist.	Ponca Tribe of Nebraska Social Services, 1800 Syracuse Avenue Norfolk, NE 68701.	(402) 371–8834	(402) 371–7564	*lschultz@poncatribe-ne.org.*
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Shirley J. Bad Wound, ICWA Specialist.	Rosebud Sioux Tribe ICWA Program, P.O. Box 609, Mission, SD 57555.	(605) 856–5270	(605) 856–5268	*rsticwa9@gwtc.net.*
Santee Sioux Nation	Karen RedOwl, ICWA Specialist.	Dakota Tiwahe Social Services Program, Route 2, Box 5191, Niobrara, NE 68760.	(402) 857–2342	(402) 857–2361	*karen.redowl@nebraska.gov.*
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe.	Evelyn Pilcher, ICWA Director.	P.O. Box 509 Agency Village, SD 57262.	(605) 698–3992	(605) 698–3999	*evelyn.pilcher@state.sd.us.*
Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe	Marie Martin, ICWA Director	Spirit Lake Tribal Social Services, P.O. Box 356, Fort Totten, ND 58335.	(701) 766–4404	(701) 766–4722	*slticwadir@spiritlakenation.com.*
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe ..	Raquel Franklin, and Rebecca Graybull, ICWA Director and ICWA Coordinator.	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe ICWA, P.O. Box 770, Fort Yates, ND 58538.	(701) 854–3095	(701) 854–5575	*rfranklin@standingrock.org; rgraybull@standingrock.org.*
Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Arikara & Hidatsa).	Vincent Roehr and Krystal Hartman, ICWA Specialists and ICWA Clerk.	404 Frontage Drive, New Town, ND 58763.	(701) 627–8198	(701) 627–4225	*vroehn@mhnation.com; khartman@mhnation.com.*
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.	Marilyn Poitra, ICWA Coordinator.	Child Welfare and Family Services, P.O. Box 900 Belcourt, ND 58316.	(701) 477–5688	(701) 477–5797	*marilynp@tmcwfs.net.*
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.	Elexa Mollet, ICWA Specialist.	ICWA Program, P.O. Box 723, Winnebago, NE 68071.	(402) 878–2379 Ext. 115	(402) 878–2228	*candace.payer@winnebagotribe.com.*
Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.	Melissa Sanchez-Chrans, ICWA Director.	Yankton Sioux Tribe ICWA Department, P.O. Box 1153, Wagner, SD 57361.	(605) 384–5712	(605) 384–5014	*yst_icwa@outlook.com.*

5. Midwest Region

Midwest Regional Director, 5600 West American Blvd., Suite 500, Norman Pointe II Building, Bloomington, MN 55437; Phone: (612) 725–4500; Fax: (612) 713–4401.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians.	Gina Secord, Abinoojiyag Resource Center Program Manager.	P.O. Box 55, Odanah, WI 54861.	(715) 682–7135 Ext. 3	(715) 682–7887	*ARCMgr@badriver-nsn.gov.*
Bay Mills Indian Community	Phyllis Kinney, Tribal Court Administrator.	12140 W. Lakeshore Dr., Brimley, MI 49715.	(906) 248–3241	(906) 248–5817	*phyllisk@baymills.org.*
Bois Forte Reservation Business Committee.	Angela Wright, Indian Child Welfare Supervisor.	13071 Nett Lake Road, Suite A, Nett Lake, MN 55771.	(218) 757–3295	(218) 757–3335	*amwright@boisforte.nsn.gov.*
Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee.	Kevin Dupuis, Chairperson	1720 Big Lake Road, Cloquet, MN 55720.	(218) 879–4593	(218) 879–4146	*kevindupuis@fdlrez.com.*
Forest County Potawatomi ..	Eric Swanson, Family Services Division Director.	5415 Everybody's Road, Crandon, WI 54520.	(715) 478–4812	(715) 478–7442	*Eric.swanson@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov.*
Grand Portage Reservation Business Center.	Roger Linehan, Human Service Director.	P.O. Box 428, Grand Portage, MN 55605.	(218) 475–2453	(218) 475–2455	*rlinehan@grandportage.com.*
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.	Helen Cook, Anishinaabek Family Services Supervisor.	2605 N. West Bayshore Drive, Peshawbestown, MI 49682–9275.	(231) 534–7681	(231) 534–7706	*helen.cook@gtbindians.com.*
Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan.	Wendy Lanaville, ICWA Worker.	N15019 Hannahville B1 Road, Wilson, MI 49896.	(906) 723–2512	(906) 466–7397	*wendy.lanaville@hichealth.org.*
Ho-Chunk Nation	Caroline Blackdeer, ICWA Supervisor.	P.O. Box 40, Black River Falls, WI 54615.	(715) 284–2622	(715) 284–0097	*carolyn.blackdeer@ho-chunk.com.*
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community.	Tyler Larson, Director Social Services.	16429 Bear Town Road, Baraga, MI 49908.	(906) 353–4201	(906) 353–8171	*tlarson@kbic-nsn.gov.*
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indian of Wisconsin.	Lisa Stark, ICWA Worker	13394 W. Trepania Road, Hayward, WI 54843.	(715) 558–7473	(715) 634–2981	*icwaccess@lco-nsn.gov.*
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.	Kristin Allen, ICW Director ..	P.O. Box 216, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538.	(715) 588–4275	(715) 588–3855	*ldficw@ldftribe.com.*
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan.	Marisa Vanzile, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 249, Watersmeet, MI 49969.	(906) 358–4940	(906) 358–4900	*marisa.vanzile@lvdtribal.com.*
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	Pam Michaud, Child Welfare Director.	190 Sailstar Drive NE, Cass Lake, MN 56633, P.O. Box 967, Cass Lake, MN 56633.	(218) 335–8270	(218) 335–3768	*pam.machaud@llojibwe.com.*
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Inc.	William Gregory, Social Worker.	3031 Domres Road, Manistee, MI 49660.	(213) 398–2242	(231) 398–3404	*bgregory@lrboi.com.*
Little Traverse Band of Odawa Indians.	Heather Boning, Human Services Director.	7500 Odawa Circle, Harbor Springs, MI 49740.	(231) 242–1620	(213) 242–1635	*hboning@ltbbodawa-nsn.gov.*
Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota.	Lisa Jones, Director	39568 Reservation Highway 1, Morton, MN 56270.	(507) 697–8683	(507) 697–9111	*lisa.jones@lowersioux.com.*
Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan (Gun Lake Tribe).	Lisa Pigeon, Human Services Coordinator.	2880 Mission Dr., Shelbyville, MI 49344.	(269) 397–1760	(269) 397–1763	*leslie.pigeon@hhs.glt-nsn.gov.*
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.	Carol Corn, Acting Director of Social Services.	P.O. Box 520, Keshena, WI 54135.	(715) 799–5161	(715) 799–6061	*ccorn@mitw.org.*
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe ...	Mishelle Ballinger, Administrative Case Aid—Family Services.	17230 Noopiming Drive, Onamia, MN 56359.	(320) 532–7766	(320) 532–7583	*mishelle.ballinger@hhs.millelacsband-nsn.gov.*
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Minnesota Includes Six Component Reservations: Bois Forte Band, Fond Du Lac band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band.	George Goggleye, Human Services Director.	P.O. Box 217, Cass Lake, MN 56633.	(218) 335–8586	(218) 335–8080	*ggoggleye@mnchippewatribe.org.*
Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi.	Janet Foster, Clinical Social Worker.	1474 Mno Bmadzewen Way, Fulton, MI 49052.	(269) 704–8336	(269) 729–4460	*socialwpc@nhbp.org.*
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska ...	Mosiah Harlan, Director	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, Child Protection Services, P.O. Box 444, Macy, NE 68039.	(402) 837–4330	(402) 837–5275	*mosiah.harlan@omahatribe.com.*
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.	Heather Lee, ICWA Supervisor.	Attn: Children and Family Services, P.O. Box 365, Oneida, WI 54155.	(920) 490–3700	(920) 490–3820	*icw@oneidanation.org.*
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi.	Mark Pompey,Social Services Director.	58620 Sink Road, Dowagiac, MI 49047.	(269) 782–8998	(269) 782–4295	*mark.pompey@pokagonband-nsn.gov.*
Prairie Island Indian Community Mdewakanton Dakota Sioux of Minnesota.	Renae Wallace,Family Service Manager.	5636 Sturgeon Lake Road, Welch, MN 55089.	(651) 385–4185	(651) 385–4183	*rwallace@piic.org.*
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin.	Gretchen Morris, Indian Child Welfare Director.	88385 Pike Road, Highway 13, Bayfield, WI 54814.	(715) 779–3785	(715) 779–3783	*gretchen.morris@redcliff-nsn.gov.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians.	Cheri Goodwin, Executive Director-Family & Children Services.	P.O. Box 427, Red Lake, MN 56671.	(218) 679–2122	(218) 679–1665	*cheri.goodwin@redlakenation.org.*
Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Michigan.	Angela Gonzalez, ICWA & Licensing Supervisor.	7070 East Broadway Road, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858.	(989) 775–4901	(989) 775–4912	*agonzalez@sagchip.org.*
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan.	Juanita Bye, ACFS Division Director.	2218 Shunk Rd., Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783.	(906) 632–5250	(906) 632–5266	*jbye@saulttribe.net.*
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community.	Ashley Peterson, ICWA Representative.	2330 Sioux Trail NW, Prior Lake, MN 55372.	(952) 445–8900 or (952) 496–6112	(952) 445–8906	*ashley.peterson@shakopeedakota.org.*
Sokaogon Chippewa Community of Wisconsin.	Nick Vanzile, Director Family Services.	10808 Sokaogon Drive, Crandon, WI 54520.	(715) 478–6437	(715) 478–7618	*nick.vanzile@scc-sns.gov.*
St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin.	Elizabeth Lowe, Indian Child Welfare Director.	4404 State Rd. 70, Webster, WI 54893.	(715) 349–8554 Ext. 5264 (715) 349–2671	(715) 349–8665	*elizabethl@stcroixtribalcenter.com.*
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin.	Teresa Juga, ICWA Manager.	Stockbridge Munsee Health and Wellness Center, W12802 County A, Bowler, WI 54416.	(715) 793–4580	(715) 793–1312	*teresa.juga@mohican.com.*
Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota.	Kathleen Preuss, ICWA Manager.	P.O. Box 147, 5744 Hwy. 67, Granite Falls, MN 56241.	(320) 564–6315	(320) 564–2550	*kathleenpreuss@uppersiouxcommunity-nsn.gov.*
White Earth Reservation Business Committee.	Laurie York, Program Director.	White Earth Indian Child Welfare, P.O. Box 358, White Earth, MN 56591.	(218) 983–4647	(218) 983–3712	*laurie.york@whiteearth-nsn.gov.*

6. Navajo Region

Navajo Regional Director, Navajo Regional Office, P.O. Box 1060, Gallup, NM 87305; Phone: (505) 863–8314; Fax: (505) 863–8324.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Navajo Nation	Regina Yazzie, MSW, Director, Navajo Children and Family Services (ICWA).	P.O. Box 1930, Window Rock, AZ 86515.	(928) 871–6806	(928) 871–7667	*reginayazzie@navajo-nsn.gov.*

7. Northwest Region

Northwest Regional Director, 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, OR 97232; Phone: (503) 231–6702; Fax (503) 231–2201.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Burns Paiute Tribe	Michelle Bradach, Social Service Director.	100 Pasigo Street, Burns, OR 97720.	(541) 573–8043	(541) 573–4217	*bradachma@burnspaiute-nsn.gov.*
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	Charles Henry, ICW Program Manager.	P.O. Box 408, Plummer, ID 83851.	(208) 686–2071	(208) 686–2059	*chenry@cdatribe-nsn.gov.*
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes.	Lena Tewawina, ICWA Worker.	P.O Box 278, Pablo, MT 59855.	(406) 675–2700 Ext. 1087	(406) 275–2749	*lenat.tewawina@cskt.org.*
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.	Jessica Rammelsberg, Assistant Prosecutor.	P.O. Box 151, Toppenish, WA 98948.	(509) 865–4458	(509) 865–8963	*Jessica_rammelsberg@yakama.com.*
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians.	Vicki Faciane, Health & Human Services Director.	P.O. Box 3279, Coos Bay, OR 97420.	(541) 888–7515	(541) 888–1027	*VFaciane@ctclusi.org.*
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.	Cathern Tufts, Staff Attorney.	P.O. Box 549, Siletz, OR 97380.	(541) 444–8324	(541) 444–2307	*cathernt@ctsi.nsn.us.*
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation.	Jose Caywood, Victim Services Case Manager.	P.O. Box 536, Oakville, WA 98568.	(360) 709–1801	(360) 273–5207	*jcaywood@chehalistribe.org.*
Confederated Tribes of the Colville.	Preston Boyd, Children and Family Services Manager.	P.O. Box 150, Nespelem, WA 99155–011.	(509) 634–2774	(509) 634–2633	*preston.boyd@colvilletribes.gov.*
Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon.	Donna Johnson, ICWA Intake.	9615 Grand Ronde Road, Grand Ronde, OR 97347–0038.	(503) 879–4529	(503) 879–2142	*donna.johnson@grandronde.org.*
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.	Brent Leonhard, Attorney	46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, OR 97801.	(541) 429–7406	(541) 429–7402	*brentleonhard@ctuir.org.*
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation.	Lisa Lomas, Chief Judge	P.O. Box 850, Warm Springs, OR 97761.	(541) 553–3287	(541) 553–3281	*lisa.loma@wstribes.org.*
Coquille Indian Tribe	Roni Jackson, ICWA Caseworker.	P.O. Box 3190, Coos Bay, OR 97420.	(541) 888–9494	(541) 888–0673	*ronijackson@coquilletribe.org.*
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians.	Michelle Moore, Human Services Director.	2371 NE Stephens Street, Roseburg, OR 97470.	(541) 677–5575	(541) 677–5565	*mmoore@cowcreek.com.*
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Mike Yates, ICWA Caseworker.	P.O. Box 2547, Longview, WA 98632–8594.	(360) 355–2835	(360) 577–7432	*myates.health@cowcreek.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Hoh Indian Tribe	Katie Pullon, ICWA Caseworker.	P.O. Box 2196, Forks, WA 98331.	(360) 780–0610	N/A	katie.pullon@hohtribe-nsn.org.
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Loni Greninger, ICW Supervisor.	1033 Old Blyn Hwy, Sequim, WA 98382.	(360) 681–4660	(360) 681–3402	*t.pankoski@jamestowntribe.org.*
Kalispel Tribe of Indians	Wendy Thomas, Social Services Director.	934 S Garfield Road, Airway Heights, WA 99001.	(509) 789–7630	(509) 789–7675	*wthomas@camashealth.com.*
Klamath Tribes	Candi Uses Arrow, CFS Manager.	P.O Box 436, Chiloquin, OR 97624.	(541) 783–2219	(541) 783–7783	*candi.usesarrow@klamathtribes.com.*
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	Amethyst Aitken	P.O. Box 1269, Bonners Ferry, ID 83805–1269.	(208) 267–3591	N/A	*amethyst@kootenai.org.*
Lower Elwha Tribal Community Council.	Becca Weed, ICWA Program Manager.	3080 Lower Elwha Road, Port Angeles, WA 98363.	(360) 452–7033	(360) 457–8429	*becca.weed@elwha.org.*
Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation.	Robert Ludgate, ICWA Supervisor.	P.O. Box 1024, Ferndale, WA 98248.	(360) 384–2324	(360) 384–2341	*robertdl@lummi-nsn.gov.*
Makah Indian Tribal Council	Isan Simpson, ICW Caseworker.	P.O. Box 115, Neah Bay, WA 98357.	(360) 645–3257	(360) 645–2806	*isan.simpson@makah.com.*
Metlakatla Indian Community	Jacqueline Wilson, ICW Case Worker.	P.O. Box 8, Metlakatla, AK 99926.	(907) 886–6914	(907) 886–6913	*jwilsonm4@outlook.com.*
Muckleshoot Indain Tribe	Romanjean Thomas, MCFS–ICWA Program Manager.	39015 172nd Avenue SE, Auburn, WA 98092.	(254) 876–3394	(254) 876–3095	*romajean@muckleshoot-nsn.us.*
Nez Perce Tribe	Joni Williams, CPS Supervisor.	P.O. Box 365, Lapwai, ID 83540.	(208) 621–4702	(208) 843–9401	*joniw@nezperce.org.*
Nisqually Indian Community	Lorraine Van Brunt, Family Services Director.	4820 Nah-Num Drive SE, Olympia, WA 98513.	(360) 456–5221	(360) 486–9555	*Vanbrunt.lorraine@nisqually-nsn.gov.*
Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington.	Marilyn McLean, Family Service Director.	5061 Deming Road, Deming, WA 98244.	(360) 306–5090	(360) 306–5099	*Marilyn.mclean@noocksack-nsn.gov.*
Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation.	Patty Timbimboo-Madsen, Children and Family Service Director.	Enrollment Department, 707 North Main, Brigham City, UT 84302.	(435) 734–2286 Ext. 13	(435) 723–6320	*ptimbimboo@nwbshoshone.com.*
Port Gamble Indian Community.	Cheryl Miller, Children and Family Community Services Director.	31912 Little Boston Road NE, Kingston, WA 98346.	(360) 287–9665	(360) 297–9666	*cmiller@pgst.nsn.gov.*
Puyallup Tribe	Sandra Cooper, ICWA Liaison.	3009 E. Portland Avenue, Tacoma, WA 98404.	(253) 405–7544	(253) 680–5998	*sandra.Cooper@puyalluptribe.com.*
Quileute Tribal Council	Nicole Earls, Human Services Director.	P.O. Box 279, LaPush, WA 98350.	(360) 374–4306	(360) 640–8795	*Nicole.earls@quileutenation.org.*
Quinault Indian Nation	Amelia DeLaCruz, Social Service Manager.	P.O. Box 189, Taholah, WA 98587.	(360) 276–8215	(360) 276–4152	*Amelia.delacruz@quinault.org.*
Samish Indian Nation	Michelle Johnson, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 217, Anacortes, WA 98221.	(360) 899–5282	(360) 299–4357	*mjohnson@samishtribe.nsn.us.*
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington.	Donna Furchert, ICW Director.	5318 Chief Brown Lane, Darrington, WA 98241.	(360) 436–2837	(360) 436–0471	*dfucgert@sauk-suiattle.com.*
Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council.	Katherine Horne, Director, Social Services.	P.O. Box 130, Tokeland, WA 98590.	(360) 267–8134	(360) 267–0247	*khorne@shoalwaterbay-nsn.gov.*
Shoshone Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation.	Brandelle Whitworth, Tribal Attorney.	P.O. Box 306, Ft. Hall, ID 83203.	(208) 478–3923	(208) 237–9736	*bwitworth@sbtribes.com.*
Skokomish Tribal Council	Rosetta LaClair, ICWA Program Manager.	561 N. Tribal Center Road, Shelton, WA 98584.	(360) 426–7788	(360) 877–2151	*rlaclair@skokomish.org.*
Snoqualmie Tribe	Marilee Mai, ICW Program Manager.	P.O. Box 969, Snoqualmie, WA 98045.	(425) 363–2032	(425) 831–2112	*marilee.mai@snoqualmietribe.us.*
Spokane Tribe of Indians	Tawhnee Colvin, Program Manager.	P.O. Box 540, Wellpinit, WA 99040.	(509) 258–7502	(509) 258–7029	*tawhneec@spokanetribe.com.*
Squaxin Island Tribal Council.	Adirian Emery, ICWA Caseworker.	10 SE Squaxin Lane, Shelton, WA 98584–9200.	(360) 432–3900	(360) 426–6577	*aemery@squaxin.us.*
Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington.	Candy Hamilton, ICW Director.	P.O. Box 3782, Arlington, WA 98223.	(360) 572–3460	(360) 925–2862	*icwa@stillaquamish.com.*
Suquamish Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation.	Tara Reynon, ICWA Director.	P.O. Box 498, Suquamish, WA 98392.	(360) 394–8479	(360) 697–6774	*treynon@suquamish.nsn.us.*
Swinomish Indians Tribal Community.	Tracy Parker, Swinomish Family Services Coordinator.	17337 Reservation Rd, LaConner, WA 98257.	(360) 466–7222	(360) 466–1632	*tparker@swinomish.nsn.us.*
Tulalip Tribe	Roberta Hillaire, CFS Manager.	2828 Mission Hill Road, Tulalip, WA 98271.	(360) 716–3284	(360) 716–0750	*rhallaire@tulaliptribe-nsn.gov.*
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington.	Felice Keegahn, Indian Child Welfare Coordinator.	25944 Community Plaza Way, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284.	(360) 854–7077	(360) 854–7125	*felicek@upperskagit.com.*

8. Pacific Region

Pacific Regional Director, BIA, Federal Building, 2800 Cottage Way, Room W–2820, Sacramento, CA 95825; Phone: (916) 978–6000; Fax: (916) 978–6099.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.	John T. Plata, General Counsel.	5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264.	(760) 669–6837	(760) 699–6863	*jplata@aguacaliente.net.*
Alturas Rancheria	Chairman	P.O. Box 340, Alturas, CA 96101.	(530) 233–5571	(530) 223–4165	N/A.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Auburn Rancheria	Cheryl Douglas	United Auburn Indian Community, 935 Indian Rancheria Road, Auburn, CA 95603.	(916) 251–1550	(530) 887–1028	N/A.
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians.	Mary Ann Green, Chairperson.	P.O. Box 846, Coachella, CA 92236.	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Barona Band of Mission Indians.	Jahari Weir Harrison, Indian Child Social Services Program Coordinator.	Southern Indian Health Council, Inc., 4058 Willow Rd., Alpine, CA 91903.	(619) 445–1188 Ext. 208	(619) 659–9782	*jharrison@sihc.org.*
Bear River of Rhonerville Rancheria.	Althea Jones, ICWA Advocate.	266 Keisner Rd., Loleta, CA 95551.	(707) 773–1900 Ext. 169	(707) 875–7229	*altheajones@brb-nsn.gov.*
Big Lagoon Rancheria	Chairperson	P.O. Box 3060, Trinidad, CA 95570.	(707) 826–2079	(707) 826–0495	N/A.
Big Pine Paiute Tribe	Jill Paydon, Tribal Administrator/. ICWA Representative	P.O. Box 700, Big Pine, CA 93513; 825 S. Main St., Big Pine, CA 93513.	(760) 938–2003	(760) 938–2942	*j.paydon@bigpinepaiute.org.*
Big Pine Paiute Tribe	Rhonda Willis, Tribal Administrator/. ICWA Representative	P.O. Box 700, Big Pine, CA 93513; 825 S. Main St., Big Pine, CA 93513.	(760) 938–2003	(760) 938–2942	*r.willis@bigpinepaiute.org.*
Big Sandy Rancheria	Regina Riley, Tribal Council Secretary.	P.O. Box 337, Auberry, CA 93602.	(559) 374–0066	(559) 374–0055	*GRiley@bsrnation.com.*
Big Valley Rancheria	N/A	ICWA, 2726 Mission Rancheria Road, Lakeport, CA 95453.	(707) 263–3924	(707) 263–3977	*resparza@big-valley.net.*
Bishop Paiute Tribe	Gertrude Brown, ICWA Specialist.	50 TuSu Lane, Bishop, CA 93514.	(760) 873–7799	(760) 873–3529	*gretrude.brown@bishoppaiute.org.*
Blue Lake Rancheria	Arlea Ramsey, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 428, Blue Lake, CA 95525.	(707) 668–5101	(707) 668–4272	*aramsey@bluelakerancheria-nsn.gov.*
Bridgeport Indian Colony	Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 1302, Boulevard, CA 91905.	(619) 766–4930	(619) 776–4957	N/A.
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuik Indians.	Penny Arciniage, Tribal Member Services.	1418 20th Street, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95811.	(916) 491–0011	(916) 491–0012	*penny@buenavistatribe.com.*
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.	Chairman	84–245 Indio Springs Drive, Indio, CA 92201.	(760) 342–2593	(760) 347–7880	N/A.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.	Chairman	84–245 Indio Springs Drive, Indio, CA 92201.	(760) 342–2593	(760) 347–7880	N/A.
Cachil DeHe Wintun/Colusa Indian Community.	Yvonne Page, Counselor	3730 Highway 45, Colusa, CA 95932.	(530) 458–6571	(530) 458–8061	*ypage@colusa-nsn.gov.*
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians.	Tribal Council	52701 Hwy 371, Anza, CA 92539.	(951) 763–5549	(951) 763–2808	*tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net.*
California Valley Miwok Tribe.	As of date of publication, there is no recognized government for this federally recognized tribe. Please contact Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pacific Regional Director for up to date information.				
Campo Band of Mission Indians.	Jahari Harrison, ICWA, Social Services Department.	Southern Indian Health Council, Inc., 4058 Willow Rd., Alpine, CA 91903.	(619) 445–1188 Ext. 208	(619) 659–9782	*jharrison@sihc.org.*
Campo Band of Mission Indians.	ICWA Director	Kumeyaay, Southern Indian Health Council, Inc., 4058 Willow Rd., Alpine, CA 91903.	(619) 445–1188	(619) 445–0765	*jharrison@sihc.org.*
Cedarville Rancheria	Melissa Cerda, Administrative Assistant.	1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1, Santa Rosa CA 95403.	(707) 591–0580	(707) 591–0583	*melissa@stewartspoint.org.*
Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria.	Amy Atkins, Executive Manager.	P.O. Box 630, Trinidad, CA 95570.	(707) 677–0211	(707) 677–3921	*aatkins@trinidadrancheria.com.*
Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Monica Fox, Tribal Adminstrator.	P.O. Box 1159, 9195 Tribal Way, Jamestown, CA 95327.	(209) 984–9066	(209) 984–9269	*mfox@ctibal.com.*
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians.	Susan Bromley, Office Manager.	125 Mission Ranch Boulevard, Chico, CA 95926.	(530) 899–8922 Ext. 210	(530) 899–8517	*sbromley@mechoopda-nsn.gov.*
Cold Spring Rancheria	Gary Archuleta, Tribal Chairman.	1 Alverda Drive, Oroville, CA 95966.	(530) 533–3625	(530) 533–4080	*gwarchuleta@mooretown.org.*
Cortina Band of Wintun Indians (Cortina Indian Rancheria).	Charlie Wright, Tribal Chairman.	P.O. Box 1630, Williams, CA 95987.	(530) 473–3274	(530) 473–3301	N/A.
Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians.	Cheryl Douglas	United Auburn Indian Community, 935 Indian Rancheria Road, Auburn, CA 95603.	(916) 251–1550	(530) 887–1028	N/A.
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians.	Penny Arciniaga, Tribal Member Servcies.	1418 20th Street, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95811.	(916) 491–0011	(916) 491–0012	*penny@buenavistatribe.com.*
Elem Indian Colony	Agustin Garcia, Chairman	P.O. Box 757 Lower Lake, CA 95457.	(707) 994–3400	(707) 994–3408	*t.brown@elemindiancolony.org.*
Elk Valley Rancheria	Christina Jones, Council Enrollment Officer & Secretary.	2332 Howland Hill Rd., Crescent City, CA 95531.	(707) 464–4680	(707) 464–4519	*lquinnell@elk-valley.com.*
Enterprise Rancheria	Shari Ghalayini, ICWA Director.	2133 Monte Vista Ave., Oroville, CA 95966.	(530) 532–9214	(530) 532–1768	*sharig@enterpriserancheria.org.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Ewiiaapaayp (Cuyapaipe) Band of Kumeyaay Indians.	Will Micklin, CEO	4050 Willow Road, Alpine, CA 91901.	(619) 445–6315	(619) 445–9126	*wmicklin@leaningrock.net.*
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria.	Lara Walker, Human Services.	6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300, Rohnert Park, CA 94928.	(707) 566–2288	(707) 566–2291	*lwalker@gratonrancheria.com.*
Fort Bidwell Reservation	Chairperson	84–245 Indio Springs Drive, Indio, CA 92201.	(760) 342–2593	(760) 347–7880	N/A.
Fort Independence Reservation.	Tribal Council	52701 Hwy 371, Anza, CA 92539.	(951) 763–5549	(951) 763–2808	*tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net.*
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Charity White-Voth, Kumeyaay Family Services Director.	Southern Indian Health Council, Inc., 4058 Willow Rd., Alpine, CA 91903.	(619) 445–1188	(619) 445–0765	N/A.
Greenville Rancheria	Patty Allen, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 279, Greenville, CA 95947.	(530) 284–7990	(530) 284–7299	*pallen@greenvillerancheria.com.*
Grindstone Rancheria	Aaston Bill	ICWA, P.O. Box 63, Elk Creek, CA 95939.	(530) 968–5365	(530) 968–5366	N/A.
Grindstone Rancheria	Aaston Bill	ICWA, P.O. Box 63, Elk Creek, CA 95939.	(530) 968–5365	(530) 968–5366	N/A.
Guidiville Rancheria	Merlene Sanchez, Tribal Chairperson.	P.O. Box 339, Talmage, CA 95481.	(707) 462–3682	(707) 462–9183	*admin@guidiville.net.*
Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake Rancheria.	Angelina Arroyo, ICWA Advocate.	375 E. Hwy 20, Suite I, P.O. Box 516, Upper Lake, CA 95485–0516.	(707) 275–0737 Ext. 2 (707) 275–9050 Ext. 202	(707) 275–0757	*aarroyo@hpultribe-NSN.gov.*
Hoopa Valley Tribe	Director, Human Services	P.O. Box 1348, Hoopa, CA 95546.	(530) 625–4211	(530) 625–4594	N/A.
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians.	Josephine Loomis, ICWA Social Case Manager.	3000 Shanel Rd., Hopland, CA 95449.	(707) 472–2100 Ext. 1114	(707) 744–8643	*jloomis@hoplandtribe.com.*
Inaja & Cosmit Band of Mission Indians.	Director of Social Services	Tribal Family Services, Indian Health Council, Inc., P.O. Box 406, Pauma Valley, CA 92061.	(760) 749–1410	(760) 749–5518	N/A.
Ione Band of Miwok Indians	Tracy Tripp, Vice-Chair	P.O. Box 699, Plymouth, CA 95669.	(209) 257–9196	(209) 245–6377	*tracy@ionemiwok.org.*
Jackson Rancheria Band of Miwuk Indians.	Marshawn Morla, Tribal Secretary.	P.O. Box 1090, Jackson, CA 95642.	(209) 223–1935	(209) 223–5366	*mmorla@jacksoncasino.com.*
Jamul Indian Village	Charity White-Voth, Kumeyaay Family Services Director.	Southern Indian Health Council, Inc., 4058 Willow Rd., Alpine, CA 91903.	(619) 445–1188	(619) 445–0765	N/A.
Karuk Tribe of California	Patricia Hobbs, LCSW, Director Child and Family Services.	1519 S. Oregon Street, Yreka, CA 96097.	(530) 841–3141 Ext. 6304	(530) 841–5150	*phobbs@karuk.us.*
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria.	Melissa Cerda, Administrative Assistant.	1420 Guerneville Rd., Suite 1, Santa Rosa, CA 95403.	(707) 591–0580	(707) 591–0583	*melissa@stewartspoint.org.*
Klamath Tribe	Misty Barney, Child Welfare Manager.	P.O. Box 436, Chiloquin, OR 97624.	(541) 783–2219	(541) 783–7783	*misty.barney@klamathtribes.com.*
Koi Nation of Northern California (Previously Lower Lake Rancheria).	Chairperson	P.O. Box 3162, Santa Rosa, CA 95402.	(707) 575–5586	(707) 575–5506	N/A.
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians.	Director of Social Services	P.O. Box 406, Pauma Valley, CA 92061.	(760) 749–5518	(707) 749–5518	*kkolb@indianhealth.com.*
La Posta Band of Mission Indians.	Jahari Harrison, ICWA Social Services Department.	Kumeyaay, Southern Indian Health Council, Inc., 4058 Willow Rd., Alpine, CA 91903.	(619) 445–1188	(619) 445–0765	*jarrison@sihc.org.*
Laytonville Rancheria	Cherie Smith-Gibson, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 1239, Laytonville, CA 95454.	(707) 984–6197 Ext. 104	(707) 984–6201	*ta@cahto.org.*
Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone Reservation.	Kathy Brancroft, Enrollment Committee Chairperson.	P.O. Box 747, Lone Pine, CA 93545.	(760) 876–1034	(760) 876–8302	N/A.
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians.	Tribal Family Services; Director of Social Services; Indian Health Council, Inc.	P.O. Box 406, Pauma Valley, CA 92061.	(760) 749–1410	(760) 749–5518	N/A.
Lytton Rancheria	Liz DeRouen	Indian Child and Family Preservation Program, 2525 Cleveland Ave., Suite H, Santa Rosa, CA 95403.	(707) 544–8509	(707) 544–8729	*lizderouen@sbcglobal.net.*
Manchester-Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians.	Christine Dukatz, ICWA Director/Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 623, Point Arena, CA 95468.	(707) 882–2788 Ext. 405	(707) 882–3417	*christi.dukatz@gmail.com.*
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians.	Chairperson	P.O. Box 1302, Boulevard, CA 91905.	(619) 766–4930	(619) 766–4957	N/A.
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of the Chico Rancheria.	Susan Bromley, Office Manager.	125 Mission Ranch Boulevard, Chico, CA 95926.	(530) 899–8922 Ext. 210	(530) 899–8517	*sbromley@mechoopda-nsn.gov.*
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians.	Director of Social Services	Tribal Family Services, Indian Health Council, Inc., P.O. Box 406, Pauma Valley, CA 92061.	(760) 749–1410	(760) 749–5518	*kkolb@indianhealth.com.*
Middletown Rancheria	Mary Comito, ICWA Director	P.O. Box 1829, Middletown, CA 95461.	(707) 987–8288 (707) 326–6876	(707) 987–8205	*mcomito@middletownrancheria.com.*
Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians in California.	Gary Archuleta, Tribal Chairman.	1 Alverda Drive, Oroville, CA 95966.	(530) 533–3625	(530) 533–4080	*gwarchuleta@mooretown.org.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians.	Paula Tobler, Social Worker	11581 Potrero Road, Banning, CA 92220.	(951) 849–4697	(951) 922–0338	N/A.
North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians.	Bernold Pollard, Chairperson.	P.O. Box 129, Fort Birdswell Fork, CA 96112.	(530) 279–6310	(530) 279–2233	N/A.
Pala Band of Mission Indians.	Israel Naylor, Tribal Chairman.	P.O. Box 67 or 131 North Hwy 395, Independence, CA 93526.	(760) 878–5160	(760) 878–2311	*Israel@fortindependence.com.*
Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians.	Ines Crosby, Tribal Administrator.	1012 South Street, Orland, CA 95963.	(530) 865–2010	(530) 865–1870	*office@paskenta.org.*
Pauma & Yuima Band of Mission Indians.	Wallace Eddy, ICWA Representative.	621 West Line Street, Suite 109, Bishop, CA 93514.	(760) 872–3614	(760) 872–3670	*icwa@timbisha.com.*
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians.	Megan Leplat, ICWA Worker.	25669 Hwy 6, PMB I, Benton, CA 93512.	(760) 933–2321	(760) 933–2412	*meganleplat@gmail.com.*
Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians.	Orianna C. Walker, ICWA Coordinator.	46575 Road 417, Coarsegold, CA 93614.	(559) 683–6633 Ext. 212	(559) 683–0599	*orianna.walker@chukchansi.net.*
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	Percy A. Tejada, ICWA Coordinator.	36970 Park Avenue, Burney, CA 96013.	(530) 335–5530	(530) 335–3140	*ICWA@PitRivertribe.org.*
Pit River Tribe	Social Services Director	2000 Rancheria Road, Redding, CA 96001–5528.	(530) 225–8979	N/A	N/A.
Potter Valley Tribe	Salvador Rosales, Tribal Chairman.	2251 South State Street, Ukiah, CA 95482.	(707) 462–1213	(707) 462–1240	*pottervalleytribe@pottervalleytribe.com.*
Quartz Valley Indian Reservation.	Mike Slizewski, ICWA Director.	13601 Quartz Valley Rd., Fort Jones, CA 96032.	(530) 468–5729	N/A	*Mike.Slizewski@qvir-nsn.gov.*
Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians.	Susan Reckker, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 391670, Anza, CA 92539.	(951) 763–4105	(951) 763–4325	*sreckker@ramonatribe.com.*
Redding Rancheria	Director, Social Services	2000 Rancheria Road, Redding, CA 96001–5528.	(530) 225–8979	N/A	N/A.
Redwood Valley Rancheria-Band of Pomo.	Chris Piekarski, ICWA Coordinator.	3250 Road I, ''B'' Building, Redwood Valley, CA 95470.	(707) 485–0361	(707) 485–5726	*icwa@rvrpomo.net.*
Resighini Rancheria	Keshan Dowd, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 529, Klamath, CA 95548.	(707) 482–2431	(707) 482–3425	*keshandowd08@gmail.com.*
Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians.	Alfonso Kalb, Sr.,Councilmen.	1 West Tribal Road, Valley Center, CA 92082.	(760) 749–1051	(760) 749–5144	*council@rincontribe.org.*
Robinson Rancheria	ICWA Coordinator	P.O. Box 4015, Nice, CA 95464.	(707) 275–0527	(707) 275–0235	*mvasquez@robinsonrancheria.com.*
Round Valley Reservation	Steven Luna, Director	77826 Covelo Road, Covelo, CA 95428.	(707) 983–8008	(707) 983–6060	*sluna@icwa.rvit.org.*
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.	Tribal Secretary	26569 Community Center Drive, Highland, CA 92346.	(909) 864–8933	(909) 864–0890	*broberson@sanmanual-nsn.gov.*
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians.	Director of Social Services	Tribal Family Services, Indian Health Council, Inc., P.O. Box 406, Pauma Valley, CA 92061.	(760) 749–1410	(760)749–5518	N/A.
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians.	Terrance Hughes, Tribal Administrator.	P.O. Box 391820, Anza, CA 92539.	(951) 659–2700	(951) 689–2228	*thughes@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov.*
Santa Rosa Rancheria—Yokut.	Janice Cuara, Tribal Administrator.	16835 Alkali Drive, P.O. Box 8, Lemoore, CA 93245.	(559) 924–1278 Ext. 4051 (559) 381–4928	(559) 925–2931	*jcuara@tachi-yokut.com.*
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians.	Caren Romero, ICWA Representative.	90 Via Juana Lane, Santa Ynez, CA 93460.	(805) 694–2671	(805) 686–2060	*cromero@sythc.com.*
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians.	Tribal Secretary	26569 Community Center Drive, Highland, CA 92346.	(909) 864–8933	(909) 864–3370	N/A.
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.	Mike Slizewski, ICWA Director.	13601 Quartz Valley Rd., Fort Jones, CA 96032.	(530) 468–5907 Ext. 312	(530) 468–5908	*Mike.Slizewski@qvir-nsn.gov.*
Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians—Iipay Nation.	Linda Ruis, Director	Santa Ysabel Social Services Dept., P.O. Box 701, Santa Ysabel, CA 92070.	(760) 765–1106	(760) 765–0312	N/A.
Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians.	Tribal ICWA Worker	301 Industrial Ave., Lakeport, CA 95453.	(707) 263–4220	(707) 263–4345	*cmiller@svpomo.org.*
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	Michael Fitzgerral, Tribal Chairman.	190 Sherwood Hill Drive, Willits, CA 95490.	(707) 459–9690	(707) 459–6936	*svrchair@gmail.com.*
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (Shingle Springs Rancheria).	Malissa Tayaba, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 1340, Shingle Springs, CA 95682.	(530) 698–1436 (530) 698–1400	(530) 387–8041	*mtayaba@ssband.org.*
Smith River Rancheria	Dorothy Perry, Director	140 Rowdy Creek Road, Smith River, CA 95567–9446.	(707) 487–9255	(707) 487–0930	N/A.
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.	Nancy Currie, Director	Soboba Tribal Family Services Dept., P.O. Box 487, San Jacinto, CA 92581.	(951) 487–0283	(951) 487–1738	N/A.
Susanville Indian Rancheria	Deborah Olstad, Tribal Office Manager.	745 Joaquin St., Susanville, CA 96130.	(530) 251–5153	(530) 257–7986	*dolstad@citlink.net.*
Sycuan Band of Mission Indians.	Charity White-Voth, Kumeyaay Family Services Director.	Southern Indian Health Council, Inc., 4058 Willow Rd., Alpine, CA 91903.	(619) 445–1188	(619) 445–0765	N/A.
Table Mountain Rancheria	Frank Marquez Jr., Tribal Chief of Police.	23736 Sky Harbour Rd., Friant, CA 93626.	(559) 822–6336	(559) 822–6340	*fmarquezjr@tmr.org.*
Timbi-sha Shoshone Tribe	Wallace Eddy, ICWA Representative.	621 West Line Street, Suite 109, Bishop, CA 93514.	(760) 872–3614	(760) 872–3670	*icwa@timbisha.com.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (Smith River Rancheria).	Dorothy Perry, Director	Community & Family Services 110 W. 1t St., Smith River, CA 95567.	(707) 487–9255	(707) 487–0137	*dwait@tolowacom*
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.	Annette Chihuahua, ICWA Case Assistant/Tribal Delegate.	TMDCI 66–725 Martinez Rd., Thermal, CA 92274.	(760) 578–8334 (760) 397–0455	(760) 397–1019	*achihuahua@tmdci.org.*
Trinidad Rancheria (Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria).	Amy Atkins, Executive Manager.	P.O. Box 630, Trinidad, CA 95570.	(707) 677–0211	(707) 677–3921	*aatkins@trinidadrancheria.com.*
Tule River Reservation	Lolita Garfield, MSW, Director Family Social Services.	340 North Reservation Road, Porterville, CA 93258.	(559) 781–4271 Ext. 1013	(559) 791–2122	*icwadir@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov.*
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.	ICWA Representative	P.O. Box 615, Tuolumne, CA 95379.	(209) 928–5357	N/A	N/A.
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians.	Executive Director	Indian Child & Family Services, P.O. Box 2269, Temecula, CA 92590.	(951) 676–8832	(951) 676–3950	N/A.
Tyme Maidu Tribe (Berry Creek Rancheria).	Terilynn Steel, ICWA Supervisor.	5 Tyme Way, Oroville, CA 95966.	(530) 534–3859	(530) 534–1151	*jessebrown@berrycreekrancheria.com.*
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California.	Judy Beck, Director Community Services.	United Auburn Indian Community, 935 Indian Rancheria Road, Auburn, CA 95603.	(916) 251–1550	(530) 887–1028	*jbeck@auburnrancheria.com.*
Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Reservation.	Chairperson	P.O. Box 3060, Trinidad, CA 95570.	(707) 826–2079	(707) 826–0495	N/A.
Viejas (Baron Long) Band of Mission Indian..	Jahari Harrison, ICWA Social Services Department.	Southern Indian Health Council, Inc., 4058 Willow Rd., Alpine, CA 91903.	(619) 445–1188 Ext. 208	(619) 445–0765	*jharrison@sihc.org.*
Wilton Rancheria	Vanessa Pady, Director	ICWA 9728 Kent St., Elk Grove, CA 95624.	(707) 683–6000 Ext. 2014	(916) 683–6015	*vpady@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov.*
Wiyot Tribe	Christina Jones, Council Enrollment Officer & Secretary.	1000 Wiyot Drive, Loleta, CA 95551.	(707) 733–5055	(707) 482–1377	N/A.
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (previously listed as the Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians).	James Kinter, Tribal Council Secretary.	P.O. Box 18, Brooks, CA 95606.	(530) 796–3400	(530) 796–2143	*djones@yochadehe-nsn.gov.*
Yurok Tribe	Stephanie Weldon, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 1027, Klamath, CA 95548.	(707) 482–1350	(707) 482–1368	*sweldon@yuroktribe.nsn.us.*

9. Rocky Mountain Region

Rocky Mountain Regional Director, 2021 4th Avenue, Billings, MT 59101; Phone: (406) 247–7943; Fax: (406) 247–7976

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Blackfeet Tribe of Montana ..	Kathy Calf Boss Ribs, ICWA Coordinator, Darlene H. Peterson, ICWA Inquiry Technician.	P.O. Box 588 Browning, MT 59417.	(406) 338–7806	(406) 338–7726	*kathybossribs@yahoo.com.*
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation of Montana.	Shaneen Raining Bird Hammond, Designated Tribal Agent.	31 Agency Square, Box Elder, MT 59521.	(406) 395–5709	(406) 395–5702	*rainingbirds@yahoo.com.*
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes.	Lena Twawina,ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 278, Pablo, MT 59855.	(406) 675–2700 Ext. 1087	(406) 275–2749	*Lenat@cskt.org.*
Crow Tribe of the Crow Reservation of Montana.	Rebecca Buffalo, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 340, Crow Agency, MT 59022.	(406) 679–2772	N/A	*Rebecca.buffalo@crow-nsn.gov.*
Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation.	Amella Oldman, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 1796, Fort Washakie, WY 82514.	(307) 332–6591	(307) 332–6593	*artoldman@gmail.com.*
Fort Belkanp Indian Community.	Myron L. Trottier, ICWA Case Manager.	Fort Belknap Social Services 656 Agency Main Street, Harlem, MT 59526.	(406) 353–8328	(406) 353–4634	*mtrottier@ftbelknap.org.*
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes.	Phyllis Spotted Wolf, Designated Tribal Agent.	P.O. Box 1027, Poplar, MT 59255.	(406) 768–2308	(406) 768–3710	*pspottedwolf@fortpecktribes.*
Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation.	June Shakespeare, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 77, St. Stevens, WY 82524.	(307) 857–5728	(307) 857–5741	*june.shakespeare@wyo.gov.*
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	Michelle Littlewold Sandcrane, Acting, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 128, Lame Deer, MT 59043.	(406) 477–4830	(406) 477–8333	*Michelle.littlewolf@cheyennenation.com.*

10. Southern Plains Region

Southern Plains Regional Director, P.O. Box 368, Anadarko, OK 73005; Phone: (405) 247–6673 Ext. 217; Fax: (405) 247–5611.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma Indians.	Ronell Baker, ICW Director	2025 S. Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, OK 74801.	(405) 275–4030 Ext. 6375	(405) 878–4543	*rbaker@omtribe.com.*
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas.	Melissa Celestine, ICW Director.	571 State Park Road, #56, Livingston, Texas 77351.	(936) 563–1253	(936) 563–1254	*celestine.melissa@actribe.org*
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (Kiowa).	Shannon Ahtone, ICW Director.	P.O. Box 369, Carnegie, Oklahoma 73015.	(580) 654–2439	(580) 654–2363	*shannon_kiowa_icw@yahoo.com.*
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (Wichita & Affiliated Tribes).	Pamela Satepauhoodle, ICW Caseworker.	P.O. Box 729, Anadarko, OK 73005.	(405) 247–8624	(405) 247–3256	*pamela.satepauhoodle@wichitatribe.com.*
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.	Terra Long, ICW Coordinator.	P.O. Box 38, Concho, OK 73022.	(405) 422–7737 (405) 201–3188	(405) 422–8249	*tlong@c-a-tribes.org.*
Citizen Potawatomi Nation ...	Janet Draper, ICW Director	1601 S. Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, OK 74801.	(405) 878–4831	(405) 878–4659	*jdraper@potawatomi.org.*
Comanche Nation-Oklahoma	Carol Mithlo, ICW Director ..	P.O. Box 908, Lawton, OK 73502.	(580) 280–4751	(580) 354–0808	*carolm@comanchenation.com.*
Delaware Nation	Cassandra Acuna, ICW Director.	P.O. Box 825, Anadarko, OK 73005.	(405) 247–2448 Ext. 1152	(405) 247–5942	*cacuna@delawarenation.com.*
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma.	Ramona Austin, ICWA Director.	Rt.2, Box 121, Apache, OK 73006.	(580) 522–2298 Ext. 109	(580) 588–3133	*mona.austin@fortsillapache-nsn.gov.*
Iowa Tribe of Kansas	Chairperson	3345 B. Thrasher Rd., White Cloud, KS 66094.	(785) 595–3258	(785) 595–6610	N/A.
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	Ashley Hall, ICW Director ...	Rt. 1, Box 721 Perkins, OK 74059.	(405) 547–2402	(405) 547–1060	*ahall@iowanation.org.*
Kaw Nation	Roger Sober, ICW Director	Drawer 50, Kaw City, Oklahoma 74641.	(580) 269–2003	(580) 269–2113	*rsober@kawnation.com.*
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe in Texas.	Arianna Perez, ICW Director	2212 Rosita Valley Road, Eagle Pass, Texas 78852, Attn: ICW.	(830) 421–6300	N/A	*arianna.perez@ktttribe.org.*
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of The Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas.	Timothy Oliver, ICW Director.	P.O. Box 271, Horton, KS 66439.	(785) 486–2131	N/A	*timothy.oliver@ktik-nsn.gov.*
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	Indian Child Welfare Director.	P.O. Box 469, McLoud, OK 74851.	(405) 964–5426	(405) 964–5431	N/A.
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma	Shannon Ahtone, ICW Director.	P.O. Box 369, Carnegie, Oklahoma 73015.	(580) 654–2439	(580) 654–2363	*shannon_kiowa_icw@yahoo.com.*
Otoe-Missouria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.	Andrea Kihega, ICWA Director.	8151 Highway 177 Red Rock, OK 74651.	(580) 723–4466 Ext. 256 or Cell Phone (580) 307–7303	(580) 723–1016	*akihega@omtribe.org.*
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma	Amanda Farren, ICWA Director.	P.O. Box 470, Pawnee, OK 74058.	(918) 762–3621 Ext. 175	N/A.	afarren@pawneenation.org
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	Amy Oldfiend, ICW Director	20 White Eagle Drive, Ponca City, OK 74601.	(580) 763–0133	(580) 763–0134	*amyoponka@gmail.com.*
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation.	Tammy Sweeney, ICW Director.	16281 Q. Road, Mayetta, KS 66509.	(785) 966–2932 Ext. 8325	(786) 966–2950	*tammysweeney@pbpnation.org.*
Sac and Fox Nation in Kansas and Nebraska.	Chasity Davis, ICW Director	305 N. Main Street, Reserve, KS 66434.	(785) 742–4708	(785) 288–1163	*cdavis@sacandfoxcasino.com.*
Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma.	Karen Hamilton, ICW Director.	215 North Harrison, Shawnee, Ok 74801.	(918) 968–3526 Ext. 1711	N/A.	*karen.hamilton@sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov.*
Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma	Christi Gonzalez, ICW Director.	P.O. Box 70, Tonkawa, OK 74653.	(580) 628–7025	N/A	*cgonzalez@tonkawatribe.com.*
Wichita and Affiliated Tribe of Oklahoma.	Joan Williams, ICW Director	P.O. Box 729, Anadarko, OK 73005.	(405) 247–8627	(405) 247–3256	*joan.williams@wichitatribe.com.*

11. Southwest Region

Southwest Regional Director, 1001 Indian School Road NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104; Phone: (505) 563–3103; Fax: (505) 563–3101.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Jicarilla Apache Nation	Regina Keeswood, ICWA Social Worker.	P.O. Box 546, Dulce, NM 87528.	(575) 759–1712	(575) 759–3757	*rkeeswood@jbhd.org.*
Mescalero Apache Tribe	Crystal Lester, Tribal Census Clerk.	P.O. Box 227, Mescalero, NM 88340.	(575) 464–4494	(575) 464–9191	*clester@mescaleroapachetribe.com.*
Pueblo of Acoma	Donalyn Sarracino, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 354, Acoma, NM 87034.	(505) 552–5162	(505) 552–0903	*dsarracino@puebloofacoma.org.*
Pueblo of Cochito	Tanya Devon Torres, ICWA Specialist.	P.O. Box 70, Cochiti Pueblo, NM 87072.	(505) 564–0125	(505) 465–3173	*tanya_torres@pueblodecochiti.org.*
Pueblo of Isleta	Caroline Dailey, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 1270, Isleta, NM 87022.	(505) 869–2777	(505) 869–7575	*poi05001@isletapueblo.com.*
Pueblo of Isleta	Jacqueline Yalch, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 1270, Isleta, NM 87022.	(505) 869–2772 or (505) 869–5283	(505) 869–7575	*poi05001@isletapueblo.com.*
Pueblo of Jemez	Annette Gachupin, Child Advocate.	P.O. Box 340, Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024.	(575) 834–7117	(575) 834–7103	*agachupin@jemezpueblo.us.*
Pueblo of Laguna	Colinda Vallo, Program Manager.	Social Services Department, P.O. Box 194, Laguna, NM 87026.	(505) 552–9172 (505) 552–5677	(505) 552–6387	*cvallo@lagunapueblo-nsn.gov.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Pueblo of Nambe	Julie Bird, ICWA Manager	15 A NP 102 West, Santa Fe, NM 87506.	(505) 445–4410	(505) 455–4455	*jbird@nambepueblo.org.*
Pueblo of Picuris	Debra Sheyayme-King, ICWA Director.	ICWA, P.O. Box 127, Penasco, NM 87553.	(575) 587–1003	(575) 587–1071	*icwa@picurispueblo.org.*
Pueblo of Pojoaque	Elizabeth Duran, MSW, MPH Director/Social Services Director.	58 Cities of Gold Rd., Suite 4, Santa Fe, NM 87506.	(505) 455–0238	(505) 455–2363	*eduran@pojoaque.org.*
Pueblo of San Felipe	Darlene J. Valencia, Family Services Director.	P.O. Box 4339, San Felipe Pueblo, NM 87001.	(505) 771–9978	(505) 867–6166	*dvalencia@sfpueblo.com.*
Pueblo of San Ildelfonso	Lenora Arrietta or Dolly Narang. ICWA/Family Advocates.	02 Tunyo Po, Santa Fe, NM 87506.	(505) 455–4164 (505) 699–0164	(505) 455–7942	*icwamanager@sanipueblo.org; dnarang@sanipueblo.org.*
Ohkayowingeh	Rochelle Thompson, ICWA Manager.	P.O. Box 1187 Ohkayowingeh, NM 87566.	(575) 852–4400	(505) 692–0333	*Rochelle.thompson@Ohkayowingeh-nsn.org.*
Pueblo of Sandia	Kimberly Lorenzini, Case Manager.	481 Sandia Loop, Bernalillo, NM 87004.	(505) 771–5117	(505) 867–7099	*klorenzini@sandiapueblo.nsn.us.*
Pueblo of Santa Ana	Mary E. Templin, Social Services Manager.	02 Dove Road, Santa Ana Pueblo, NM 87004.	(505) 771–6737	(505) 771–6537	*mary.templin@santaana-nsn-gov.*
Pueblo of Santa Clara	Dennis Silva, Director of Social Services.	P.O. Box 580, Espanola, NM 87532.	(505) 753–0419	(505) 753–0420	*dsilva@santaclarapueblo.org.*
Pueblo of Santo Domingo—Kewa.	Virginia Tenorio, Family Services Worker.	P.O. Box 129, Santo Domingo, NM 87052.	(505) 465–0630	(505) 465–2688	*vtenorio@kewa-nsn.gov.*
Pueblo of Santo Domingo—Kewa.	Dora Bailon, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 129, Santo Domingo, NM 87052.	(505) 465–0630	(505) 465–2688	*dbailon@kewa-nsn.gov.*
Pueblo of Taos	Stacie Waters, Social Services Manager.	P.O. Box 1846, Taos, NM 87571.	(575) 758–7824	(575) 758–3346	*swaters@taospueblo.com.*
Pueblo of Tesuque	Donna Quintana, ICWA Coordinator.	Box 360–T, Route 42, Santa Fe, NM 87506.	(505) 955–7713	(505) 820–7780	*donna.quintana@pueblooftesuque.org.*
Pueblo of Zia	Kateri Chino, MSW, Health & Wellness Director.	135 Capital Square Drive, Zia Pueblo, NM 87053.	(505) 401–6830	(505) 867–6014	*kchino@ziapueblo.org.*
Pueblo of Zuni	Betty Nez, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 339, Zuni, NM 87327.	(505) 782–7166	(505) 782–7221	*betty.nez@ashiwi.org.*
Ramah Navajo	Loretta Martinez, Social Service Director.	Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc. Ramah Navajo Social Service Program, P.O. Box 250, Pinehill, NM 87357.	(505) 775–3221	(505) 775–3520	*lorettamrtnz@yahoo.com.*
Southern Ute Indian Tribe	Jeri Sindelar, Caseworker; Peg Rogers, Social Services Attorney.	MS 53, P.O. Box 737, Ignacio, CO 81137.	(970) 563–0100 Ext. 2332	(970) 563–4854	*jsindelar@southernute-nsn.gov; dsattorney@southernute-nsn.gov.*
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (Colorado & Utah).	Katherine Jacket, Acting Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 309, Towaoc, CO, 81334.	(970) 564–5302	(970) 564–5300	*kjacket@utemountain.org.*
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo	Jesus A Donacio, ICWA Program Specialist.	9314 Juanchido Ln., El Paso, TX 79907.	(915) 860–6170	(915) 242–6556	*jdonacio@ydsp-nsn.gov.*

12. Western Region

Western Regional Director, 2600 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004; Phone: (602) 379–6600; Fax: (602) 379–4413.

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Ak-Chin Indian Community.	Dorissa Garcia, Enrollment Coordinator.	42507 West Peters & Nall Road, Maricopa, AZ 85138.	(520) 568–1074	(520) 568–1079	*dgarcia@ak-chin.nsn.us.*
Battle Mountain Band Council.	Bertha Cazares, ICWA Coordinator.	37 Mountain View Drive, Battle Mountain, NV 89820.	(775) 455–1663	(775) 635–8528	*bmbicwa@outlook.com.*
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Dawn MacElwain, ICWA Director.	P.O. Box 1976, Havasu Lake, CA 92363.	(760) 858–5426	(760) 858–5400	*citiwa@yahoo.com.*
Cocopah Indian Tribe	Rafael D. Morales, Jr., ICWA Worker.	14515 South Veterans Drive, Somerton, AZ 85350.	(928) 627–3729	(928) 627–3316	*moralesr@cocopah.com.*
Colorado River Indian Tribes.	Elizabeth Lorina-Mills, Deputy Attorney General.	26600 Mohave Road, Parker, AZ 85344.	(928) 669–1271	(928) 669–5675	*emills@critdoj.com.*
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation.	Debbie McCollum, ICWA Coordinator.	HC61 Box 6104, Ibapah, UT 84034.	(435) 234–1178	(435) 234–1162	*ctgriccwa@gmail.com.*
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe.	Iskandar Alexandar, LCSW, Social Worker.	P.O. Box 140087, Duckwater, NV 89314.	(775) 863–0222	(775) 863–0142	*Iskandar.alexandar@ihs.gov.*
Elko Band Council of Te-Moak Tribe.	Marlene Dick, Social Worker.	1745 Silver Eagle Drive, Elko, NV 89801.	(775) 738–9310	(775) 778–3397	*ssworker@elkoband.org; icwa@elkoband.org.*
Ely Shoshone Tribe	Georgia Valdez, Social Services Worker.	16 Shoshone Circle, Ely, NV 89301.	(775) 289–4133	(775) 289–3237	N/A
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.	Jennifer Pishion, Social Services Director.	1007 Rio Vista Drive, Fallon, NV 89406.	(775) 423–1215	(775) 423–8960	*ssdirector@fpst.org.*
Fort McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.	Dee Crutcher, ICWA Advocate.	P.O. Box 68, McDermitt, NV 89421.	(775) 532–8263 Ext. 111	(775) 532–8060	*dee.crutcher@fmpst.org.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Fort McDowell Yavapai Tribe.	James Esquirell, ICWA Coordinator/CPS Worker Wassaja Family Services.	P.O. Box 17779, Fountain Hills, AZ 85269.	(480) 789–7990	(480) 837–4809	*jesquirell@ftmcdowell.org.*
Gila River Indian Community.	Sara Bissen, Child & Family Welfare Administrator.	P.O. Box 427, Sacaton, AZ 85147.	(520) 562–3396	(520) 562–3633	*Sara.bissen@gric.nsn.us.*
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.	Antoinette Enos, ICWA Case Manager.	P.O. Box 427, Sacaton, AZ 85147.	(520) 562–3396	(520) 562–3633	*antoinette@gric.nsn.us.*
Havasupai Tribe	Erika Marshall, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 10, Supai, AZ 86435.	(928) 448–2661	N/A	*hticwa@havasupai-nsn.gov.*
Hopi Tribe	Eva Sekayumptew, MSW, Social Services Clinical Supervior.	P.O. Box 945, Polacca, AZ 86042.	(928) 737–1800	(928) 737–2697	N/A
Hualapai Tribe	Idella Keluche, ICWA Worker.	P.O. Box 480, Peach Springs, AZ 86434.	(928) 769–2269/ 2383/2384/2397	(928) 769–2659	*ikeluche@hualapai-nsn.gov.*
Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians.	Vincent A. Toya, Tribal Adminstator.	HC 65 Box 2, Fredonia, AZ 86022.	(928) 643–7245	(888) 939–3777	*vtoya@kaibabpaiute-nsn.gov.*
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe ..	Chris Doss, LCSW, Social Services.	1257 Paiute Circle, Las Vegas, NV 89106.	(702) 382–0784, Ext. 410	(702) 384–5272	*cdoss@lvpaiute.com.*
Lovelock Paiute Tribe	Valerie Bill, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 878, Lovelock, NV 89419.	(775) 273–7861, Ext. 24	(775) 273–7631	*socialservices@ lovelockpaiutetribe.com.*
Moapa Band of Paiutes ..	Darren Daboda, Chairman.	One Lincoln Street, Moapa, NV 89025.	(702) 865–2787	(702) 864–2875	*d_daboda@yahoo.com.*
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah.	Tyler Goddard, Behavioral Care Director.	440 North Paiute Drive, Cedar City, UT 84721.	(435) 586–1112	(435) 867–1516	*tyler.goddard@ihs.gov.*
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	Tamara Walters, Assistant Attorney General.	Office of the Attorney General, 7777 S. Camino Huivisim, Bldg. C, Tucson, AZ 85757.	(520) 883–5108	(520) 883–5084	*tamara.walters@pascuayaqui-nsn.gov.*
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe.	Charlene Dressler, Social Services Director.	P.O. Box 256, Nixon, NV 89424.	(775) 574–1047	(775) 574–1052	*cdressler@plpt.nsn.us.*
Quechan Indian Tribe	Cody Hartt, ICWA Specialist/Tribal Representative.	P.O. Box 189, Yuma, AZ 85364.	(760) 570–0201	(760) 572–2099	*icwaspecialist@quechantribe.com.*
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony.	Adriana Botello, Human Services Director.	405 Golden Lane, Reno, NV 89502.	(775) 329–5071	(775) 785–8758	*abotello@rsic.org.*
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.	Allison Miller, ICWA Coordinator.	SRPMIC Social Services Division, 10005 East Osborn Road, Scottsdale, AZ 85256.	(480) 362–5645 or (480) 362–7533	(480) 362–5574	*Allison.Miller@srpmic-nsn.gov.*
San Carlos Apache Tribe	Aaron Begay, ICWA Coordinator.	P.O. Box 0, San Carlos, AZ 85550.	(928) 475–2313	(928) 475–2342	*abegay09@tss.scat-nsn.gov.*
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe.	Carlene Yellowhair, President.	P.O. Box 2950 Tuba City, AZ 86045.	(928) 283–4762	(928) 283–4758	*cyellowhairsjspt.president@outlook.com.*
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation.	Roberta Hanchor, Social Worker.	P.O. Box 219, Owyhee, NV 89832.	(775) 757–2921	(775) 757–2910	*Hanchor.roberta@shopai.org.*
Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians.	Candace Bear, Chairwoman.	407 Skull Valley Road, Skull Valley, UT 84029.	(435) 831–4079		*candaceb@svgoshutes.com.*
South Fork Band of Te-Moak Tribe.	Debbie Honeyestewa, Interim Social Worker.	21 Lee, B–13, Spring Creek, NV 89815.	(775) 744–4273 Ext. 106	(775) 744–4523	*debbiehoneyestewa@yahoo.com.*
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe.	Page Linton, Chairwoman.	1001 Rock Blvd., Sparks, NV 89431.	(775) 827–9670	(775) 827–9678	*page.linton@summitlake tribe.org.*
Tohono O'Odham Nation	Chad Smith, Attorney General.	P.O. Box 830, Sells, AZ 85634.	(520) 383–3410	(520) 383–2689	*Chad.smith@tonation-nsn.gov.*
Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona.	Brian Echols, Social Services Director.	T.A.R. #30, Payson, AZ 85541.	(928) 474–5000 Ext. 8120	(928) 474–4159	*bechols@tontoapache.org.*
Ute Indian Tribe	Floyd M. Wyasket, Social Services Director.	Box 190, Fort Duchesne, UT 84026.	(435) 725–4026 or (435) 823–0141	(435) 722–5030	*floydw@utetribe.com.*
Washoe Tribe of Navada and California.	Stacy L. Stahl, Social Services Director.	919 HWY 395, North Gardenville, NV 89410.	(775) 265–8691	(775) 265–4593	*Stacy.Stahl@washoetribe.us.*
Walker River Paiute Tribe	Elliott Aguilar, ICWA Specialist.	Social Services Department, P.O. Box 146, 1025 Hospital Road, Schurz, NV 89427.	(775) 773–2058	(775) 773–2096	*eaguilar@wrpt.gov.*
Wells Band Council of Te-Moak Tribe.	Sarai Berumen, Social Services Coordinator.	P.O. Box 809, Wells, NV 89835.	(775) 752–3045 Ext. 1009	(775) 752–2179	*wellsbandssicwa@gmail.com.*
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation.	Cora Hinton, ICWA Representative/CPS Supervisor.	P.O. Box 1870, Whiteriver, AZ 85941.	(928) 338–4164	(928) 338–1469	*chinton@wmat.us.*
Winnemucca Tribe	Judy Rojo, Chairperson	595 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 89509.	(775) 329–5800	(775) 329–5819	N/A
Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation.	Delight Lyons, ICWA Coordinator.	2400 West Datsi Street, Camp Verde, AZ 86322.	(928) 649–7108	(928) 567–6832	*dkplunkett@yan-tribe.org.*
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe.	Virgil R. Amos, Family Support Supervisor.	530 East Merritt, Prescott, AZ 86301.	(928) 515–7351	(928) 541–7945	*vamos@ypit.com.*
Yerington Paiute Tribe	Vonnie Snooks, Human Services Assistant.	171 Campbell Lane, Yerington, NV 89447.	(775) 312–0114	(775) 463–5929	*vsnooks@ypt-nsn.gov.*

Tribe	ICWA POC	Mailing address	Phone No.	Fax No.	Email address
Yomba Shoshone Tribe ..	Samantha Gentry, Social Services Eligibility Worker.	HC 61 Box 6275, Austin, NV 89310.	(775) 964–2463 Ext.107	(775) 964–1352	*yombasocialservices@gmail.com.*

B. Tribal Agents by Tribal Affiliation

Please see the following web page for a list of Tribal agents organized by Tribal affiliation: *http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OIS/HumanServices/index.htm.*

Dated: May 29, 2018.

John Tahsuda,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Exercising the Authority of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2018–11924 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–NERO–CEBE–25119; PPNECEBE00, PPMPSAS1Z.Y00000]

Notice of Public Meeting of the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Advisory Commission

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Meeting notice.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) is hereby giving notice of a meeting of the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Advisory Commission.

DATES: Wednesday, June 20, 2018, at 9:00 a.m. (EASTERN).

ADDRESSES: Warren County Government Center, 220 North Commerce Avenue, Front Royal, VA 22630.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Further information concerning the meeting may be obtained from Karen Beck-Herzog, Site Manager, Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, P.O. Box 700, Middletown, Virginia 22645, telephone (540) 868–9176, or visit the park website: *http://www.nps.gov/cebe/parkmgmt/park-advisory-commission.htm.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NPS is holding the meeting pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. Appendix 1–16). The Commission was designated by Congress to provide advice to the Secretary of the Interior on the preparation and implementation of the park's general management plan and to advise on land protection (16 U.S.C. 410iii–7). Individuals who are interested in the park, the implementation of the plan, or the business of the Commission are encouraged to attend the meetings. Interested members of the public may present, either orally or through written comments, information for the Commission to consider during the public meeting. Attendees and those wishing to provide comment are strongly encouraged to preregister through the contact information provided. Scheduling of public comments during the Commission meeting will be determined by the chairperson of the Commission.

Before including your address, telephone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public view, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Agenda: Topics to be discussed include: Visitor services and interpretation, directional and interpretive signage and visitor facilities, land protection planning, historic preservation, and natural resource protection.

Commission meetings consist of the following:

1. General Introductions
2. Review and Approval of Commission Meeting Notes
3. Reports and Discussions
4. Old Business
5. New Business
6. Closing Remarks

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 410iii–7; 5 U.S.C. Appendix 1–16.

Alma Ripps,

Chief, Office of Policy.

[FR Doc. 2018–11876 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation No. 701–TA–585 (Final)

Stainless Steel Flanges From China

Determination

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of stainless steel flanges from China that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') to be subsidized by the government of China.[2]

Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 705(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)), instituted investigations effective August 16, 2017, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by Core Pipe Products, Inc., Carol Stream, Illinois, and Maass Flange Corporation, Houston, Texas. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of stainless steel flanges from China were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of February 7, 2018 (83 FR 5459). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on April 10, 2018, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made this determination regarding subsidized imports from China pursuant to section 705(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)). It completed and filed its determination

[1] The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Stainless Steel Flanges From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination,* 83 FR 15790, April 12, 2018.

in this investigation on May 29, 2018. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4788 (May 2018), entitled *Stainless Steel Flanges from China: Investigation No. 701–TA–585 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: May 29, 2018.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018–11870 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–589 and 731–TA–1394–1396 (Final)]

Forged Steel Fittings From China, Italy, and Taiwan; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Anti-Dumping Duty Investigations

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of the final phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701–TA–589 and 731–TA–1394–1396 (Final) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act'') to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of forged steel fittings from China, Italy, and Taiwan, provided for in subheading 7307.99.10, 7307.99.30, and 7307.99.50,[1] preliminarily determined by the Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') to be sold at less-than-fair-value and subsidized by the government of China.

DATES: May 17, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Celia Feldpausch ((202) 205–2387), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*https://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope.—For purposes of these investigations, Commerce has defined the subject merchandise as ''carbon and alloy forged steel fittings, whether unfinished (commonly known as blanks or rough forgings) or finished. Such fittings are made in a variety of shapes including, but not limited to, elbows, tees, crosses, laterals, couplings, reducers, caps, plugs, bushings, unions, and outlets. Forged steel fittings are covered regardless of end finish, whether threaded, socket-weld or other end connections. For Commerce's complete scope, see 83 FR 22948, published on May 17, 2018.

Background.—The final phase of these investigations is being scheduled pursuant to sections 705(b) and 731(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 1673d(b)), as a result of affirmative preliminary determinations by Commerce that certain benefits which constitute subsidies within the meaning of section 703 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b) are being provided to manufacturers, producers, or exporters in China of forged steel fittings, and that imports of such products from China, Italy, and Taiwan are being sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 733 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b). The investigations were requested in petitions filed on October 5, 2017, by Bonney Forge Corporation, Mount Union, Pennsylvania, and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

For further information concerning the conduct of this phase of the investigations, hearing procedures, and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and C (19 CFR part 207).

Participation in the investigations and public service list.—Persons, including industrial users of the subject merchandise and, if the merchandise is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations, wishing to participate in the final phase of these investigations as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in section 201.11 of the Commission's rules, no later than 21 days prior to the hearing date specified in this notice. A party that filed a notice of appearance during the preliminary phase of the investigations need not file an additional notice of appearance during this final phase. The Secretary will maintain a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to section 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in the final phase of these investigations available to authorized applicants under the APO issued in the investigations, provided that the application is made no later than 21 days prior to the hearing date specified in this notice. Authorized applicants must represent interested parties, as defined by 19 U.S.C. 1677(9), who are parties to the investigations. A party granted access to BPI in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not reapply for such access. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Staff report.—The prehearing staff report in the final phase of these investigations will be placed in the nonpublic record on July 20, 2018, and a public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to section 207.22 of the Commission's rules.

Hearing.—The Commission will hold a hearing in connection with the final phase of these investigations beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, August 2, 2018, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. Requests to appear at the hearing should be filed in writing with the Secretary to the Commission on or before July 27, 2018. A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to present a short statement at the hearing. All parties and nonparties desiring to appear at the hearing and make oral presentations should participate in a prehearing conference to be held on July 31, 2018, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, if deemed necessary. Oral testimony and written materials to be submitted at the public hearing are governed by sections 201.6(b)(2), 201.13(f), and 207.24 of the Commission's rules. Parties must submit any request to present a portion of their hearing testimony *in camera* no later than 7 business days prior to the date of the hearing.

Written submissions.—Each party who is an interested party shall submit

[1] Commerce's scope further states that subject carbon and alloy forged steel fittings also may be entered under HTSUS provisions 7307.92.3010, 7307.92.3030, 7307.92.9000, and 7326.19.0010.

a prehearing brief to the Commission. Prehearing briefs must conform with the provisions of section 207.23 of the Commission's rules; the deadline for filing is July 27, 2018. Parties may also file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the hearing, as provided in section 207.24 of the Commission's rules, and posthearing briefs, which must conform with the provisions of section 207.25 of the Commission's rules. The deadline for filing posthearing briefs is August 9, 2018. In addition, any person who has not entered an appearance as a party to the investigations may submit a written statement of information pertinent to the subject of the investigations, including statements of support or opposition to the petition, on or before August 9, 2018. On August 24, 2018, the Commission will make available to parties all information on which they have not had an opportunity to comment. Parties may submit final comments on this information on or before August 28, 2018, but such final comments must not contain new factual information and must otherwise comply with section 207.30 of the Commission's rules. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's *Handbook on E-Filing,* available on the Commission's website at *https://edis.usitc.gov,* elaborates upon the Commission's rules with respect to electronic filing.

Additional written submissions to the Commission, including requests pursuant to section 201.12 of the Commission's rules, shall not be accepted unless good cause is shown for accepting such submissions, or unless the submission is pursuant to a specific request by a Commissioner or Commission staff.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the Commission's rules, each document filed by a party to the investigations must be served on all other parties to the investigations (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Authority: These investigations are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.21 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: May 30, 2018.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018–11915 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Cotton Dust Standard

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sponsored information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Cotton Dust Standard,'' to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval for continued use, without change, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation; including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden may be obtained free of charge from the RegInfo.gov website at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=201803-1218-002* (this link will only become active on the day following publication of this notice) or by contacting Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

Submit comments about this request by mail to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for DOL–OSHA, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503; by Fax: 202–395–5806 (this is not a toll-free number); or by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Commenters are encouraged, but not required, to send a courtesy copy of any comments by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor-OASAM, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Attn: Departmental Information Compliance Management Program, Room N1301, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; or by email: *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This ICR seeks to extend PRA authority for the Cotton Dust Standard information collection. The purpose of the Standard and its information collection requirements is to provide protection for employees from the adverse health effects associated with occupational exposure to cotton dust. An Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) covered employer subject to the Standard must monitor employee exposure, reduce employee exposure to within permissible exposure limits, provide employees with medical examinations and training, and establish and maintain employee exposure monitoring and medical records. OSH Act sections 2(b)(1), 6(b)(7), and 8(c) authorize this information collection. *See* 29 U.S.C. 651(b)(1), 655(b)(7), 657(c).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by the OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6. The DOL obtains OMB approval for this information collection under Control Number 1218–0061.

OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal, and the DOL seeks to extend PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) more years, without any change to existing requirements. The DOL notes that existing information collection requirements submitted to the OMB receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on January 12, 2018 (83 FR 1633).

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments

should mention OMB Control Number 1218–0061. The OMB is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL–OSHA.

Title of Collection: Cotton Dust.

OMB Control Number: 1218–0061.

Affected Public: Private Sector—businesses or other for-profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 5,474.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 25,712.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 9,532 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $1,340,992.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D).

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Michel Smyth,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11845 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Notice of Controversion of Right to Compensation

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) sponsored information collection request (ICR) revision titled, ''Notice of Controversion of Right to Compensation,'' to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval for use in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995. Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation; including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden may be obtained free of charge from the *RegInfo.gov* website at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=201803-1240-002* (this link will only become active on the day following publication of this notice) or by contacting Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or sending an email to *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

Submit comments about this request by mail to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for DOL–OWCP, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503; by Fax: 202–395–5806 (this is not a toll-free number); or by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Commenters are encouraged, but not required, to send a courtesy copy of any comments by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor—OASAM, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Attn: Departmental Information Compliance Management Program, Room N1301, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; or by email: *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or sending an email to *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This ICR seeks approval under the PRA for revisions to the Notice of Controversion of Right to Compensation (Form LS–207) information collection. Insurance carriers and self-insured employers use Form LS–207 to controvert claims under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA) and extensions. This information collection has been classified as a revision, because the Department has provided a list of possible reasons for controversion that may be selected with a check mark. LHWCA section 901(d) authorizes this collection. *See* 33 U.S.C. 914(d).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by the OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6. The DOL obtains OMB approval for this information collection under Control Number 1240–0042. The DOL notes that existing information collection requirements submitted to the OMB receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. New requirements would only take effect upon OMB approval. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on March 8, 2018 (83 FR 9869).

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB Control Number 1240–0042. The OMB is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL–OWCP.

Title of Collection: Notice of Controversion of Right to Compensation.

OMB Control Number: 1240–0042.

Affected Public: Private Sector—businesses or other for-profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 600.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 18,000.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 4,500 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $8,300.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D).

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Michel Smyth,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11931 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–XX–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Notice of Payments

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) sponsored information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Notice of Payments,'' to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval for continued use, without change, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation; including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden may be obtained free of charge from the *RegInfo.gov* website at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=201803-1240-001* (this link will only become active on the day following publication of this notice) or by contacting Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

Submit comments about this request by mail to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for DOL–OWCP, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503; by Fax: 202–395–5806 (this is not a toll-free number); or by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Commenters are encouraged, but not required, to send a courtesy copy of any comments by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor-OASAM, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Attn: Departmental Information Compliance Management Program, Room N1301, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; or by email: *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This ICR seeks to extend PRA approval for the Notice of Payments (Form LS–208) information collection. Insurance carriers and self-insured employers use Form LS–208 to report Longshore and Harbors Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA) benefit payments. LHWCA section 914(g) authorizes this collection. *See* 33 U.S.C. 914(g).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by the OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6. The DOL obtains OMB approval for this information collection under Control Number 1240–0041.

OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal, and the DOL seeks to extend PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) more years, without any change to existing requirements. The DOL notes that existing information collection requirements submitted to the OMB receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on February 16, 2018 (83 FR 7080).

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB Control Number 1240–0041. The OMB is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL–OWCP.

Title of Collection: Notice of Payments.

OMB Control Number: 1240–0041.

Affected Public: Private Sector—businesses or other for-profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 600.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 37,800.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 6,300 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $16,112.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D).

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Michel Smyth,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11847 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–CF–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Coke Oven Emissions Standard

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sponsored information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Coke Oven Emissions Standard,'' to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval for continued use, without change, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation; including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden may be obtained free of charge from the *RegInfo.gov* website at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=201801–1218–001* or by contacting Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

Submit comments about this request by mail to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for DOL–OSHA, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503; by Fax: 202–395–5806 (this is not a toll-free number); or by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Commenters are encouraged, but not required, to send a courtesy copy of any comments by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor—OASAM, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Attn: Departmental Information Compliance Management Program, Room N1301, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; or by email: *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This ICR seeks to extend PRA authority for the Coke Oven Emissions Standard information collection requirements codified at regulations 29 CFR 1910.1029. The purpose of Coke Oven Emissions Standard and its information collection requirements are to provide protection for workers from the adverse health effects associated with occupational exposure to coke oven emissions. An Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) covered employer subject to the Standard must monitor worker exposure, reduce worker exposure to within permissible exposure limits, and provide workers with medical examinations and training. OSH Act sections 2(b)(9), 6, and 8(c) authorize this information collection. *See* 29 U.S.C. 651(b)(9), 655, and 657(c).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by the OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6. The DOL obtains OMB approval for this information collection under Control Number 1218–0128.

OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal, and the DOL seeks to extend PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) more years, without any change to existing requirements. The DOL notes that existing information collection requirements submitted to the OMB receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2018 (83 FR 2465).

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB Control Number 1218–0128. The OMB is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL–OSHA.

Title of Collection: Coke Oven Emissions Standard.

OMB Control Number: 1218–0128.

Affected Public: Private Sector—businesses or other for-profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 3,984.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 40,939.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 51,644 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $969,427.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D).

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Michel Smyth,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11932 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Confined Spaces in Construction Standard

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sponsored information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Confined Spaces in Construction Standard,'' to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval for continued use, without change, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation; including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden may be obtained free of charge from the *RegInfo.gov* website at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=201801-1218-002* (this link will only become active on the day following publication of this notice) or by contacting Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

Submit comments about this request by mail to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for DOL–OSHA, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503; by Fax: 202–395–5806 (this is not a toll-free number); or by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Commenters are encouraged, but not required, to send a courtesy copy of any comments by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor-OASAM, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Attn:

Departmental Information Compliance Management Program, Room N1301, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; or by email: *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129, TTY 202–693–8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This ICR seeks to extend PRA authority for the Confined Spaces in Construction Standard information collection requirements codified in regulations 29 CFR 1926 subpart AA. The Standard specifies a number of information collection requirements that are fully explained in the ICR. The Confined Spaces in Construction Standard information collections permit employers and employees to evaluate the dangers in confined spaces before entry is attempted, and ensure that adequate measures are implemented to make the spaces safe for entry. Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 sections 2(b)(9), 6(b)(7), and 8(c)(1) and (3) authorize this information collection. *See* 29 U.S.C. 651(b)(1), 655(b)(7), 657(c)(1), (3).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by the OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6. The DOL obtains OMB approval for this information collection under Control Number 1218–0258.

OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal, and the DOL seeks to extend PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) more years, without any change to existing requirements. The DOL notes that existing information collection requirements submitted to the OMB receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on February 22, 2018 (83 FR 7782).

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB Control Number 1218–0258. The OMB is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL–OSHA.

Title of Collection: Confined Spaces in Construction Standard.

OMB Control Number: 1218–0258.

Affected Public: Private Sector—businesses or other for-profits.

Total Estimated Annual Number of Respondents: 30,066.

Total Estimated Annual Number of Responses: 4,093,825.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 660,103 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $1,017,859.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D).

Dated: May 29, 2018.

Michel Smyth,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11844 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Royalty Board

[Docket No. 17–CRB–0017–CD (2016)]

Distribution of 2016 Cable Royalty Funds

AGENCY: Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Royalty Judges solicit comments on a motion for partial distribution of 2016 cable royalty funds.

DATES: Comments are due on or before July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Interested claimants must submit timely comments, identified by docket number 17–CRB–0017–CD (2016), by only one of the following means.

CRB's online electronic filing application: Submit comments online in eCRB at *https://app.crb.gov/.*

U.S. mail or Overnight service (only USPS Express Mail is acceptable): Copyright Royalty Board, P.O. Box 70977, Washington, DC 20024–0977; or

Commercial courier: Address package to: Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building, LM–403, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20559–6000. Deliver to: Congressional Courier Acceptance Site, 2nd Street NE and D Street NE, Washington, DC; or

Hand delivery: Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building, LM–401, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20559–6000.

Instructions: Unless submitting online, commenters must submit an original, two paper copies, and an electronic version on a CD. All submissions must include a reference to the CRB and this docket number. All submissions will be posted without change to eCRB at *https://app.crb.gov/* including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read submitted background documents or comments, go to eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board's online electronic filing and case management system, at *https://app.crb.gov/* and search for docket number 17–CRB–0017–CD (2016).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anita Blaine, Program Specialist, by telephone at (202) 707–7658 or email at *crb@loc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each year cable systems must submit royalty payments to the Register of Copyrights as required by the statutory license detailed in section 111 of the Copyright Act for the retransmission to cable subscribers of over-the-air television and radio broadcast signals. *See* 17 U.S.C. 111(d). The Copyright Royalty Judges (Judges) oversee distribution of royalties to copyright owners whose works were included in a qualifying transmission and who file a timely claim for royalties. Allocation of the royalties collected occurs in one of two ways.

In the first instance, the Judges may authorize distribution in accordance with a negotiated settlement among all claiming parties. 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(4)(A). If all claimants do not reach agreement with respect to the royalties, the Judges must conduct a proceeding to determine

the distribution of any royalties that remain in controversy. 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(4)(B). Alternatively, the Judges may, on motion of claimants and on notice to all interested parties, authorize a partial distribution of royalties, reserving on deposit sufficient funds to resolve identified disputes. 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(4)(C), 801(b)(3)(C).

On May 18, 2018, representatives of the categorical groups of royalty claimants (Claimants) [1] filed with the Judges a motion pursuant to section 801(b)(3)(C) of the Copyright Act requesting a partial distribution amounting to 50% of the 2016 cable royalty funds on deposit. 17 U.S.C. 801(b)(3)(C). That statutory section requires that, before ruling on the motion, the Judges publish a notice in the **Federal Register** seeking responses to the motion for partial distribution to ascertain whether any claimant entitled to receive the subject royalties has a reasonable objection to the requested distribution.

Accordingly, this Notice seeks comments from interested claimants on whether any reasonable objection exists that would preclude the distribution of 50% of the 2016 cable royalty funds to the Claimants. Parties objecting to the partial distribution must advise the Judges of the existence and extent of all objections by the end of the comment period. The Judges will not consider any objections with respect to the partial distribution that come to their attention after the close of the comment period.

Members of the public may read the Motion of the Allocation Phase Claimants for Partial Distribution by accessing the Copyright Royalty Board's electronic filing and case management system at *https://app.crb.gov/* and searching for docket number 17–CRB–0017–CD (2016).

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Suzanne M. Barnett,

Chief U.S. Copyright Royalty Judge.

[FR Doc. 2018–11938 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–72–P

[1] The Claimants are Program Suppliers; Joint Sports Claimants; Public Television Claimants; National Association of Broadcasters; American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers; Broadcast Music, Inc.; SESAC, Inc.; Canadian Claimants Group; Devotional Claimants; and National Public Radio. The Claimants who are the moving parties in this requested partial distribution represent traditionally recognized claimant categories. The Judges have not and do not by this notice determine the universe of claimant categories for 2016 cable retransmission royalties.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice.

DATES: Comments should be received on or before July 5, 2018 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of this information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to (1) Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for NCUA, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, or email at *OIRA_Submission@OMB.EOP.gov* and (2) NCUA PRA Clearance Officer, 1775 Duke Street, Suite 5080, Alexandria, VA 22314, or email at *PRAComments@ncua.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the submission may be obtained by contacting Dawn Wolfgang at (703) 548–2279, emailing *PRAComments@ncua.gov,* or viewing the entire information collection request at *www.reginfo.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Number: 3133–0193.

Title: Joint Standards for Assessing the Diversity Policies and Practices.

Form: NCUA 15004.

Abstract: Section 342 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act instructed Office of Minority and Women Inclusion (OMWI) Directors to develop standards for assessing the diversity policies and practices of entities for which they regulate. Together, NCUA, OCC, the Board, FDIC, CFPB, and SEC develop joint standards and, on June 10, 2015, they jointly published in the **Federal Register** the ''Final Interagency Policy Statement Establishing Joint Standards for Assessing the Diversity Policies and Practices of Entities Regulated by the Agencies.''

The Joint Standards envision that a regulated entity, in a manner reflective of its size and other characteristics, (a) conducts annually a voluntary self-assessment of its diversity policies and practices; (b) monitors and evaluates its performance under its diversity policies and practices on an ongoing basis; (c) provides information pertaining to its self-assessment to the OMWI Director of its primary federal financial regulator; and (d) publishes information pertaining to its efforts with respect to the Joint Standards. In order to facilitate the self-assessment and information collection described in the Policy Statement, the NCUA provides NCUA Form 15004, ''Annual Voluntary Credit Union Diversity Self-Assessment,'' to federally insured credit unions to perform their assessment and to submit information to the NCUA.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,600.

Explanation for change: Further evaluation of the burden associated with the redesign and burden methodology is estimated at 8 hours per response.

By Gerard Poliquin, Secretary of the Board, the National Credit Union Administration, on May 30, 2018.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

Dawn D. Wolfgang,

NCUA PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11935 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7535–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 72–03; NRC–2018–0103]

Duke Energy Progress, Inc., H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, Unit No. 2, Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: License amendment; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing an amendment to Materials License No. SNM–2502. The license authorizes Duke Energy Progress, LLC to receive, possess, store, and transfer spent nuclear fuel and associated radioactive materials. The amendment changes the name of the licensee from Duke Energy Progress, Inc. to Duke Energy Progress, LLC for the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, Unit No. 2 (Robinson Unit No. 2), Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation.

DATES: June 4, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2018–0103 when contacting the

NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly-available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

• *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2018–0103. Address questions about NRC dockets to Jennifer Borges; telephone: 301–287–9127; email: *Jennifer.Borges@nrc.gov.* For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

• *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* To begin the search, select ''*ADAMS Public Documents*'' and then select ''Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by email to *pdr.resource@nrc.gov.* The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced in this document (if that document is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that a document is referenced. The Robinson Unit No. 2 License Amendment Request No. 3 package is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML18110A812.

• *NRC's PDR:* You may examine and purchase copies of public documents at the NRC's PDR, Room O1–F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John-Chau Nguyen, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, telephone: 301–415–0262; email: *John-Chau.Nguyen@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NRC has issued Amendment No. 3 to Materials License No. SNM–2502 held by Duke Energy Progress, LLC for the Robinson Unit No. 2, Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation, which changes the corporate name of the licensee from Duke Energy Progress, Inc. to Duke Energy Progress, LLC. The application dated July 10, 2017 (ADAMS Accession No. ML17192A078), submitted in accordance with section 72.56 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), included adequate justification for the proposed changes.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 72.46, the NRC docketed, approved, and issued Amendment No. 3 for the receipt, possession, transfer, and storage of spent fuel at the Robinson Unit No. 2, Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation. Amendment No. 3 is effective as of the date of issuance. Amendment No. 3 complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings, as required by the Act and the Commission's rules and regulations in 10 CFR chapter 1, which are set forth in Amendment No. 3. The issuance of Amendment No. 3 satisfies the criteria specified in 10 CFR 51.22(c)(11) for a categorical exclusion. Thus, the preparation of an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement is not required.

In accordance with 10 CFR 72.46(b)(2), the NRC has determined that Amendment No. 3 does not present a genuine issue as to whether public health and safety will be significantly affected. Therefore, the publication of a notice of proposed action and an opportunity for hearing or a notice of hearing is not required. Notice is hereby given of the right of interested persons to request a hearing on whether the action should be rescinded or modified in accordance with the procedures found in 10 CFR 2.309.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 30th day of May 2018.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

John McKirgan,

Chief, Spent Fuel Licensing Branch, Division of Spent Fuel Management, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 2018–11882 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2018–0001]

Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

DATE: Weeks of June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9, 2018.

PLACE: Commissioners' Conference Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland.

STATUS: Public and Closed.

Week of June 4, 2018

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

2:00 p.m. Briefing on Human Capital and Equal Employment Opportunity (Public Meeting); (Contact: Sally Wilding: 301–287–0596)

This meeting will be webcast live at the Web address—*http://www.nrc.gov/.*

Thursday, June 7, 2018

9:00 a.m. Joint Meeting of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) (Part 1) (Public Meeting) To be held at FERC Headquarters, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC; (Contact: Ngola Otto: 301–415–6695)

This meeting will be webcast live at the Web address—*www.ferc.gov.*

11:25 a.m. Joint Meeting of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) (Part 2) (Closed Ex. 1) To be held at FERC Headquarters, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC.

Week of June 11, 2018—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of June 11, 2018.

Week of June 18, 2018—Tentative

Tuesday, June 19, 2018

9:00 a.m. Briefing on Results of the Agency Action Review Meeting (Public Meeting); (Contact: Joanna Bridge: 301–415–4052)

This meeting will be webcast live at the Web address—*http://www.nrc.gov/.*

Thursday, June 21, 2018

10:00 a.m. Meeting with the Organization of Agreement States and the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors (Public Meeting); (Contact: Paul Michalak: 301–415–5804)

This meeting will be webcast live at the Web address—*http://www.nrc.gov/.*

Week of June 25, 2018—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of June 25, 2018.

Week of July 2, 2018—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of July 2, 2018.

Week of July 9, 2018—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of July 9, 2018.

* * * * *

The schedule for Commission meetings is subject to change on short notice. For more information or to verify the status of meetings, contact Denise McGovern at 301–415–0681 or via email at *Denise.McGovern@nrc.gov.*

* * * * *

The NRC Commission Meeting Schedule can be found on the internet

at: *http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html.*

* * * * *

The NRC provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in these public meetings, or need this meeting notice or the transcript or other information from the public meetings in another format (*e.g.,* braille, large print), please notify Kimberly Meyer-Chambers, NRC Disability Program Manager, at 301–287–0739, by videophone at 240–428–3217, or by email at *Kimberly.Meyer-Chambers@nrc.gov.* Determinations on requests for reasonable accommodation will be made on a case-by-case basis.

* * * * *

Members of the public may request to receive this information electronically. If you would like to be added to the distribution, please contact the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC 20555 (301–415–1969), or you may email *Patricia.Jimenez@nrc.gov* or *Wendy.Moore@nrc.gov.*

Dated: May 31, 2018.

Denise L. McGovern,

Policy Coordinator, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–12083 Filed 5–31–18; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Sunshine Act Cancellation Notice—OPIC June 6, 2018 Public Hearing

OPIC's Sunshine Act notice of its Public Hearing in Conjunction with each Board meeting was published in the **Federal Register** (Volume 83, Number 94, Page 22536) on Tuesday, May 15, 2018. No requests were received to provide testimony or submit written statements for the record; therefore, OPIC's public hearing scheduled for 2 p.m., June 6, 2018 in conjunction with OPIC's June 14, 2018 Board of Directors meeting has been cancelled.

CONTACT PERSON FOR INFORMATION: Information on the hearing cancellation may be obtained from Catherine F.I. Andrade at (202) 336–8768, or via email at *Catherine.Andrade@opic.gov.*

Dated: May 31, 2018.

Catherine F.I. Andrade,

OPIC Corporate Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–12018 Filed 5–31–18; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3210–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. CP2017–38; MC2018–156 and CP2018–225; MC2018–157 and CP2018–226]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission's consideration concerning negotiated service agreements. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* June 5, 2018

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at *http://www.prc.gov.* Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction
II. Docketed Proceeding(s)

I. Introduction

The Commission gives notice that the Postal Service has filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to negotiated service agreement(s). The requests(s) may propose the addition or removal of a negotiated service agreement from the market dominant or the competitive product list, or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the market dominant or the competitive product list.

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, the title of each Postal Service request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 (Public Representative). Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each request.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3007.40.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) in the captioned docket(s) are consistent with the policies of title 39. For request(s) that the Postal Service states concern market dominant product(s), applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3622, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3010, and 39 CFR part 3020, subpart B. For request(s) that the Postal Service states concern competitive product(s), applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3015, and 39 CFR part 3020, subpart B. Comment deadline(s) for each request appear in section II.

II. Docketed Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* CP2017–38; *Filing Title:* USPS Notice of Amendment to Priority Mail Contract 258, Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* May 25, 2018; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR 3015.5; *Public Representative:* Jennaca D. Upperman; *Comments Due:* June 5, 2018.

2. *Docket No(s).*: MC2018–156 and CP2018–225; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 434 to Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* May 25, 2018; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 39 CFR 3020.30 *et seq.; Public Representative:* Jennaca D. Upperman; *Comments Due:* June 5, 2018.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2018–157 and CP2018–226; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 435 to Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* May 25, 2018; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 39 CFR 3020.30 *et seq.; Public Representative:* Jennaca D. Upperman; *Comments Due:* June 5, 2018.

This notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Ruth Ann Abrams,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–11871 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–83337; File No. SR–CboeEDGA–2018–009]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGA Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change Related to Fees for Use on Cboe EDGA Exchange, Inc.

May 29, 2018.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on May 21, 2018, Cboe EDGA Exchange, Inc. (''Exchange'' or ''EDGA'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange has designated the proposed rule change as one establishing or changing a member due, fee, or other charge imposed by the Exchange under Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act[3] and Rule 19b–4(f)(2) thereunder,[4] which renders the proposed rule change effective upon filing with the Commission. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange filed a proposal to amend the fee schedule applicable to Members [5] and non-Members of the Exchange pursuant to EDGA Rules 15.1(a) and (c).

The text of the proposed rule change is available at the Exchange's website at *www.markets.cboe.com,* at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in Sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

(A) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its fee schedule to (i) add an Add Volume Tier and (ii) increase the fee for orders that yield fee code D.[6]

Currently, the Exchange charges a standard rate of $0.0003 per share for orders that add liquidity for securities at or above $1.00 that are appended with fee codes B, V Y, 3 or 4. The Exchange propose to adopt an Add Volume Tier, Tier 1 (new footnote 7) which would provide a reduced fee of $0.0002 per share for Members that add an ADV [7] of greater than or equal to 0.22% of the TCV.[8] The Exchange believes the proposed change will encourage Members to increase their liquidity on the Exchange. The Exchange also notes that other exchanges have similar volume tiers.[9]

The Exchange next proposes to increase the fee for orders yielding fee code D, which results from an order routed to the New York Stock Exchange (''NYSE'') or routed using the RDOT routing strategy. Particularly, NYSE recently implemented certain pricing changes related to Tapes B and C securities, including adopting a per tape fee of $0.00280 per share to remove liquidity from the Exchange for member organizations with an Adding ADV of at least 50,000 shares for that respective Tape.[10] Based on the changes in pricing at NYSE, the Exchange is proposing to increase its fee for orders executed at NYSE that yield fee code D from $0.00275 to $0.00280.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the objectives of Section 6 of the Act,[11] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4),[12] in particular, as it is designed to provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities.

In particular, the Exchange believes the addition of an Add Volume Tier under footnote 7 is reasonable because it provides Members an opportunity to receive a reduced rate for orders that add liquidity and is a reasonable means to encourage Members to increase their liquidity on the Exchange. The Exchange further believes that the proposed tier represents an equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges because the thresholds necessary to achieve the tier encourages Members to add additional liquidity to the Exchange. The Exchange also notes that other exchanges utilize similar volume tiers with similar criteria.[13] The Exchange further believes the proposed fee change is equitable and non-discriminatory because it applies uniformly to all Members.

The Exchange believes the proposed increase to orders yielding fee code D is reasonable because it reflects a pass-through of the pricing increase by NYSE noted above. The Exchange further believes the proposed fee change is equitable and non-discriminatory because it applies uniformly to all Members.

(B) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

This proposed rule change does not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange does not believe that the proposed changes represent a significant departure from previous pricing offered by the Exchange or from pricing offered by the Exchange's competitors. Additionally, Members may opt to disfavor the Exchange's pricing if they believe that alternatives offer them better value. Accordingly, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed changes will impair the ability of Members or competing venues to maintain their competitive standing in the financial markets. The Exchange

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

[5] The term ''Member'' is defined as ''any registered broker or dealer that has been admitted to membership in the Exchange.'' *See* Exchange Rule 1.5(n).

[6] The Exchange initially filed the proposed fee changes on May 1, 2018 (SR–CboeEDGA–2018–006). On May 10, 2018, the Exchange withdrew that filing and submitted SR–CboeEDGA–2018–007. On May 21, 2018 the Exchange withdrew that filing and submitted this filing.

[7] ADV means average daily volume calculated as the number of shares added to, removed from, or routed by, the Exchange, or any combination or subset thereof, per day. ADV is calculated on a monthly basis. *See* Exchange's fee schedule.

[8] TCV means total consolidated volume calculated as the volume reported by all exchanges and trade reporting facilities to a consolidated transaction reporting plan for the month for which the fees apply. *See* Exchange's fee schedule.

[9] *See e.g.,* Cboe EDGX U.S. Equities Exchange Fee Schedule, Tape B Volume Tiers.

[10] *See* NYSE Trader Update, NYSE—Fees for Trading Tapes B and C securities, dated April 2, 2018, *available at https://www.nyse.com/publicdocs/nyse/markets/nyse/NYSE_Fee_Change_BandC_April2018.pdf.*

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f.

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[13] *See e.g.,* Cboe EDGX U.S. Equities Exchange Fee Schedule, Tape B Volume Tiers.

believes that its proposal would not burden intramarket competition because the proposed rates would apply uniformly to all Members.

(C) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

The Exchange has not solicited, and does not intend to solicit, comments on this proposed rule change. The Exchange has not received any written comments from members or other interested parties.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [14] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4 thereunder.[15] At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov*. Please include File Number SR–CboeEDGA–2018–009 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–CboeEDGA–2018–009. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–CboeEDGA–2018–009 and should be submitted on or before June 25, 2018.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[16]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–11865 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[14] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[15] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

[16] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–83339; File No. SR–Phlx–2018–40]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Extend the Applicability of the Floor Broker Management System and the Snapshot Functionality to Registered Options Traders and Specialists

May 29, 2018.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1], and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on May 24, 2018, Nasdaq PHLX LLC (''Phlx'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III, below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to change the name of the Floor Broker Management System and to require all members that operate on the Exchange Floor, including Floor Brokers, Registered Options Traders, and Specialists, to enter and submit Floor-based trades using that system.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *http://nasdaqphlx.cchwallstreet.com/*, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its Rules to change the name of its electronic order entry system, the Floor Broker Management System, to the Floor Based Management System (''FBMS''). The Exchange also proposes to extend to the other members that operate on the Exchange Floor—Registered Options Traders (''ROTs'') [3] and Specialists [4]—the same general obligation it imposes upon Floor Brokers regarding orders on the Floor of the Exchange, which is to enter such orders using FBMS, rather than by writing paper tickets that memorialize the orders and then submitting the

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Rule 1014(b) defines a ROT as a ''a regular member or a foreign currency options participant of the Exchange located on the trading floor who has received permission from the Exchange to trade in options for his own account.'' A ROT includes a Streaming Quote Trader and a Remote Streaming Quote Trader.

[4] Rule 1020 describes the functions of a (Options) Specialist.

matched trade tickets to an Exchange Data Entry Technician (''DET'').

Presently and in most instances, the Exchange requires Floor Brokers to enter orders using the Floor Broker Management System. The Floor Broker Management System is an electronic order entry system that is accessible to Floor Brokers and their employees on the Exchange floor through desktop and tablet computers. As is described in Commentary .06 to Rule 1080, FBMS enables Floor Brokers and their employees to enter, route, and report transactions stemming from options orders received on the Exchange. It also establishes an electronic audit trail for options orders represented and executed by Floor Brokers on the Exchange. Pursuant to Rule 1063(e)(i), Floor Brokers must enter certain information into the Floor Broker Management System about each of the orders they receive when they receive them and prior to representing such orders in the trading crowd.

At the time when the Exchange introduced FBMS, the Exchange did not deem it necessary for ROTs or Specialists to use FBMS because the Exchange specifically intended to use FBMS as an electronic audit trail for Floor Brokers. Accordingly, ROTs and Specialists presently are neither required nor permitted to enter or execute orders using the Floor Broker Management System. Instead, ROTs and Specialists must record order and related execution details on paper trading tickets. ROTs and Specialists provide such matched trade tickets to Exchange DETs who then manually input the information written on the tickets into the Exchange's electronic trading system, which is included in the electronic audit trail.

The manual order entry process that ROTs and Specialists utilize has become outmoded in comparison to the Floor Broker Management System. The process of manually recording order and execution information onto tickets, submitting such tickets to Exchange DETs, and then the DETs entering the information written on such tickets into the Exchange's electronic system is less efficient than the entry of order information into the Floor Broker Management System. Also, manual trades, often, are reported with a ''Late'' or ''Out Of Sequence'' trade condition due to this manual process. The order entry system used for trade tickets executed by ROTs and Specialists is also more prone to human error than is the Floor Broker Management System insofar as the latter system automatically enforces the Exchange's priority and trade-through rules, while the former does not. Moreover, unlike the Floor Broker Management System, the existing process for ROTs and Specialists does not establish an immediate audit trail for orders due to the manual handling of orders.

To address these inefficiencies, mitigate risks, and to improve the compliance record, the Exchange proposes to modernize the order entry process for ROTs and Specialists by replacing it with the Floor Broker Management System, which will be renamed the ''Floor Based Management System'' or ''FBMS'' to reflect its broader applicability to Floor Brokers, ROTs and Specialists.

To effectuate these changes, the Exchange proposes several amendments and additions to the Exchange's Rules.

First, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 1000(f), which sets forth the means by which options transactions may be executed on the Exchange, to expressly permit ROTs and Specialists to execute orders utilizing FBMS.[5] The proposal would also amend Rule 1000(f) to prohibit ROTs and Specialists from executing orders in the Exchange's options trading crowd, with certain exceptions. These exceptions are: (1) Malfunctions in FBMS or another problem with Exchange systems; (2) executing orders in the trading crowd pursuant to Rule 1059 (cabinet trades) and Rule 1079 (FLEX equity, index, and currency options); (3) multi-leg orders involving more than 15 legs; (4) certain split price orders; and (5) the use of the Snapshot functionality to provisionally execute certain categories of trades in the trading crowd. Although the Exchange established these exemptions with Floor Brokers in mind, they are also applicable to ROTs and Specialists. For example, malfunctions in FBMS would impact ROTs and Specialists to the same degree as they would impact Floor Brokers. Likewise, limitations on the design of FBMS that prevent it from handling multi-leg orders of more than 15 legs, cabinet orders, or FLEX orders, or certain split price orders apply equally to Floor Brokers and to ROTs and Specialists that engage in such trades.

As to Snapshot, the Exchange proposes to authorize ROTs and Specialists, like Floor Brokers, to use Snapshot to provisionally execute, in the options trading crowd, multi-leg orders and simple orders in options on exchange traded funds that are included in the Options Penny Pilot, subject to the procedures for and the limitations to the use of Snapshot. These procedures and limitations for Snapshot are set forth presently in Rule 1063(e)(v), but the Exchange proposes to move them to a new Section 1069, where they will apply broadly to ''members'' rather than only to Floor Brokers.[6]

The Exchange believes that the Snapshot functionality is appropriate for use by ROTs and Specialists, notwithstanding the fact that ROTs and Specialists trade on a proprietary basis, rather than on an agency basis like Floor Brokers. ROTs and Specialists are subject to the same risk as are Floor Brokers with respect to Floor-based trading—*i.e.,* the risk that the market will move faster than participants are able to manually enter and submit paper trade tickets on trades consummated in open outcry –which Snapshot exists to mitigate. Furthermore, the Exchange believes that the same parameters and limitations that the Exchange established for Floor Brokers' use of Snapshot are appropriate for ROTs and Specialists. The Exchange does not anticipate that the use of Snapshot by ROTs or Specialists will pose any increased or unique risks relative to its use by Floor Brokers. As such, the Exchange proposes to employ the same methods it utilizes presently to surveil

[5] The Exchange notes that Rule 1014(g) sets forth the allocation of responsibility among the parties to a trade to allocate, match, and time stamp trades executed in open outcry and to submit matched trade tickets to a DET located on the trading floor immediately upon execution. The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 1014(g)(vi) (and Floor Advice F–2) to clarify that this allocation of responsibility also applies when members execute trades electronically using FBMS. Thus, in accordance with Rule 1014(g)(vi)(a), if a trade involves a Floor Broker, the Floor Broker will be responsible for entering trade information into FBMS (or onto a paper trade ticket, if one of the FBMS exceptions apply), unless the Floor Broker delegates this responsibility to a Specialist (and the Specialist accepts this responsibility). In accordance with Rule 1014(g)(vi)(b), where a trade involves a Specialist but no Floor Broker is present, the Specialist will be responsible for entering the trade information into FBMS (or submitting it using a paper trade ticket). In other cases, where the trade involves no Floor Brokers or Specialists (for example, where it involves several ROTs), then the largest on-floor participant will be responsible for submitting the trade into FBMS (or submitting it using a paper trade ticket), in accordance with Rule 1014(g)(vi)(c). Finally, as set forth in Rule 1014(g)(vi)(d), where the trade involves only one seller and buyer and no Floor Broker or Specialist is involved (*e.g.,* both participants are ROTs), then the seller will be responsible for entering the trade information into FBMS (or submitting it using a paper trade ticket), unless either the seller or the buyer is a Remote Streaming Quote Trader (as defined in Rule 1014(a)(ii)(B)), in which case the on-floor participant in the transaction shall do so.

[6] As part of this filing, the Exchange proposes to delete obsolete language from Rule 1063(e) that announced the initial implementation date for the Snapshot functionality and described the manner in which the Exchange would alert members of the availability of the functionality. This language is obsolete because Snapshot has been implemented and it is presently available for use by Floor Brokers.

Floor Brokers' use of Snapshot to also monitor ROTs' and Specialists' uses of Snapshot.[7]

The following is an example of how Snapshot would apply to a hypothetical trade by a ROT. In this example, a ROT enters a multi-leg order into FBMS to buy 50 MRK Mar 50 calls, buy 50 MRK Mar 53.50 calls, sell 50 MRK Mar 54 Calls, and sell 50 MRK Mar 52.50 calls for a $3.00 debit and the ROT wants specific prices entered on each leg of this trade. He enters the trading crowd, lawfully announces the order, and requests bids and offers from the trading crowd. A Market Maker in the trading crowd offers to sell 50 contracts at a $3.00 credit while the National Best Bid or Offer is $2.75 bid and $3.30 offer. At this point, the ROT will provisionally execute the trade orally in the trading crowd and contemporaneously clicking the Snapshot button. Within the 30 second time frame in which the Snapshot is active, the ROT will open the Complex Calculator, enter his specific prices and submit the trade to the Trading System using FBMS for potential execution.

Second, the Exchange proposes to establish an analogue for ROTs and Specialists to Rule 1063(e)(i), which sets forth the responsibilities of Floor Brokers to enter certain order information into FBMS. Similar to Rule 1063(e)(i), new Rule 1081 will require ROTs and Specialists, prior to the negotiation[8] of such an order in the trading crowd, to enter certain information into FBMS, which will include the following: (i) The order type (*i.e.,* market maker[9]) and order receipt time; (ii) the option symbol; (iii) buy, sell, cross or cancel; (iv) call, put, or complex (*i.e.,* spread, straddle), or contingency order (as described in Rule 1066); (v) number of contracts; (vi) limit price or market order or, in the case of a multi-leg order, net debit or credit, if applicable; and (vii) whether the transaction is to open or close a position, as applicable (collectively, the ''required information'').[10] It provides that a Registered Options Trader or Specialist must enter complete alpha/numeric identification assigned by the Exchange for all orders entered.[11] It also provides that additional information with respect to an order shall be inputted into FBMS contemporaneously upon receipt, which may occur after the negotiation and execution of the order. Such information might include badge information for a ROT that trades with another ROT. In the event that ROTs and Specialists execute orders in the trading crowd pursuant to Rule 1000(f)(ii),[12] the Rule requires ROTs and Specialists to record the required information on trade tickets, to stamp each ticket with the time of entry on the trading floor before negotiating an order for execution, to stamp each ticket again upon execution of an order, and to ensure that the required information that is recorded on such trade tickets is entered into the Exchange's electronic Trading System by DETs for inclusion in the electronic audit trail.[13]

Moreover, proposed Rule 1081(d) states that when ROTs and Specialists submit orders for execution through FBMS, the order will be executed based on market conditions that exist at the time of execution[14] and otherwise in accordance with the Exchange's Rules. If the order cannot be executed, the Trading System will attempt to execute the order a number of times for a period of no more than one second, which period shall be established by the Exchange and announced by Options Trader Alert, after which it will be returned to the ROT or Specialist on the FBMS. Lastly, it states that the Registered Options Trader or Specialist may resubmit the returned order for execution, as long as the quotes that comprise the order have not been

[7] For example, the Exchange will monitor ROTs and Specialists to determine whether they exhibit patterns of using Snapshot excessively, including in circumstances where the nature of the orders or movements in the markets for such orders do not reasonably warrant the use of Snapshot or the full extent of its use. The Exchange will compare the times of provisional executions in the crowd that Snapshot captures with the records of such times that Options Exchange Officials capture to ensure accuracy. The Exchange will also surveil for patterns of orders subject to Snapshots that ROTs and Specialists abandon without submitting them to the Trading System for final execution. The Exchange notes, however, that Snapshot surveillance that the Exchange performs to protect Floor Brokers' customers will not be required for ROTs and Specialists insofar as ROTs and Specialists trade on a proprietary basis and not on behalf of customers.

[8] Whereas Rule 1063(e)(i) provides that a Floor Broker must enter information into FBMS ''contemporaneously upon receipt of an order'' and prior to its ''representation'' of a trade on behalf of a client, proposed Rule 1081 (and proposed Floor Advices A–2 and B–7) will provide that a ROT or Specialist must enter information into FBMS ''prior to'' their ''negotiation'' of a trade. The Exchange proposes to use the term ''negotiation'' throughout the proposed Rules in lieu of ''representation'' to reflect the fact that ROTs and Specialists trade on a proprietary basis and do not represent orders on behalf of others. The Exchange also proposes to omit the requirement that ROTs and Specialists enter information into FBMS ''contemporaneously upon receipt of an order'' because ROTs and Specialists trade on a proprietary basis and do not receive orders.

[9] Rule 1063(e)(i) presently requires a Floor Broker to enter into FBMS information about whether an order is customer, firm, broker-dealer, or professional in nature. The Exchange proposes to add ''market maker'' as another potential order type, given that Floor Brokers may represent orders on behalf of market makers. Proposed Rule 1081 and Proposed Floor Advices A–2 and B–7 also will provide for ROTs and Specialists to enter market maker orders in FBMS. However, unlike Rule 1063(e)(1), proposed Rule 1081 and proposed Floor Advices A–2 and B–7 will only permit ROTs and Specialists to enter market maker orders into FBMS because they will not enter trades on behalf of customers, firms, broker-dealers, or professional customers.

[10] Proposed Rule 1081(a) omits the requirement in Rule 1063(e) that information entered into FBMS include the Options Clearing Corporation clearing number of the broker-dealer that submitted an order. Proposed Rule 1081(a) omits this requirement because it does not apply to ROTs and Specialists that will be trading on a proprietary basis. Proposed Floor Advices A–2 and B–7 also omit this requirement.

[11] Unlike the corresponding provision of Rule 1063(e), this provision omits the phrase ''on behalf of Exchange Registered Options Traders'' after requiring entry of ''complete alpha/numeric identification assigned by the Exchange for all orders.'' The Exchange proposes this omission because a ROT or Specialist will, in all instances in which they utilize FBMS, need to enter the alpha-numeric information that the Exchange has assigned to them as well as, perhaps, alpha/numeric information that the Exchange has assigned any other ROT or Specialist with which they are trading.

[12] The Exchange also proposes to amend corresponding language in Rule 1063(e)(ii) that states presently that Floor Brokers must record information on trade tickets ''[i]n the event of a malfunction in the FBMS or in the event that the Exchange determines that Floor Brokers are permitted to execute orders in the Exchange's options trading crowd for a specific reason pursuant to Rule 1000(f)(iii).'' The proposed amendment will update and clarify this provision by stating that a Floor Broker must record information on trade tickets ''[i]n the event that Floor Brokers execute orders in the Exchange's options trading crowd pursuant to Rule 1000(f)(ii).'' The proposed amended language is more accurate than the existing language in that most of the exceptions to the use of FBMS set forth in Rule 1000(f) apply automatically and do not require the prior permission of the Exchange. The Exchange also proposes to make an amendment to similar language in Floor Advice C–2.

[13] Simultaneously with this proposal, the Exchange proposes to amend the last sentences of paragraphs (i) and (ii) of Rule 1063(e) to address unintended inconsistencies between them and to clarify as well that when Floor Brokers must record trade information on paper trade tickets, they or their employees must ensure that the recorded information is entered into the Exchange's electronic Trading System by DETs for inclusion in the electronic audit trail. Presently, Rule 1063(e)(i) states that Floor Brokers must enter the information into the Trading System and ensure that it is submitted for inclusion in the electronic audit trail, but DETs are responsible for entering this information into the Trading System. Meanwhile, Rule 1063(e)(ii) incorrectly suggests that either Floor Brokers or DETs may enter the information recorded on trade tickets into the Trading System. The Exchange's proposals clarify, correct, and harmonize these two provisions. The Exchange also proposes to apply these changes to Floor Advice C–2 and include it in proposed Rule 1081 and proposed Floor Advices A–2 and B–7.

[14] Simultaneously with this proposal, the Exchange proposes to make a change to Rule 1063(e)(iv) to clarify that when a Floor Broker submits an order for execution through FBMS, the order will be executed based on market conditions at the time of execution.

withdrawn.[15] Registered Options Traders and Specialists are responsible for handling all FBMS orders in accordance with Exchange priority and trade-through rules, including Rules 1014, 1033 and 1084.

Additionally, and as discussed earlier, proposed Rule 1081 will permit ROTs and Specialists to utilize the Snapshot feature of FBMS in accordance with the procedures and limitations set forth in proposed Rule 1069. Proposed Rule 1081 also incorporates and adapts Commentary .01 of Rule 1063, and will provide that a ROT or Specialist that wishes to place a limit order on the limit order book cannot submit such a limit order using a paper ticket; instead, the ROT or Specialist must submit the limit order electronically through the FBMS (unless an exception to the use of FBMS applies).[16]

The Exchange notes that, as set forth in proposed Rule 1081(a), it anticipates that it will make FBMS available to ROTs and Specialists during the Second Quarter of 2018. To facilitate the transition to FBMS, the Exchange will not require ROTs or Specialists to utilize FBMS until one month after the date on which the Commission approves the Exchange's proposal. The Exchange will notify Members via an Options Trader Alert, to be posted on the Exchange's website, at least seven calendar days prior to the date when FBMS will be available for use by ROTs and Specialists. The alert will also contain the mandatory start date.

Next, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 1066, which list certain order types that are eligible for entry on FBMS, to clarify that the Rule permits all members operating on the Exchange Floor, including Floor Brokers, ROTs, and Specialists, to enter such orders on FBMS.

The Exchange proposes to amend Commentary .06 to Rule 1080, which describes the functions of FBMS, to clarify that it applies to all members that operate on the Exchange Floor, including Floor Brokers, ROTs, and Specialists. It also proposes to amend a cross-reference in the Rules to a description of the features of FBMS to include a cross-reference to proposed Rule 1081.[17]

The Exchange proposes to amend its Option Floor Procedure Advices and Order & Decorum Regulations (''Advices''), which presently govern the use of FBMS only by Floor Brokers, so that they also cover the use of FBMS by ROTs and Specialists as well. Specifically, the proposal establishes new Advices A–2 and B–7, which largely replicate Advice C–2 (governing use by Floor Brokers of FBMS) for Specialists and ROTs, respectively. The proposal also amends certain Advices to extend their references to Floor Brokers to also include ROTs and Specialists, including Advice A–2 (All-or-None Option Orders), Advice F–2 (Allocation, Time Stamping, Matching and Access to Matched Trades) [18] and F–4 (Orders Executed as Spreads, Straddles, Combinations or Synthetics and other Order Ticket Marketing Requirements).

Lastly, the Exchange also proposes to update existing references in its Rulebook to the ''Floor Broker Management System'' so that they refer instead to the new name of the system, the ''Floor Based Management System.'' In addition to the Rules mentioned above, these conforming changes affect Rules 911, 1063, 1064, and 1098, and Advices A–9, B–6, B–8, C–2, and C–3.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[19] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[20] in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

In particular, by providing for a uniform system of order entry on the Exchange floor, the Exchange's proposal to extend FBMS to ROTs and Specialists will help ensure fair and equal treatment for all members that operate on the Exchange floor. It will also serve the interests of investors and the public to establish an electronic order entry system for ROTs and Specialists that is more accurate, less prone to error, less time intensive (thereby helping to ensure customer trade priority), and that establishes an immediately available audit trail.

The Exchange also believes that it is consistent with the Act for ROTs and Specialists to utilize FBMS notwithstanding the fact that it designed FBMS for use by Floor Brokers, and to do so subject to the same general conditions, requirements, and exceptions which apply presently to Floor Brokers. The Exchange initially designed FBMS for use by Floor Brokers because the Exchange sought to establish an electronic audit trail mechanism for Floor Brokers, in particular; however, the Exchange never intended to specifically exclude ROTs and Specialists from FBMS and it perceives no policy basis for doing so now. Moreover, to the extent that the Exchange proposes to make FBMS available to all Floor participants, it perceives no basis for doing so on anything but the same terms. That is, the Exchange anticipates no unique risks associated with the use of FBMS by ROTs and Specialists, and it believes that the exceptions to FBMS that exist in Rule 1000(f) are each applicable to ROTs and Specialists. That said, the Exchange proposes minor alterations to the Rules that presently govern the use of FBMS by Floor Brokers to, among other things, account for the fact that ROTs and Specialists negotiate orders on the Floor on their own behalf and do not represent orders on the Floor on behalf of others.

Similarly, the Exchange believes that it is consistent with the Act to extend the availability of the Snapshot functionality of FBMS to ROTs and Specialists. The Exchange's rationale for providing Snapshot to Floor Brokers is equally applicable to ROTs and Specialists. ROTs and Specialists are subject to the same risk as are Floor Brokers when trading in open outcry on the Exchange Floor. This risk, which arises from the manual processes inherent in Floor-based trading, is that the Exchange's Trading System will reject a trade due to a change in market conditions that occurs between the time when the parties negotiate a lawful and valid trade on the Floor, enter the trade information into FBMS, and submit it to the Trading System. The use of Snapshot by ROTs and Specialists will promote just and equitable principles of trade and serve the interests of investors and the public by mitigating this risk and by increasing the likelihood that ROTs and Specialists will be able to

[15] Proposed Rule 1081(d) omits language from Rule 1063(e)(iv) stating that a Floor Broker may re-submit a returned order, provided that the quotes/orders that comprise the cross have not been withdrawn. The Exchange proposes to omit this language from proposed Rule 1081(d) because ROTs and Specialists will not engage in crosses. Similarly, proposed Rule 1081(d) differs from Rule 1063(e)(iv) in that proposed Rule 1081(d) excludes language which states that FBMS is designed to execute ''two-sided'' orders. ROTs and Specialists act for their own accounts, and not for others, such that they will not use FBMS to execute two-sided orders.

[16] The Exchange notes that it does not propose to incorporate Commentary .02 to Rule 1063, which requires Floor Brokers to make reasonable efforts to ascertain when orders entrusted to them are for the account of a customer or a broker-dealer. This provision does not apply to ROTs or Specialists, which do not act on an agency basis.

[17] The Exchange proposes to correct a typographical error that appears in this Commentary. The word ''trial'' in the phrase ''audit trial'' will be changed to ''trail.''

[18] The Exchange proposes to amend Advice F–2 to include the same clarification it proposes to make to Rule 1014(g)(vi).

[19] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

execute their orders and do so in line with their expectations and needs. Again, the Exchange perceives no unique risks or concerns associated with the use of Snapshot by ROTs or Specialists that would necessitate proposing any special changes to or restrictions on their use of the Snapshot functionality.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

The Exchange's proposal to extend FBMS to ROTs and Specialists is intended to modernize and otherwise improve the Exchange's internal order entry process; it is neither intended nor expected to materially affect the competitive position of the Exchange vis-a-vis other exchanges. If anything, this proposal would improve the options floor trading environment for ROTs and Specialists, thereby making the Exchange a more attractive venue for floor trading.

The Exchange also does not believe that its proposal to extend the availability of the Snapshot functionality to ROTs and Specialists will burden competition. To the contrary, the Exchange intends for this proposal to make its options trading Floor more competitive with other floor trading venues that have less stringent anti-trade-through procedures as compared to the Exchange. The proposal is also intended to make the Floor more competitive with electronic options trading venues that feature near-instantaneous and autonomous execution processes which eliminate the risks that Snapshot exists to mitigate.

The Exchange does not anticipate that its proposals will impact intra-market competition because the proposals will simply extend the benefits of FBMS and Snapshot to all categories of its Floor participants.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period (i) as the Commission may designate up to 90 days of such date if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the Exchange consents, the Commission shall: (a) By order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or (b) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–Phlx–2018–40 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–Phlx–2018–40. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–Phlx–2018–40 and should be submitted on or before June 25, 2018.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[21]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–11866 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[21] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 10434]

Notification of the CAFTA–DR Environmental Affairs Council Meeting

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice of the CAFTA–DR Environmental Affairs Council meeting and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of State and the Office of the United States Trade Representative are providing notice that the parties to the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA–DR) intend to hold the twelfth meeting of the Environmental Affairs Council (the Council) established under Chapter 17 (Environment) of that agreement in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, June 20–21, 2018.

DATES: The public session of the Council will be held on June 21, 2018, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at the Intercontinental Hotel in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. We request comments and suggestions in writing no later than June 13, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Written comments or suggestions should be submitted to both:

(1) Neal Morris, U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Office of Environmental Quality and Transboundary Issues by email to *MorrisND@state.gov* with the subject line ''CAFTA–DR EAC Meeting'' or by fax to (202) 647–5947; and

(2) Laura Buffo, Director for Environment and Natural Resources, Office of the United States Trade Representative by email to *Laura_Buffo@ustr.eop.gov* with the subject line ''CAFTA–DR EAC Meeting'' or by fax to (202) 395–9517.

If you have access to the internet you can view and comment on this notice by going to: *http://www.regulations.gov/* and searching for docket number DOS–2018–0021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Neal Morris, (202) 647–9312, or Laura Buffo, (202) 395–9424.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 20, the Council will meet in a government-to-government session to: (1) Review any challenges parties are facing in meeting their Environment Chapter obligations; (2) highlight environmental achievements in the past year and share lessons learned and best practices; (3) review ongoing work under the environmental cooperation program; and (4) receive a report from the CAFTA–DR Secretariat for Environmental Matters on the status of the public submissions process.

On June 21, the Council invites all interested persons to attend a public session about Chapter 17 implementation, beginning at 10:00 a.m. at the Intercontinental Hotel in Santo Domingo. At the session, the Council will welcome questions, input, and information about challenges and achievements in implementation of the Chapter and the related Environmental Cooperation Agreement (ECA). Environmental Cooperation Program implementers also will be on site to answer questions and provide more information about their particular projects and programs. If you would like to attend the public session, please notify Neal Morris and Laura Buffo at the email addresses listed under the heading **ADDRESSES**. Please include your full name and identify any organization or group you represent.

The Department of State and the Office of the United States Trade Representative also invite written comments or suggestions to be submitted by no later than June 13, 2018, regarding topics to be discussed at the Council meeting. In preparing comments, we encourage submitters to refer to Chapter 17 of CAFTA–DR and the CAFTA–DR ECA (*documents available at http://www.state.gov/e/oes/eqt/trade/caftadr/index.htm* and *https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/environment/bilateral-and-regional-trade-agreements*). Instructions on how to submit comments are under the heading **ADDRESSES**.

Article 17.5 of the CAFTA–DR establishes an Environmental Affairs Council (the Council) and, unless the CAFTA–DR parties otherwise agree, provides that it will meet annually to oversee the implementation of, and review progress under, Chapter 17. Article 17.5 further requires, unless the parties otherwise agree, that each meeting of the Council includes a session in which members of the Council have an opportunity to meet with the public to discuss matters relating to the implementation of Chapter 17.

In preparing comments, we encourage submitters to refer to:

- Chapter 17 of the CAFTA–DR and
- The ECA

These documents are available at: *http://www.state.gov/e/oes/eqt/trade/caftadr/index.htm* and *https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/environment/bilateral-and-regional-trade-agreements*. Visit *http://www.state.gov* and the USTR website at *www.ustr.gov* for more information.

Brian P. Doherty,

Director, Office of Environmental Quality and Transboundary Issues, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2018–11817 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 10436]

Notice of Determinations: Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition Determinations: ''Spain: 500 Years of Spanish Painting From the Museums of Madrid'' Exhibition

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: I hereby determine that certain objects to be included in the exhibition ''Spain: 500 Years of Spanish Painting from the Museums of Madrid,'' imported from abroad for temporary exhibition within the United States, are of cultural significance. The objects are imported pursuant to loan agreements with the foreign owners or custodians. I also determine that the exhibition or display of the exhibit objects at the San Antonio Museum of Art, San Antonio, Texas, from on or about June 22, 2018, until on or about September 16, 2018, and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie Simpson, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202–632–6471; email: *section2459@state.gov*). The mailing address is U.S. Department of State, L/PD, SA–5, Suite 5H03, Washington, DC 20522–0505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The foregoing determinations were made pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), E.O. 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.;* 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, and Delegation of Authority No. 236–3 of August 28, 2000.

Marie Therese Porter Royce,

Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2018–11928 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Summary Notice No. 2018–50]

Petition for Exemption; Summary of Petition Received; PHI Air Medical LLC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice contains a summary of a petition seeking relief from specified requirements of Federal Aviation Regulations. The purpose of this notice is to improve the public's awareness of, and participation in, the FAA's exemption process. Neither publication of this notice nor the inclusion or omission of information in the summary is intended to affect the legal status of the petition or its final disposition.

DATES: Comments on this petition must identify the petition docket number and must be received on or before June 25, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by docket number FAA–2018–0376 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M–30; U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at 202–493–2251.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *http://www.regulations.gov,* as

described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at *http://www.dot.gov/privacy.*

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clarence Garden (202) 267–7489, Office of Rulemaking, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591.

This notice is published pursuant to 14 CFR 11.85.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Lirio Liu,

Executive Director, Office of Rulemaking.

Petition for Exemption

Docket No.: FAA–2018–0376.

Petitioner: PHI Air Medical L.L.C.

Section(s) of 14 CFR Affected: 135.179(b)(3).

Description of Relief Sought: PHI Air Medical, L.L.C., an operator that conducts Helicopter Air Ambulance Operations, seeks an exemption to § 135.179(b)(3) allowing certain instruments and equipment installed as required for specific operations by part 135 to be included in the operator's aircraft Minimum Equipment List (MEL) through an alternate means of configuration control as approved by the Administrator. Specifically, PHI seeks relief for the regulatory requirements of § 135.160, Radio Altimeter, § 135.605 Helicopter terrain awareness and warning system (HTAWS), and § 135.607 Flight Data Monitoring System.

[FR Doc. 2018–11902 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[Docket No. FHWA–2018–0021]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Request for Comments for a New Information Collection

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FHWA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) approval for a new information collection, which is summarized below under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. We are required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Please submit comments by August 3, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket ID Number 2018–0021 by any of the following methods:

Website: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

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

Hand Delivery or Courier: U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jim Sinnette, Office of Innovative Program Delivery, 202–366–1561, *james.sinnette@dot.gov,* Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: FHWA Major Project Financial Plans and Project Management Plans.

Background: Major projects are defined in section 106(h) of title 23, United States Code (U.S.C.), as projects receiving Federal financial assistance with an estimated total cost of $500,000,000, or other projects as may be identified by the Secretary. Major projects are typically large, complex projects designed to address major highway needs and require the investment of significant financial resources. Project sponsors of major projects are required to submit a project management plan and an annual financial plan to FHWA.

The preparation of the project management plan, as required by 23 U.S.C. 106(h)(2), ensures that clearly defined roles, responsibilities, procedures and processes are in effect to provide timely information to the project decisionmakers to effectively manage the scope, costs, schedules, quality of, and the Federal requirements applicable to, the project. The project management plan serves as a guide for implementing the major project and documents assumptions and decisions regarding communication, management processes, execution and overall project control.

The preparation of the annual financial plan, as required by 23 U.S.C. 106(h)(3), ensures that the necessary financial resources are identified, available, and monitored throughout the life of the project. An annual financial plan is a comprehensive document that reflects the project's scope, schedule, cost estimate, and funding structure to provide reasonable assurance that there will be sufficient funding available to implement and complete the entire project, or a fundable phase of the project, as planned.

Respondents: Approximately 100 project sponsors per year.

Frequency: The financial plan is submitted annually. The first financial plan is submitted prior to the authorization of Federal funds for construction and updates are submitted each year until construction completion.

The project management plan is first submitted prior to the start of construction and then updated as significant changes to the project occur during construction.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: Approximately 40 hours for the initial submittal of each plan and 20 hours for each update.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: Approximately 20 initial plans and 80 plan updates are submitted each year. For a total of approximately, 2,400 hours each year.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) Whether the proposed collection is necessary for the FHWA's performance; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burdens; (3) ways for the FHWA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized, including the use of electronic technology, without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued on: May 29, 2018.

Michael Howell,

Information Collection officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11900 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[Docket No. FHWA–2018–0022]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Request for Comments for the Renewal of a Previously Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that FHWA will submit the collection of information described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following collection of information was published on February 21, 2018. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden.

DATES: Please submit comments by July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket ID Number FHWA 2018–0022, by any of the following methods:

Website: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

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

Hand Delivery or Courier: U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Glaze, 202 366–4053, Office of Natural Environment, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program.

OMB Control Number: 2125–0614.

Background: Section 1113 of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP–21) calls for an Evaluation and Assessment of CMAQ Projects. The statute calls for the identification and analysis of a representative sample of CMAQ projects and the development and population of a database that describes the impacts of the program both on traffic congestion levels and air quality. To establish and maintain this database, the FHWA is requesting States to submit annual reports on their CMAQ investments that cover projected air quality benefits, financial information, a brief description of projects, and several other factors outlined in the Interim Program Guidance for the CMAQ program. States are requested to provide the end of year summary reports via the automated system provided through FHWA by the first day of March of each year, covering the prior Federal fiscal year.

Respondents: 51 (each State DOT, and Washington DC).

Frequency: Annually.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 125 hours per annual report.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 6,375 hours.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the U.S. DOT's performance, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the U.S. DOT's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized, including the use of electronic technology, without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued on: May 25, 2018.

Michael Howell,

Information Collection Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11901 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[Docket No. FHWA–2018–0020]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Request for Comments for the Renewal of a Previously Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that FHWA will submit the collection of information described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following collection of information was published on February 21, 2018. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden.

DATES: Please submit comments by July 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket ID Number FHWA 2018–0020, by any of the following methods:

Website: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

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

Hand Delivery or Courier: U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Howell, 202–366–5707, Office of Information and Management Service, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery.

Background: The information collection activity will garner

qualitative customer and stakeholder feedback in an efficient, timely manner, in accordance with the Administration's commitment to improving service delivery. By qualitative feedback we mean information that provides useful insights on perceptions and opinions, but are not statistical surveys that yield quantitative results that can be generalized to the population of study. This feedback will provide insights into customer or stakeholder perceptions, experiences and expectations, provide an early warning of issues with service, or focus attention on areas where communication, training or changes in operations might improve delivery of products or services. These collections will allow for ongoing, collaborative and actionable communications between the Agency and its customers and stakeholders. It will also allow feedback to contribute directly to the improvement of program management.

Feedback collected under this generic clearance will provide useful information, but it will not yield data that can be generalized to the overall population. This type of generic clearance for qualitative information will not be used for quantitative information collections that are designed to yield reliably actionable results, such as monitoring trends over time or documenting program performance. Such data uses require more rigorous designs that address: The target population to which generalizations will be made, the sampling frame, the sample design (including stratification and clustering), the precision requirements or power calculations that justify the proposed sample size, the expected response rate, methods for assessing potential non-response bias, the protocols for data collection, and any testing procedures that were or will be undertaken prior to fielding the study. Depending on the degree of influence the results are likely to have, such collections may still be eligible for submission for other generic mechanisms that are designed to yield quantitative results. Below we provide FHWA's projected average estimates for the next three years:

Respondents: State and local governments, highway industry organizations, and the general public.

Estimated Average Annual Burden: The burden hours per response will vary with each survey; however, we estimate an average burden of 15 minutes for each survey.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: We estimate that FHWA will survey approximately 21,000 respondents annually during the next 3 years. Therefore, the estimated total annual burden is 5,200 hours.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued on: May 25, 2018.

Michael Howell,

Information Collection Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11899 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

[Docket Number FRA–2018–0033]

Petition for Waiver of Compliance

Under part 211 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this provides the public notice that on March 30, 2018, Michigan State Trust for Railway Preservation, Inc. (MSTP) petitioned the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) for a waiver of compliance from certain provisions of the Federal railroad safety regulations contained at 49 CFR 240.201(d). FRA assigned the petition Docket Number FRA–2018–0033.

MSTP seeks a waiver of compliance from 49 CFR 240.201(d) which states, ''After December 31, 1991, no railroad shall permit or require any person to operate a locomotive in any class of locomotive or train service unless that person has been certified as a qualified locomotive engineer and issued a certificate that complies with § 240.223.'' MSTP desires to conduct a ''Hands on the Throttle Program,'' which would allow ''non-certified'' individuals to operate a locomotive as a ''Student Locomotive Engineer.''

MSTP is a non-profit educational corporation which owns and operates steam locomotives. The organization is located at the steam locomotive repair facility in Owosso, Michigan, and connected to the tracks of the Great Lakes Central Railway (GLC). The MSTP does not own or control any trackage, except for the track leads going to the repair shop building and museum.

As proposed, MSTP will verify that each participant possesses a valid state issued motor vehicle license, and will have a certified locomotive engineer in the cab at all times. The operations will be conducted on GLC designated tracks during daylight hours with only one locomotive movement at a time, operate at restricted speed, communication will be maintained through the GCL dispatcher, and be afforded blue flag and derail protection. The locomotive will be inspected daily, receive a new brake test per participant, and public highway grade crossings will not be involved. MSTP believes that this waiver will enable it to generate needed interest and revenue to teach steam technology to future generations. MSTP also believes these operations will not pose any safety concerns to the public at large.

A copy of the petition, as well as any written communications concerning the petition, is available for review online at *www.regulations.gov* and in person at the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Docket Operations Facility, 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, W12–140, Washington, DC 20590. The Docket Operations Facility is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

Interested parties are invited to participate in these proceedings by submitting written views, data, or comments. FRA does not anticipate scheduling a public hearing in connection with these proceedings since the facts do not appear to warrant a hearing. If any interested parties desire an opportunity for oral comment and a public hearing, they should notify FRA, in writing, before the end of the comment period and specify the basis for their request.

All communications concerning these proceedings should identify the appropriate docket number and may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Website: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* Docket Operations Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, W12–140, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

Communications received by July 19, 2018 will be considered by FRA before final action is taken. Comments received after that date will be considered if practicable. Anyone can search the electronic form of any written communications and comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the document, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). Under 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its processes. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in

the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.* See also *https://www.regulations.gov/privacyNotice* for the privacy notice of *regulations.gov.*

Robert C. Lauby,

Associate Administrator for Railroad Safety, Chief Safety Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11886 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Docket No. DOT–OST–2018–0075]

Agency Request for Renewal of a Previously Approved Information Collection(s): Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program Collections

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Transportation (DOT) invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew information collections associated with DOT's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program. These collections are: Uniform Report of DBE Awards or Commitments and Payments, the Uniform Certification Application Form, Annual Affidavit of No Change, DOT Personal Net Worth Form, and Reporting Requirements for Percentages of DBEs in Various Categories. All five collections were previously approved under one OMB Control Number to allow DOT to more efficiently administer the DBE program. The information to be collected is necessary because it helps to ensure that State and local recipients that let federally funded contracts carry out their mandated responsibility to provide a level playing field for small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. We are required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by August 3, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments [identified by Docket No. DOT–OST–2018–0075] through one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Marc Pentino, Departmental Office of Civil Rights, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, (202) 366–6968, or at *marc.pentino@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 2105–0510.

Title: Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program Collections.

Form Numbers: Not applicable.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: DOT's DBE program is mandated by statute, including Section 1101(b) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) (Pub. L. 114–94) and 49 U.S.C. 47113. The Department's final regulations implementing these statutes are 49 CFR parts 23 and 26. The program is implemented by recipients of DOT financial assistance (State highway agencies, transit authorities, and airports).

The ''Uniform Report of DBE Awards or Commitments and Payments'' is necessary for the Department to be able to carry out its oversight responsibilities. It implements statutory reporting requirements and 49 CFR 26.11, and 26.47.

The ''Uniform Certification Application Form'' is necessary to implement 49 CFR 26.83(c)(2) and determine whether a particular firm qualifies for certification as a DBE.

The ''Annual Affidavit of No Change'' is mandated under 49 CFR 26.83(j) and is necessary to ensure the integrity of the DBE program that requires DBEs annually state that they remain eligible for the program.

The ''Personal Net Worth Form'' is necessary to implement the requirement found in 49 CFR 26.67(a)(2) that a firm applying for DBE status must certify that the personal net worth of the owners does not exceed the current maximum threshold.

The ''Percentages of DBEs in Various Categories'' collection is necessary to implement a long-standing statutory requirement calling on States to report annually, a list of small businesses certified as DBEs that are owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, most recently included at section 1101(b)(4)(A) and (B) of the FAST Act. Submission of this information will also satisfy 49 CFR 26.11(e).

The information collections support one of DOT's strategic objectives of mission efficiency and support. The collection also helps ensure that State and local recipients that let federally funded contracts carry out their mandated responsibility to ensure that only eligible small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals may compete for such contracts as a DBE.

The Department anticipates making minor editorial corrections to the forms published in the Code of Federal Regulations; and is seeking public comment on helping us identify any errors to enhance the quality of the collection and program integrity.

Uniform Report of DBE Awards/Commitments and Payments

Respondents: DOT financially-assisted State and local transportation agencies.

Number of Respondents: 1,250.

Frequency: Once/twice a year.

Number of Responses: One/two.

Total Annual Burden: 9,000 hours.

Uniform Certification Application Form

Respondents: Firms applying to be certified as DBEs.

Number of Respondents: 9,500.

Frequency: Once during initial certification.

Number of Responses: One.

Total Annual Burden: 76,000 hours.

Annual Affidavit of No Change

Respondents: Certified DBEs.

Number of Respondents: Approximately 38,338 certified DBE firms.

Frequency: Once per year.

Number of Responses: One.

Total Annual Burden: 57,507 hours.

Personal Net Worth Form

Respondents: Certified DBEs and firms applying to be DBEs.

Number of Respondents: 9,500.

Frequency: Once per year.

Number of Responses: One.

Total Annual Burden: 19,000 hours.

Percentage of DBEs in Various Categories

Respondents: States (through their UCPs).

Number of Respondents: 53 (50 states, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).

Frequency: Once per year.

Number of Responses: One.

Total Annual Burden: 161.6 hours.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the

Department's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for the Department to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.49.

Charles E. James, Sr.,

Director, Departmental Office of Civil Rights.

[FR Doc. 2018–11921 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–9X–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Cooperative Studies Scientific Evaluation Committee; Notice of Meeting

The Department of Veterans Affairs gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act that the Cooperative Studies Scientific Evaluation Committee will hold a meeting on July 18, 2018, at the American Association of Airport Executives, 601 Madison Street, Alexandria, VA. The meeting will begin at 8:30 a.m. and end at 3:00 p.m.

The Committee advises the Chief Research and Development Officer on the relevance and feasibility of proposed projects and the scientific validity and propriety of technical details, including protection of human subjects.

The session will be open to the public for approximately 30 minutes at the start of the meeting for the discussion of administrative matters and the general status of the program. The remaining portion of the meeting will be closed to the public for the Committee's review, discussion, and evaluation of research and development applications.

During the closed portion of the meeting, discussions and recommendations will deal with qualifications of personnel conducting the studies, staff and consultant critiques of research proposals and similar documents, and the medical records of patients who are study subjects, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. As provided by section 10(d) of Public Law 92–463, as amended, closing portions of this meeting is in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6) and (c)(9)(B).

The Committee will not accept oral comments from the public for the open portion of the meeting. Those who plan to attend or wish additional information should contact Dr. Grant Huang, Director, Cooperative Studies Program (10P9CS), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420, at (202) 443–5700 or by email at *grant.huang@va.gov*. Those wishing to submit written comments may send them to Dr. Huang at the same address and email.

Dated: May 30, 2018.

LaTonya L. Small,

Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–11914 Filed 6–1–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 83 Monday,
No. 107 June 4, 2018

Part II

Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 20

Migratory Bird Hunting; Final Frameworks for Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 20

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–MB–2017–0028; FF09M21200–178–FXMB1231099BPP0]

RIN 1018–BB73

Migratory Bird Hunting; Final Frameworks for Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or we) prescribes final frameworks from which States may select season dates, limits, and other options for the 2018–19 migratory bird hunting seasons. The effect of this final rule is to facilitate the States' selection of hunting seasons and to further the annual establishment of the migratory bird hunting regulations. We annually prescribe frameworks, or outer limits, for dates and times when hunting may occur and the number of birds that may be taken and possessed in hunting seasons. These frameworks are necessary to allow State selections of seasons and limits and to allow recreational harvest at levels compatible with population and habitat conditions.

DATES: This rule takes effect on June 4, 2018.

ADDRESSES: States should send their season selections to: Chief, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: MB, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803. You may inspect comments received on the migratory bird hunting regulations during normal business hours at the Service's office at 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803 or at *http://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FWS–HQ–MB–2017–0028. You may obtain copies of referenced reports from the street address above, or from the Division of Migratory Bird Management's website at *http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/,* or at *http://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FWS–HQ–MB–2017–0028.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ron W. Kokel, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, MS: MB, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803; (703) 358–1967.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Process for the Annual Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations

As part of DOI's retrospective regulatory review, 2 years ago we developed a schedule for migratory game bird hunting regulations that is more efficient and provides hunting season dates much earlier than was possible under the old process. The process facilitates planning for the States and all parties interested in migratory bird hunting. Beginning in the summer of 2015, with the 2016–17 hunting seasons, we started promulgating our annual migratory game bird hunting regulations using a schedule that combines the previously used early- and late-season regulatory processes into a single process. We make decisions for harvest management based on predictions derived from long-term biological information and established harvest strategies and, therefore, can establish migratory bird hunting seasons much earlier than the system we used for many years. Under this revised process, we develop proposed hunting season frameworks for a given year in the fall of the prior year. We then finalize those frameworks a few months later, thereby enabling the State agencies to select and publish their season dates in early summer. We provided a detailed overview of the new process in the August 3, 2017, **Federal Register** (82 FR 36308). This final rule is the fourth in a series of proposed and final rules for the establishment of the 2018–19 hunting seasons.

Regulations Schedule for 2018

On August 3, 2017, we published a proposal to amend title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at part 20 (82 FR 36308). The proposal provided a background and overview of the migratory bird hunting regulations process, and addressed the establishment of seasons, limits, and other regulations for hunting migratory game birds under §§ 20.101 through 20.107, 20.109, and 20.110 of subpart K. Major steps in the 2018–19 regulatory cycle relating to open public meetings and **Federal Register** notifications were also identified in the August 3, 2017, proposed rule. Further, we explained that all sections of subsequent documents outlining hunting frameworks and guidelines would be organized under numbered headings. Those headings are:

1. Ducks
   - A. General Harvest Strategy
   - B. Regulatory Alternatives
   - C. Zones and Split Seasons
   - D. Special Seasons/Species Management
   - i. September Teal Seasons
   - ii. September Teal/Wood Duck Seasons
   - iii. Black ducks
   - iv. Canvasbacks
   - v. Pintails
   - vi. Scaup
   - vii. Mottled ducks
   - viii. Wood ducks
   - ix. Youth Hunt
   - x. Mallard Management Units
   - xi. Other
2. Sea Ducks
3. Mergansers
4. Canada Geese
   - A. Special Early Seasons
   - B. Regular Seasons
   - C. Special Late Seasons
5. White-Fronted Geese
6. Brant
7. Snow and Ross's (Light) Geese
8. Swans
9. Sandhill Cranes
10. Coots
11. Moorhens and Gallinules
12. Rails
13. Snipe
14. Woodcock
15. Band-tailed Pigeons
16. Doves
17. Alaska
18. Hawaii
19. Puerto Rico
20. Virgin Islands
21. Falconry
22. Other

Subsequent documents, including this document, refer only to numbered items requiring attention. Therefore, it is important to note that we omit those items requiring no attention and remaining numbered items will be discontinuous, so the list appears to be incomplete. The August 3, 2017, proposed rule also provided detailed information on the proposed 2018–19 regulatory schedule and announced the Service Regulations Committee (SRC) and Flyway Council meetings.

On October 3, 2017, we published in the **Federal Register** (82 FR 46011) a second document providing supplemental proposals for migratory bird hunting regulations. The October 3 supplement also provided detailed information on the 2018–19 regulatory schedule and re-announced the SRC meetings. On October 17–18, 2017, we held open meetings with the Flyway Council consultants, at which the participants reviewed information on the current status of migratory game birds and developed recommendations for the 2018–19 regulations for these species. On February 2, 2018, we published in the **Federal Register** (83 FR 4964) the proposed frameworks for the 2018–19 season migratory bird hunting regulations. This document establishes final frameworks for migratory bird hunting regulations for the 2018–19 season. There are no substantive changes from the February 2, 2018, proposed rule. We will publish State selections in the **Federal Register** as amendments to §§ 20.101 through 20.107 and 20.109 of title 50 CFR part 20.

Population Status and Harvest

Each year we publish various species status reports that provide detailed information on the status and harvest of migratory game birds, including information on the methodologies and results. These reports are available at the address indicated under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** or from our website at *https://www.fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/reports-and-publications/population-status.php.* We used the following reports: Adaptive Harvest Management, 2018 Hunting Season (September 2017); American Woodcock Population Status, 2017 (August 2017); Band-tailed Pigeon Population Status, 2017 (August 2017); Migratory Bird Hunting Activity and Harvest During the 2015–16 and 2016–17 Hunting Seasons (August 2017); Mourning Dove Population Status, 2017 (August 2017); Status and Harvests of Sandhill Cranes, Mid-continent, Rocky Mountain, Lower Colorado River Valley and Eastern Populations, 2017 (August 2017); and Waterfowl Population Status, 2017 (August 2017).

Review of Public Comments and Flyway Council Recommendations

The preliminary proposed rulemaking, which appeared in the August 3, 2017, **Federal Register** (82 FR 36308), opened the public comment period for migratory game bird hunting regulations and discussed the regulatory alternatives for the 2018–19 duck hunting season. The February 2, 2018, **Federal Register** publication (83 FR 4964) discussed and proposed the frameworks for the 2018–19 season migratory bird hunting regulations. Comments and recommendations are summarized below and numbered in the order from the above list of topics. We received recommendations from all four Flyway Councils. Some recommendations supported continuation of last year's frameworks. Due to the comprehensive nature of the annual review of the frameworks performed by the Councils, support for continuation of last year's frameworks is assumed for items for which no recommendations were received. Council recommendations for changes in the frameworks are summarized below. We have included only the numbered items pertaining to issues for which we received recommendations. Consequently, the issues do not follow in successive numerical order.

General

Written Comments: A commenter protested the entire migratory bird hunting regulations process, the killing of all migratory birds, and status and habitat data on which the migratory bird hunting regulations are based. Another commenter questioned the availability of data upon which the proposals were based and requested that all such data should be in any proposal. Several other commenters noted the lack of habitat information (particularly human-caused losses), biodiversity, and climate change discussion in the proposals. An individual stated that our economic studies used outdated, flawed data. An individual generally supported the proposed regulations.

Service Response: Our long-term objectives continue to include providing opportunities to harvest portions of certain migratory game bird populations and to limit harvests to levels compatible with each population's ability to maintain healthy, viable numbers. Having taken into account the zones of temperature and the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of flight of migratory birds, we conclude that the hunting seasons provided for herein are compatible with the current status of migratory bird populations and long-term population goals. Additionally, we are obligated to, and do, give serious consideration to all information received as public comment. While there are problems inherent with any type of representative management of public-trust resources, we conclude that the Flyway-Council system of migratory bird management has been a longstanding example of State-Federal cooperative management since its establishment in 1952. However, as always, we continue to seek new ways to streamline and improve the process.

Regarding the availability of population and harvest data, we post all reports, recommendations, background materials, and other such information used to make decisions on the Division of Migratory Bird Management's website and the Federal Government's official regulatory website (*www.regulations.gov*). Further, any of the information is also available by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Regarding habitat information, biodiversity, and climate change, we note that there is an extensive discussion of habitat conditions in the Waterfowl Population Status report and that all of the reports, population models, and frameworks either directly or indirectly take into consideration factors such as these, especially habitat conditions.

Lastly, as detailed under Regulatory Flexibility Act, we analyzed the economic impacts of the annual hunting regulations on small business entities in detail as part of a 1981 cost-benefit analysis and that this analysis was revised annually from 1990–95. In 1995, we issued a Small Entity Flexibility Analysis, which was subsequently updated in 1996, 1998, 2004, 2008, and 2013, as new information became available. The primary source of information about hunter expenditures for migratory game bird hunting is the National Hunting and Fishing Survey, which is conducted at 5-year intervals. When there is updated information available, we will update our analysis.

1. Ducks

A. General Harvest Strategy

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended the adoption of the ''liberal'' regulatory alternative.

Service Response: We will continue using adaptive harvest management (AHM) to help determine appropriate duck-hunting regulations for the 2018–19 season. AHM allows sound resource decisions in the face of uncertain regulatory impacts and provides a mechanism for reducing that uncertainty over time. We use AHM to evaluate four alternative regulatory levels for duck hunting based on the population status of mallards. We enact other hunting regulations for species of special concern, such as canvasbacks, scaup, and pintails.

The prescribed regulatory alternative for the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyways is based on the status of mallard populations that contribute primarily to each Flyway. In the Atlantic Flyway, we set hunting regulations based on the population status of mallards breeding in eastern North America (Federal survey strata 51–54 and 56, and State surveys in New England and the mid-Atlantic region). In the Central and Mississippi Flyways, we set hunting regulations based on the status and dynamics of mid-continent mallards. Mid-continent mallards are those breeding in central North America (Federal survey strata 13–18, 20–50, and 75–77, and State surveys in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan). In the Pacific Flyway, we set hunting regulations based on the status and dynamics of western mallards. Western mallards are those breeding in Alaska and the northern Yukon Territory (as based on Federal surveys in strata 1–12), and in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and California (as based on Canadian Wildlife Service and State-conducted surveys).

For the 2018–19 season, we will continue to use independent optimization to determine the optimal regulatory choice for each mallard stock. This means that we would develop regulations for eastern mallards, mid-continent mallards, and western mallards independently, based upon the breeding stock that contributes primarily to each Flyway. We detailed implementation of this AHM decision framework for western and mid-continent mallards in the July 24, 2008, **Federal Register** (73 FR 43290) and for eastern mallards in the July 20, 2012, **Federal Register** (77 FR 42920). Further documentation on how adjustments were made to these decision frameworks can be found at *https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/AHM/SEIS&AHMReportFinal.pdf.*

As we stated in the October 3, 2017, proposed rule (82 FR 46011), for the 2018–19 hunting season, we are continuing to use the same regulatory alternatives as those used last year. The nature of the ''restrictive,'' ''moderate,'' and ''liberal'' alternatives has remained essentially unchanged since 1997, except that extended framework dates have been offered in the ''moderate'' and ''liberal'' regulatory alternatives since 2002 (67 FR 47224; July 17, 2002).

The optimal AHM strategies for mid-continent, eastern, and western mallards for the 2018–19 hunting season were calculated using: (1) Harvest-management objectives specific to each mallard stock; (2) the 2018–19 regulatory alternatives; and (3) current population models and associated weights. Based on ''liberal'' regulatory alternatives selected for the 2017–18 hunting season, the 2017 Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey (WBPHS) results of 10.64 million mid-continent mallards and 4.33 million ponds in Prairie Canada, 0.65 million eastern mallards, and 0.98 million western mallards (0.44 million in California–Oregon and 0.54 million in Alaska), the optimal regulatory choice for all four Flyways is the ''liberal'' alternative. Therefore, we concur with the recommendations of the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils regarding selection of the ''liberal'' regulatory alternative for the 2018–19 season and will adopt the ''liberal'' regulatory alternative, as described in the October 3, 2017, **Federal Register**.

C. Zones and Split Seasons

Written Comments: Colorado Parks and Wildlife requested a minor boundary change between the east and west zones in the Pacific Flyway portion of the State due to unintended law enforcement issues. The existing zones split Elkhead Reservoir.

Service Response: We agree. The change is very minor and aids in hunter compliance by placing the entire reservoir into one zone.

D. Special Seasons/Species Management

i. September Teal Seasons

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council requested that Florida be allowed to hold an experimental September teal-only season for an additional year (2018), to allow sufficient time to incorporate the 2017 results into a final report evaluating impacts to nontarget species.

The Mississippi Flyway Council recommended that teal seasons in Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kentucky be made operational beginning in 2018–19. They further recommended that Tennessee be granted an additional year of experimental status for their teal season to collect an additional year of data to support evaluations and that Iowa be allowed to retain the option to select a September 5-day duck season or an operational early teal season for the 2018–19 hunting seasons. Iowa's decision would remain in effect under current duck season frameworks.

The Central Flyway Council recommended that Nebraska's experimental September teal season be made operational for the 2018–19 hunting season.

Service Response: For the 2018–19 season, we will utilize the 2017 breeding population estimate of 7.9 million blue-winged teal from the traditional survey area and the criteria developed for the teal season harvest strategy. Thus, a 16-day September teal season in the Atlantic, Central, and Mississippi Flyways is appropriate for the 2018–19 season.

We agree with the Atlantic Flyway's request to extend Florida's experimental teal-only season through 2018, to allow the State sufficient time to prepare a full report on the results of its study on impacts to nontarget species.

We also agree with the Mississippi Flyway's request that September teal seasons in Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kentucky be made operational beginning in 2018–19. Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin submitted a report that summarized results from their 3-year experimental September teal season conducted during 2014–16. As established in the MOAs and discussed in our 2014 Proposed Rule (79 FR 44583), the criteria to allow September teal seasons included acceptable rates of nontarget attempt rates no greater than 25 percent and nontarget kill rates no greater than 10 percent. Results from those studies demonstrated that nontarget species attempt rates were below the acceptable rate of 25 percent (range 4.6 to 6.6 percent). Although Michigan and Wisconsin each had one year in which the nontarget harvest rate exceeded the acceptable rate of 10 percent, the harvest rate in the other 2 years of the studies in each State were well below 10 percent (range 4.0 to 6.7 for Michigan and 0.0 for both years in Wisconsin). Thus, we conclude that production (''northern'') States in the Mississippi Flyway have satisfied the experimental criteria for nontarget species harvest rates. None of the three States opened an experimental season prior to sunrise; therefore, a comparison of nontarget species attempt and harvest rates during pre- and post-sunrise periods was not made.

Furthermore, we concur that Iowa be allowed to retain the option to select either a September 5-day duck season or an operational September teal season for the 2018–19 hunting season. The Service previously agreed to allow Iowa to retain these options when the State suspended its special September 5-day duck season in order to conduct a 3-year experimental September teal season along with other production States in the Flyway. When Iowa chooses either of these options for the 2018–19 season, that decision will remain in effect for future years under current duck season frameworks. With regard to the results from the 3-year experimental September teal-only season that follows the operational September teal–wood duck season in Kentucky, the nontarget species attempt rate for both the pre-sunrise (7.7 percent) and post-sunrise (13.4 percent) periods were below the acceptable rate of 25 percent. Similarly, the nontarget species harvest rate for both the pre-sunrise (5.0 percent) and post-sunrise (6.0 percent) periods were below the acceptable rate of 10 percent. Therefore, we agree with the Mississippi Flyway Council's request to make the September teal-only season in Kentucky operational.

Finally, we agree with the Mississippi Flyway's request to extend Tennessee's experimental teal-only season through 2018, to allow the Service sufficient time to review a report recently submitted by Tennessee that contains results from a fourth experimental year conducted in September 2017. The Service will examine results from all 4 years of the study to determine whether Tennessee has met experimental criteria with regard to nontarget species attempt and harvest rates.

We also agree with the Central Flyway Council's recommendation granting operational status to Nebraska's experimental September teal season. As with the Mississippi Flyway States, Nebraska entered into a memorandum of agreement with the Service that specified sample sizes (*i.e.,* observations of hunter performance) and decision criteria that would need to be met for these experimental seasons to become operational, wherein hunters' rates of attempting to shoot nontarget waterfowl species and the harvest rate of nontarget species could not exceed certain levels. Nebraska collected 4 years of information and met the sample-size requirements. The attempt rates at nontarget species (pre-sunrise period: 7.9 percent; post-sunrise period: 13.6 percent; both periods combined: 12.4 percent) were below our acceptable rate of 25 percent. Further, the harvest rate of nontarget species was 3 percent, below the acceptable rate of 10 percent. Therefore, we support granting operational status to September teal seasons in the northern portion of Nebraska.

iii. Black Ducks

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils recommended that the Service continue to follow the International Black Duck AHM Strategy for the 2018–19 season.

Service Response: In 2012, we adopted the International Black Duck AHM Strategy (77 FR 49868; August 17, 2012). The formal strategy is the result of 14 years of technical and policy decisions developed and agreed upon by both Canadian and U.S. agencies and waterfowl managers. The strategy clarifies what harvest levels each country will manage for and reduces conflicts over country-specific regulatory policies. Further, the strategy allows for attainment of fundamental objectives of black duck management: Resource conservation; perpetuation of hunting tradition; and equitable access to the black duck resource between Canada and the United States while accommodating the fundamental sources of uncertainty, partial controllability and observability, structural uncertainty, and environmental variation. The underlying model performance is assessed annually, with a comprehensive evaluation of the entire strategy (objectives and model set) planned after 6 years. A copy of the strategy is available at the Division of Migratory Bird Management's website at *http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/.*

For the 2018–19 season, the optimal country-specific regulatory strategies were calculated using: (1) The black duck harvest objective (98 percent of long-term cumulative harvest); (2) 2018–19 country-specific regulatory alternatives; (3) current parameter estimates for mallard competition and additive mortality; and (4) 2017 survey results of 0.54 million breeding black ducks and 0.44 million breeding mallards in the core survey area. The optimal regulatory choices for the 2018–19 season are the ''liberal'' package in Canada and the ''moderate'' package in the United States.

iv. Canvasbacks

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended a full season for canvasbacks with a 2-bird daily bag limit. Season lengths would be 60 days in the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways, 74 days in the Central Flyway, and 107 days in the Pacific Flyway.

Service Response: As we discussed in the March 28, 2016, final rule (81 FR 17302), the canvasback harvest strategy that we had relied on until 2015 was not viable under our new regulatory process because it required biological information that was not yet available at the time a decision on season structure needed to be made. We do not yet have a new harvest strategy to propose for use in guiding canvasback harvest management in the future. However, we have worked with technical staff of the four Flyway Councils to develop a decision framework (hereafter, decision support tool) that relies on the best biological information available to develop recommendations for annual canvasback harvest regulations. The decision support tool uses available information (1994–2014) on canvasback population size, growth rate, survival, and harvest and a discrete logistic growth model to derive an optimal harvest policy with an objective of maximum sustained yield. The decision support tool calls for a closed season when the observed population is below 460,000, a 1-bird daily bag limit when the observed breeding population is between 460,000 and 480,000, and a 2-bird daily bag limit when the observed population is greater than 480,000. Given that the 2017 canvasback breeding population estimate was 733,000 birds, we support the Flyways' recommendations for a 2-canvasback daily bag limit for the 2018–19 season.

v. Pintails

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended a full season for pintails, consisting of a 2-bird daily bag limit and a 60-day season in the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways, a 74-day season in the Central Flyway, and a 107-day season in the Pacific Flyway.

Service Response: The current derived pintail harvest strategy was adopted by the Service and Flyway Councils in 2010 (75 FR 44856; July 29, 2010). For the 2018–19 season, an optimal regulatory strategy for pintails was calculated with: (1) An objective of maximizing long-term cumulative harvest, including a closed-season constraint of 1.75 million birds; (2) the regulatory alternatives and associated predicted harvest; and (3) current population models and their relative weights. Based on a ''liberal'' regulatory alternative with a 1-bird daily bag limit for the 2017–18 season, and the 2017 survey results of 2.89 million pintails observed at a mean latitude of 56.7 degrees, the optimal regulatory choice for all four Flyways for the 2018–19 hunting season is the ''liberal'' alternative with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

vi. Scaup

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended use of the ''moderate'' regulation package, consisting of a 60-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit in the Atlantic Flyway and a 3-bird daily bag limit in the Mississippi Flyway, a 74-day season with a 3-bird daily bag limit in the Central Flyway, and an 86-day season with a 3-bird daily bag limit in the Pacific Flyway.

Service Response: In 2008, we adopted and implemented a new scaup harvest strategy (73 FR 43290 on July 24, 2008, and 73 FR 51124 on August 29, 2008) with initial ''restrictive,'' ''moderate,'' and ''liberal'' regulatory packages adopted for each Flyway.

For scaup, optimal regulatory strategies for the 2018–19 season were calculated using: (1) An objective to achieve 95 percent of long-term cumulative harvest, (2) current scaup regulatory alternatives, and (3) updated model parameters and weights. Based on a ''moderate'' regulatory alternative selected in 2017, and the 2017 survey results of 4.37 million scaup, the optimal regulatory choice for the 2018–19 season for all four Flyways is the ''moderate'' regulatory alternative.

4. Canada Geese

A. Special Early Seasons

Council Recommendations: The Central Flyway Council recommended

changing the zone boundaries in North Dakota, modifying the boundary of the ''Remainder of State'' zone to form a new zone in the western portion of the State.

Service Response: We support the Central Flyway Council's recommendation. The change in zone boundaries will allow the State to increase harvest of resident Canada geese in eastern portions of the State, where goose/human conflicts need to be alleviated, without negatively impacting hunter opportunities in western portions of the State.

B. Regular Seasons

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council revised its North Atlantic Population (NAP) Harvest Strategy by (1) eliminating the ''very restrictive'' regulatory option, and (2) incorporating uncertainty around breeding population estimates into the annual regulatory option decision. Under the revised strategy, the Council recommended adoption of the moderate season option, which would consist of a 60-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit, with a framework of October 1 to January 31 for the high-harvest NAP areas; and a 70-day season with a 3-bird daily bag limit, with a framework of October 1 to February 15 for the low-harvest NAP areas for the 2018–19 season. The Council further recommended discontinuance of North Carolina's Southern James Bay Population (SJBP) zone. This area would become part of North Carolina's Atlantic Flyway Resident Population (AFRP) Zone.

The Central Flyway Council recommended the implementation of modified Canada goose hunting zones in North Dakota and Wyoming. Wyoming would conduct an evaluation of the 3-way splits in two zones in accordance with established criteria.

The Pacific Flyway Council recommended increasing the daily bag limit for Canada geese from 4 to 6 in the Northwest Permit Zone of Oregon. They further recommended reducing the size of Oregon's Tillamook County Management Area (*i.e.,* reducing the size of the goose hunting closure).

Service Response: We agree with the Atlantic Flyway Council's decision to explicitly consider uncertainty around breeding population estimates when developing its annual regulatory recommendation for NAP Canada geese, and we support the Council's recommendation for a moderate season in 2018–19. We also agree that the SJBP zone designation in North Carolina can be eliminated, and that incorporating that area into the State's AFRP zone is appropriate. The SJBP is no longer managed as a separate population in the Mississippi Flyway, where most of these birds are harvested; thus, the SJBP zone in North Carolina is not needed for harvest management purposes.

We support the Central Flyway Council's recommendations. The change in North Dakota was previously addressed above in 4.A. Special Early Seasons. The changes will allow the States to better satisfy hunters' desires to hunt at certain times of the season without negatively impacting Canada goose populations. Wyoming will work together with the Service to conduct an evaluation of their change to conform to Service requirements.

We also agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation to increase the daily bag limit from 4 to 6 Canada geese in Oregon's Northwest Permit Zone. Seven subspecies of Canada geese occur in this area, but cackling Canada geese are the most abundant. The current 3-year average predicted fall population estimate (2015–17) for cackling geese is 321,475, which is substantially above the Flyway population objective of 250,000. The increase in bag limit is specifically intended to decrease abundance of cackling geese and address associated depredation complaints, and is consistent with the Council's harvest strategy for these birds. However, the bag limit increase could result in increased harvest of the 6 other subspecies of Canada geese in the area, but is not expected to be significant. Canada goose harvest in the area is expected to increase by less than 10 percent with the bag limit change, and State harvest data indicate cackling geese represent about 70 percent of the Canada goose harvest in this area. Other subspecies of Canada geese are over the Council's population objectives, have no open hunting season, occur mostly outside of the Northwest Zone, or have stable trends in abundance during the last 10 years.

More specific to these other Canada goose subspecies, the current 3-year average breeding population estimate (2015–17) for Aleutian Canada geese is 167,451, which is substantially above the Flyway population objective of 60,000 geese. The current 3-year average breeding population estimate (2015–17) for the Pacific Population of western Canada geese is 313,200 and exceeds area-specific Flyway objectives. The hunting season on dusky Canada geese, a subspecies of management concern, is currently closed in this area. The potential for increased incidental take of dusky geese is expected to be small, and monitoring programs are in place to evaluate population status. Vancouver Canada geese are relatively nonmigratory, occur primarily in remote estuarine areas of southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia (*i.e.,* Northwest Permit Zone is on the periphery of the subspecies' range), and additional harvest associated with the bag limit increase is expected to be insignificant. For Taverner's Canada geese and lesser Canada geese, there are no Flyway management plans, population objectives, or population-specific monitoring programs because these birds cannot be differentiated during surveys and breeding distributions are not disjunct. However, these subspecies are encountered during general waterfowl breeding population and habitat surveys across North America. Indices from these surveys indicate that abundance of Taverner's and lesser geese have been stable during the last 10 (2008–17) years.

We also agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation to reduce the size of the Tillamook County Management Area (*i.e.,* goose hunting closure). Oregon's Tillamook County Management Area was established in 1982 to provide protection for Aleutian Canada geese, specifically those that primarily breed on the Semidi Islands, Alaska, and winter near Pacific City, Oregon. Aleutian Canada geese were listed as an endangered population in 1967 (32 FR 4001, March 11, 1967) under the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966, which was later superseded by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*); downlisted to threatened status in 1990 (55 FR 51106, December 12, 1990); and removed from protection under the Act in 2001 (66 FR 15643, March 20, 2001). The current 3-year average breeding population estimate (2015–17) for Aleutian geese is 167,451, which is substantially above the Flyway population objective of 60,000 geese. The Semidi Islands population segment is currently about 300 birds, and has consisted of about 100–300 birds since the 1990s.

Monitoring data indicate that these birds almost exclusively use two pastures/hayfields within the goose hunting closure area. The closure area includes both non-goose habitat and pastures/hayfields the Semidi Islands geese do not use. The closure area has been reduced four times (2002, 2005, 2007, and 2011) since establishment to focus protection on areas Semidi Islands geese use and address depredation complaints resulting from increasing abundance of several populations of Canada and white-fronted geese in the area. This fifth reduction in the goose

hunting closure area is expected to maintain the same level of protection for Semidi Islands geese and address the increasing number of goose depredation complaints in the area currently closed to goose hunting. Reduction of the goose hunting closure area could result in increased take of dusky Canada geese, a subspecies of management concern known to winter primarily in northwest Oregon and southwest Washington. However, the hunting season for this subspecies is closed in this area, the potential for increased incidental take is expected to be small, and monitoring programs are in place to evaluate population status.

5. White-Fronted Geese

Council Recommendations: The Pacific Flyway Council recommended removal of the special goose season outside date restriction in Washington's Area 1.

Service Response: We agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation. Removing the restriction would change the hunting season framework dates for white-fronted geese from the Saturday nearest September 24 and the last Sunday in February, to the Saturday nearest September 24 and March 10, consistent with the general framework for the Pacific Flyway. The current 3-year average predicted fall population estimate (2015–17) for the Pacific population of greater white-fronted geese is 633,399, which is substantially above the Flyway population objective of 300,000. The Area 1 framework date restriction was implemented when the local 3-year average snow goose count was below the 70,000 bird objective established in Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's management plan for Wrangel Island snow geese. The current 3-year average snow goose count (2015–17) is 83,175, and exceeds the threshold of 70,000 birds. Removing the framework date restriction for white-fronted geese in Washington's Area 1 will simplify regulations by matching the general framework dates for white-fronted geese in the Pacific Flyway.

6. Brant

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended that the 2018–19 season for Atlantic brant follow the Atlantic Flyway brant hunt plan pending the results of the 2018 Atlantic Flyway mid-winter waterfowl survey. The Council also recommended that if the results of the 2018 mid-winter survey are not available, then the results of the most recent mid-winter survey should be used.

Service Response: As we discussed in the March 28, 2016, final rule (81 FR 17302), the current harvest strategy used to determine the Atlantic brant season frameworks does not fit well within the new regulatory process, similar to the Rocky Mountains Population (RMP) sandhill crane issue discussed below under 9. Sandhill Cranes. In developing the annual proposed frameworks for Atlantic brant in the past, the Atlantic Flyway Council and the Service used the number of brant counted during the Mid-winter Waterfowl Survey (MWS) in the Atlantic Flyway, and took into consideration the brant population's expected productivity that summer. The MWS is conducted each January, and expected brant productivity is based on early-summer observations of breeding habitat conditions and nesting effort in important brant nesting areas. Thus, the data under consideration were available before the annual Flyway and SRC decision-making meetings took place in late July. Although the former regulatory alternatives for Atlantic brant were developed by factoring together long-term productivity rates (observed during November and December productivity surveys) with estimated observed harvest under different framework regulations, the primary decision-making criterion for selecting the annual frameworks was the MWS count.

Under the new regulatory schedule, neither the expected 2018 brant production information (available summer 2018) nor the 2018 MWS count (conducted in January 2018) is typically available at the time of the proposed frameworks (early December to mid-January). However, the 2018 MWS is typically completed and winter brant data is available by the expected publication of the final frameworks. Therefore, in the September 24, 2015, **Federal Register** (80 FR 57664), we adopted the Atlantic Flyway's changes to the then-current Atlantic brant hunt plan strategies. Current harvest packages (strategies) for Atlantic brant hunting seasons are now as follows:

- If the MWS count is <100,000 Atlantic brant, the season would be closed.
- If the MWS count is between 100,000 and 115,000 brant, States could select a 30-day season with a 1-bird daily bag limit.
- If the MWS count is between 115,000 and 130,000 brant, States could select a 30-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit.
- If the MWS count is between 130,000 and 150,000 brant, States could select a 50-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit.
- If the MWS count is between 150,000 and 200,000 brant, States could select a 60-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit.
- If the MWS count is >200,000 brant, States could select a 60-day season with a 3-bird daily bag limit.

Under all the above open-season alternatives, seasons would be between the Saturday nearest September 24 and January 31. Further, States could split their seasons into two segments.

The recently completed 2018 MWS Atlantic brant count was 169,749 brant. Thus, utilizing the above Atlantic brant hunt strategies, the appropriate Atlantic brant hunting season for the 2018–19 season is a 60-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

7. Snow and Ross's (Light) Geese

Council Recommendations: The Pacific Flyway Council recommended, in Washington, removing the special goose season outside the date restriction in Area 1.

Service Response: We agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation. Removing the restriction would change the hunting season closing framework date for light geese from the last Sunday in February to March 10, consistent with the general framework for the Pacific Flyway. The Area 1 framework date restriction was implemented when the local 3-year average snow goose count was below the 70,000-bird objective established in the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's management plan for Wrangel Island snow geese. The current 3-year average snow goose count (2015–17) is 83,175, and exceeds the threshold of 70,000 birds. Three populations of light geese occur in the Pacific Flyway, and all are above Flyway objectives based on the most recent breeding population indices. The population estimate for the Western Arctic Population (WAP) of lesser snow geese was 419,800 in 2013 (most recent estimate) on Banks Island, which is above the objective of 200,000 geese. Ross's geese were estimated at 624,100 in 2016 (most recent estimate) at Karrak Lake and are above the objective of 100,000 geese. The current 3-year average breeding population estimate (2015–17) for Wrangel Island snow geese is 297,333, which is above the objective of 120,000 geese. Current evidence suggests most light geese in Washington during fall and early winter are primarily Wrangel Island snow geese, but an influx of WAP lesser snow and Ross's geese may occur during late winter as birds begin to move north from California toward breeding areas. Removing the closing framework date restriction for light geese in

Washington's Area 1 will simplify regulations by matching the general framework dates for light geese in the Pacific Flyway.

9. Sandhill Cranes

Council Recommendations: The Central and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended changing the framework season length for Rocky Mountains Population (RMP) cranes from 30 consecutive days to 60 days that may be split into segments. The Pacific Flyway Council recommended a maximum of three season segments, whereas the Central Flyway Council recommendation did not specify a maximum number of season segments. The Pacific Flyway Council further recommended establishment of a new hunting unit for RMP cranes in the Malad River area of Oneida County, Idaho, and that allowable harvest of RMP cranes be determined based on the formula described in the Pacific and Central Flyway Management Plan for RMP cranes.

Service Response: We agree with the Central and Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation to increase the season length for RMP cranes from 30 to 60 days and to allow the season to be split into segments. However, we will restrict the number of season segments to three, consistent with the Pacific Flyway recommendation. The change in season length and splits is intended to provide increased flexibility to States in addressing crop depredation concerns and cranes staging for longer periods. This change is not expected to result in harvest of RMP cranes above allowable levels because States are allocated a maximum allowable harvest annually according to the harvest strategy specified in the Pacific and Central Flyway Councils' RMP crane management plan. However, we note that increasing hunting opportunities likely will increase harvest and bring States closer to their harvest allocations. The Service, collaboratively with the States, will continue to monitor take levels to ensure that realized take remains within those allowed in the Flyway Councils' harvest strategy.

We also agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation to create a new hunting area for RMP cranes in Idaho to include a portion of Oneida County. The new hunting area is consistent with the hunting area requirements in the Pacific and Central Flyway Council's RMP crane management plan. Because this is a shared population between the Pacific and Central Flyways, the same recommendation should have come from the Central Flyway Council. Although we did not receive a formal recommendation from them, the Central Flyway Council has indicated to the Service that it supports the recommendation.

Regarding the RMP crane harvest, as we discussed in the March 28, 2016, final rule (81 FR 17302), the current harvest strategy used to calculate the allowable harvest of RMP cranes does not fit well within the new regulatory process, similar to the Atlantic brant issue discussed above under 6. Brant. Currently, results of the fall abundance and recruitment surveys of RMP sandhill cranes, upon which the annual allowable harvest is based, will continue to be released between December 1 and January 31 each year, which is after the date for which proposed frameworks will be formulated in the new regulatory process. If the usual procedures for determining allowable harvest were used, data 2 to 4 years old would be used to determine the annual allocation for RMP sandhill cranes. Due to the variability in fall abundance and recruitment for this population, and their impact on the annual harvest allocations, we agree that relying on data that is 2 to 4 years old is not ideal. Thus, we agree that the formula to determine the annual allowable harvest for RMP sandhill cranes published in the March 28, 2016, final rule should be used under the new regulatory schedule and propose to utilize it as such. The formula uses information on abundance and recruitment collected annually through operational monitoring programs, as well as constant values based on past research or monitoring for survival of fledglings to breeding age and harvest retrieval rate. The formula is:

$$H = C \times P \times R \times L \times f$$

Where:

H = total annual allowable harvest;
C = the average of the three most recent, reliable fall population indices;
P = the average proportion of fledged chicks in the fall population in the San Luis Valley during the most recent 3 years for which data are available;
R = estimated recruitment of fledged chicks to breeding age (current estimate is 0.5);
L = retrieval rate of 0.80 (allowance for an estimated 20 percent crippling loss based on hunter interviews); and
$f = (C/16{,}000)^3$ (a variable factor used to adjust the total harvest to achieve a desired effect on the entire population)

The 2017 fall RMP sandhill crane abundance estimate was 19,592 cranes, resulting in a 3-year (2015–17) average of 22,062 cranes, essentially unchanged from the previous 3-year average, which was 22,087 cranes. The RMP crane recruitment estimate was 7.93 percent young in the fall population, resulting in a 3-year (2015–17) average of 9.37 percent, a decrease from the previous 3-year average, which was 10.16 percent. Using the above formula and the above most recent 3-year average abundance and recruitment estimates, the allowable harvest for the 2018–19 season is 2,168 cranes.

14. Woodcock

In 2011, we implemented a harvest strategy for woodcock (76 FR 19876, April 8, 2011). The harvest strategy provides a transparent framework for making regulatory decisions for woodcock season length and bag limits while we work to improve monitoring and assessment protocols for this species. Utilizing the criteria developed for the strategy, the 3-year average for the Singing Ground Survey indices and associated confidence intervals fall within the ''moderate package'' for both the Eastern and Central Management Regions. As such, a ''moderate season'' for both management regions for the 2018–19 season is appropriate.

Specifics of the harvest strategy can be found at *https://www.fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/webless-migratory-game-birds/american-woodcock.php.*

16. Doves

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils recommended use of the ''standard'' season framework comprising a 90-day season and 15-bird daily bag limit for States within the Eastern Management Unit (EMU). The daily bag limit could be composed of mourning doves and white-winged doves, singly or in combination. They also recommended that the closing framework date for the EMU be changed from January 15 to January 31.

The Mississippi and Central Flyway Councils recommended the use of the ''standard'' season package of a 15-bird daily bag limit and a 90-day season for the 2018–19 mourning dove season in the States within the Central Management Unit.

The Pacific Flyway Council recommended use of the ''standard'' season framework for States in the Western Management Unit (WMU) population of mourning doves.

Service Response: Based on the harvest strategies and current population status, we agree with the recommended selection of the ''standard'' season frameworks for doves in the Eastern, Central, and Western Management Units for the 2018–19 season. As we stated in the October 3, 2017, **Federal Register** (82 FR 46011),

we agree with the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils' recommendation to extend the EMU's framework closing date to January 31. A review of the available data on mourning dove nesting phenology in the EMU indicated that <1 percent of all mourning dove nest initiations detected occurred in January; thus, the impacts on mourning dove reproduction will be minimal. Furthermore, the maximum additional harvest expected as a result of this action is negligible in relation to the number of mourning doves in the EMU (<0.2 percent of the fall population). Therefore, we do not expect that this action will result in significant impacts to the EMU mourning dove population. However, we also note that nesting phenology may have changed in some areas since the studies cited in the EMU recommendation were conducted and may continue to change in the future. Thus, framework dates later than January 31 should not be considered without new studies that document contemporary nesting phenology throughout the EMU, which would allow assessment of the impact of a later closing date on mourning dove productivity.

22. Other

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended that Atlantic Flyway States be granted compensatory days for webless migratory game bird hunting beginning with the 2018–19 hunting season in States where Sunday hunting for migratory game birds is prohibited by a State law adopted prior to 1997 (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania).

Written Comments: An individual supported allowing compensatory days.

Service Response: We agree with the Atlantic Flyway Council's recommendation to allow compensatory days for all migratory game bird species in States where Sunday hunting is prohibited by State law. Compensatory days will provide additional hunting opportunity for dove, woodcock, rail, snipe, and gallinule hunters in those States, thereby assisting State agency efforts to retain hunters. We expect that the biological impacts of the additional hunting opportunity afforded by compensatory days will be minimal on snipe, rails, and gallinules, which are lightly hunted in the Atlantic Flyway. More than 88 percent of the mourning dove harvest in the Atlantic Flyway occurs during the first month of the season, and only 4 of the affected States have dove seasons; thus, adding compensatory days later in the dove season in those States will not increase the harvest significantly. Based on recent (2012–2016) estimates of woodcock harvested per day, the additional 7 woodcock hunting days (5 in New Jersey) in the affected States is expected to result in approximately 5,500 additional woodcock harvested, about 9 percent of the recent annual woodcock harvest in the Atlantic Flyway. If this additional harvest results in measurable adverse population impacts, the woodcock hunting season and harvest in the Atlantic Flyway will be adjusted in accordance with the woodcock harvest strategy, which is based on the population status of the species.

Required Determinations

Executive Order 13771—Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs

This action is not subject to Executive Order (E.O.) 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 3, 2017) because it is issued with respect to routine hunting and fishing activities.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Consideration

The programmatic document, ''Second Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement: Issuance of Annual Regulations Permitting the Sport Hunting of Migratory Birds (EIS 20130139),'' filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on May 24, 2013, addresses NEPA compliance by the Service for issuance of the annual framework regulations for hunting of migratory game bird species. We published a notice of availability in the **Federal Register** on May 31, 2013 (78 FR 32686), and our Record of Decision on July 26, 2013 (78 FR 45376). We also address NEPA compliance for waterfowl hunting frameworks through the annual preparation of separate environmental assessments, the most recent being ''Duck Hunting Regulations for 2018–19,'' with its corresponding May 2018, finding of no significant impact. The programmatic document, as well as the separate environmental assessment, is available on our website at *https://www.fws.gov/birds/index.php.* or from the address indicated under the caption **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Endangered Species Act Consideration

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), provides that, ''The Secretary shall review other programs administered by him and utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of this Act'' (and) shall ''insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out * * * is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of [critical] habitat. * * *.'' Consequently, we conducted formal consultations to ensure that actions resulting from these regulations would not likely jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat. Findings from these consultations are included in a biological opinion, which concluded that the regulations are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species. Additionally, these findings may have caused modification of some regulatory measures previously proposed, and the final frameworks reflect any such modifications. Our biological opinions resulting from this section 7 consultation are public documents available for public inspection at the address indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Orders 12866 and 13563)

E.O. 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) will review all significant rules. OIRA has reviewed this rule and has determined that this rule is significant because it would have an annual effect of $100 million or more on the economy.

E.O. 13563 reaffirms the principles of E.O. 12866 while calling for improvements in the nation's regulatory system to promote predictability, to reduce uncertainty, and to use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. The executive order directs agencies to consider regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public where these approaches are relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives. E.O. 13563 emphasizes further that regulations must be based on the best available science and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. We have developed this rule in a manner consistent with these requirements.

An economic analysis was prepared for the 2018–19 season. This analysis was based on data from the 2011 National Hunting and Fishing Survey, the most recent year for which data are available (see discussion in Regulatory Flexibility Act section below). This analysis estimated consumer surplus for

three alternatives for duck hunting (estimates for other species are not quantified due to lack of data). The alternatives are (1) issue restrictive regulations allowing fewer days than those issued during the 2017–18 season, (2) issue moderate regulations allowing more days than those in alternative 1, and (3) issue liberal regulations identical to the regulations in the 2017–18 season. For the 2018–19 season, we chose Alternative 3, with an estimated consumer surplus across all flyways of $334–$440 million with a mid-point estimate of $387 million. We also chose alternative 3 for the 2009–10, the 2010–11, the 2011–12, the 2012–13, the 2014–15, the 2015–16, the 2016–17, and the 2017–18 seasons. The 2018–19 analysis is part of the record for this rule and is available at *http://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FWS–HQ–MB–2017–0028.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The annual migratory bird hunting regulations have a significant economic impact on substantial numbers of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). We analyzed the economic impacts of the annual hunting regulations on small business entities in detail as part of the 1981 cost-benefit analysis. This analysis was revised annually from 1990–95. In 1995, the Service issued a Small Entity Flexibility Analysis (Analysis), which was subsequently updated in 1996, 1998, 2004, 2008, 2013, and 2018. The primary source of information about hunter expenditures for migratory game bird hunting is the National Hunting and Fishing Survey, which is conducted at 5-year intervals. The 2018 Analysis was based on the 2011 National Hunting and Fishing Survey and the U.S. Department of Commerce's County Business Patterns, from which it was estimated that migratory bird hunters would spend approximately $1.5 billion at small businesses in 2018. Copies of the Analysis are available upon request from the Division of Migratory Bird Management (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) or from *http://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FWS–HQ–MB–2017–0028.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This final rule is a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. For the reasons outlined above, this rule would have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more. However, because this rule would establish hunting seasons, we do not plan to defer the effective date under the exemption contained in 5 U.S.C. 808(1).

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains a collection of information that we have submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. OMB has previously approved the information collection requirements associated with migratory bird surveys and assigned the following OMB control numbers:

• 1018–0019, ''North American Woodcock Singing Ground Survey'' (expires 5/31/2018).

• 1018–0023, ''Migratory Bird Surveys'' (expires 6/30/2017). Includes Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program, Migratory Bird Hunter Surveys, Sandhill Crane Survey, and Parts Collection Survey.

OMB also reviewed and approved the new reporting and recordkeeping requirements identified below and assigned OMB Control Number 1018–0171, ''Establishment of Annual Migratory Bird Hunting Seasons, 50 CFR part 20'':

(1) Information Requested to Establish Annual Migratory Bird Hunting Seasons:

(A) Tribes that wish to use the guidelines to establish special hunting regulations for the annual migratory game bird hunting season are required to submit a proposal that includes:

(i) The requested migratory game bird hunting season dates and other details regarding the proposed regulations;

(ii) Harvest anticipated under the proposed regulations; and

(iii) Tribal capabilities to enforce migratory game bird hunting regulations.

For those situations where it could be shown that failure to limit Tribal harvest could seriously impact the migratory game bird resource, we also request information on the methods employed to monitor harvest and any potential steps taken to limit level of harvest. A tribe that desires the earliest possible opening of the migratory game bird season for nontribal members should specify this request in its proposal, rather than request a date that might not be within the final Federal frameworks. Similarly, unless a tribe wishes to set more restrictive regulations than Federal regulations will permit for nontribal members, the proposal should request the same daily bag and possession limits and season length for migratory game birds that Federal regulations are likely to permit the States in the Flyway in which the reservation is located

(B) State and U.S. territory governments that wish to establish annual migratory game bird hunting seasons are required to provide the requested dates and other details for hunting seasons in their respective States or Territories. The information is provided to the Service in a nonform format, usually via letter or spreadsheet, in response to solicitations for the information sent to the State governments each year via an emailed letter and as part of the first final rule (for the frameworks).

(2) Reports: The following reports are requested from the States and are submitted either annually or every-three years as explained in the following text.

(A) Reports from Experimental Hunting Seasons and Season Structure Changes:

Atlantic Flyway Council:

• Delaware—Experimental tundra swan season (Yearly updates and Final report)

• Florida—Experimental teal-only season (Yearly updates and Final report)

Mississippi Flyway Council:

• Alabama—Experimental sandhill crane season (Yearly updates and Final report)

Central Flyway Council:

• Nebraska—Experimental teal season (Yearly updates and Final report)

• New Mexico—Experimental sandhill crane season in Estancia Valley (Yearly updates and Final report)

• Wyoming—Split (3-way) season for Canada geese (Final report only)

Pacific Flyway Council:

• California—Zones and split season for white-fronted geese (Final report only)

(B) Additional State-specific Annual Reports (unless otherwise indicated these are annual reports):

State specific:

• Arizona—Sandhill crane racial composition of the harvest conducted at 3-year intervals.

• North Carolina and Virginia—Tundra swan harvest and hunter participation data.

• Montana (Central Flyway portion), North Dakota, and South Dakota—Tundra swan harvest and hunter participation data.

• Montana (Pacific Flyway portion)—Swan harvest-monitoring program to measure species composition.

• Montana (Pacific Flyway portion), Utah, and Nevada—Swan harvest-

monitoring program to measure the species composition and report detailing swan harvest, hunter participation, reporting compliance, and monitoring of swam populations in designated hunt areas.

Reports and monitoring are used for a variety of reasons. Some are used to monitor species composition of the harvest for those areas where species intermingling can confound harvest management and potential overharvest of one species can be a management concern. Others are used to determine overall harvest for those species and/or areas that are not sampled well by our overall harvest surveys due to either the limited nature/area of the hunt or season or where the harvest needs to closely monitored. Experimental season reports are used to determine whether the experimental season is achieving its intended goals and objectives, without causing unintended harm to other species and ultimately whether the experimental season should proceed to operational status. Most experimental seasons are 3-year trials with yearly reports and a final report. Most of the other reports and monitoring are conducted either annually or at 3-year intervals.

During the proposed rule stage, we solicited comments on the above information collection requirements. We received two comments in response to the proposed rule but neither addressed the information collection requirements. We have discussed other comments received in the preamble above.

Title: Establishment of Annual Migratory Bird Hunting Seasons, 50 CFR part 20.

OMB Control Number: 1018–0171.

Service Form Number: None.

Type of Request: New.

Description of Respondents: State and Tribal governments.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: Annually.

Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 82 (from 52 State governments and Territories and 30 Tribal governments).

Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 99 (includes State governments, Tribal governments and Reports).

Average Completion Time per Response: Varies from 4 hours to 650 hours, depending on the activity.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 9,878.

Estimated Annual Non-hour Burden Cost: None.

You may send comments on this information collection to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: BPHC, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803 (mail); or *Info_Coll@fws.gov* (email). Please reference OMB Control Number 1018–BB73/0171 in the subject line of your comments.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

We have determined and certify, in compliance with the requirements of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502 *et seq.,* that this rulemaking would not impose a cost of $100 million or more in any given year on local or State government or private entities. Therefore, this rule is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Civil Justice Reform—Executive Order 12988

The Department, in promulgating this rule, has determined that this rule will not unduly burden the judicial system and that it meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988.

Takings Implication Assessment

In accordance with E.O. 12630, this rule, authorized by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, does not have significant takings implications and does not affect any constitutionally protected property rights. This rule would not result in the physical occupancy of property, the physical invasion of property, or the regulatory taking of any property. In fact, this rule would allow hunters to exercise otherwise unavailable privileges and, therefore, reduce restrictions on the use of private and public property.

Energy Effects—Executive Order 13211

E.O. 13211 requires agencies to prepare Statements of Energy Effects when undertaking certain actions. While this rule is a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866, it is not expected to adversely affect energy supplies, distribution, or use. Therefore, this action is not a significant energy action and no Statement of Energy Effects is required.

Government-to-Government Relationship With Tribes

In accordance with the President's memorandum of April 29, 1994, ''Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments'' (59 FR 22951), E.O. 13175, and 512 DM 2, we have evaluated possible effects on Federally recognized Indian tribes and have determined that there are no effects on Indian trust resources. We have consulted with Tribes affected by this rule.

Federalism Effects

Due to the migratory nature of certain species of birds, the Federal Government has been given responsibility over these species by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. We annually prescribe frameworks from which the States make selections regarding the hunting of migratory birds, and we employ guidelines to establish special regulations on Federal Indian reservations and ceded lands. This process preserves the ability of the States and tribes to determine which seasons meet their individual needs. Any State or Indian tribe may be more restrictive than the Federal frameworks at any time. The frameworks are developed in a cooperative process with the States and the Flyway Councils. This process allows States to participate in the development of frameworks from which they will make selections, thereby having an influence on their own regulations. These rules do not have a substantial direct effect on fiscal capacity, change the roles or responsibilities of Federal or State governments, or intrude on State policy or administration. Therefore, in accordance with E.O. 13132, these regulations do not have significant federalism effects and do not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

Regulations Promulgation

The rulemaking process for migratory game bird hunting, by its nature, operates under a time constraint as seasons must be established each year or hunting seasons remain closed. However, we intend that the public be provided extensive opportunity for public input and involvement in compliance with Administrative Procedure Act requirements. Thus, when the preliminary proposed rulemaking was published, we established what we concluded were the longest periods possible for public comment and the most opportunities for public involvement. We also provided notification of our participation in multiple Flyway Council meetings, opportunities for additional public review and comment on all Flyway Council proposals for regulatory change, and opportunities for additional public review during the SRC meeting. Therefore, sufficient public notice and opportunity for involvement have been given to affected persons regarding the migratory bird hunting frameworks for the 2018–19 hunting seasons. Further, after establishment of the final frameworks, States need sufficient time

to conduct their own public processes to select season dates and limits; to communicate those selections to us; and to establish and publicize the necessary regulations and procedures to implement their decisions. Thus, if there were a delay in the effective date of these regulations after this final rulemaking, States might not be able to meet their own administrative needs and requirements.

For the reasons cited above, we find that ''good cause'' exists, within the terms of 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) of the Administrative Procedure Act, and these frameworks will take effect immediately upon publication.

Therefore, under authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (July 3, 1918), as amended (16 U.S.C. 703–711), we prescribe final frameworks setting forth the species to be hunted, the daily bag and possession limits, the shooting hours, the season lengths, the earliest opening and latest closing season dates, and hunting areas, from which State conservation agency officials will select hunting season dates and other options. Upon receipt of season selections from these officials, we will publish a final rulemaking amending 50 CFR part 20 to reflect seasons, limits, and shooting hours for the United States for the 2018–19 seasons. The rules that eventually will be promulgated for the 2018–19 hunting season are authorized under 16 U.S.C. 703–712 and 742 a–j.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 20

Exports, Hunting, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Wildlife.

Dated: April 25, 2018.

Susan Combs,

Senior Advisor to the Secretary, Exercising the Authority of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

Final Regulations Frameworks for 2018–19 Hunting Seasons on Certain Migratory Game Birds

Pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and delegated authorities, the Department of the Interior approved the following frameworks for season lengths, shooting hours, bag and possession limits, and outside dates within which States may select seasons for hunting migratory game birds between the dates of September 1, 2018, and March 10, 2019. These frameworks are summarized below.

General

Dates: All outside dates noted below are inclusive.

Shooting and Hawking (taking by falconry) Hours: Unless otherwise specified, from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.

Possession Limits: Unless otherwise specified, possession limits are three times the daily bag limit.

Permits: For some species of migratory birds, the Service authorizes the use of permits to regulate harvest or monitor their take by sport hunters, or both. In many cases (*e.g.,* tundra swans, some sandhill crane populations), the Service determines the amount of harvest that may be taken during hunting seasons during its formal regulations-setting process, and the States then issue permits to hunters at levels predicted to result in the amount of take authorized by the Service. Thus, although issued by States, the permits would not be valid unless the Service approved such take in its regulations.

These Federally authorized, State-issued permits are issued to individuals, and only the individual whose name and address appears on the permit at the time of issuance is authorized to take migratory birds at levels specified in the permit, in accordance with provisions of both Federal and State regulations governing the hunting season. The permit must be carried by the permittee when exercising its provisions and must be presented to any law enforcement officer upon request. The permit is not transferrable or assignable to another individual, and may not be sold, bartered, traded, or otherwise provided to another person. If the permit is altered or defaced in any way, the permit becomes invalid.

Flyways and Management Units

Waterfowl Flyways

Atlantic Flyway: Includes Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Mississippi Flyway: Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Central Flyway: Includes Colorado (east of the Continental Divide), Kansas, Montana (Counties of Blaine, Carbon, Fergus, Judith Basin, Stillwater, Sweetgrass, Wheatland, and all counties east thereof), Nebraska, New Mexico (east of the Continental Divide except the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation), North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming (east of the Continental Divide).

Pacific Flyway: Includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and those portions of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming not included in the Central Flyway.

Duck Management Units

High Plains Mallard Management Unit: Roughly defined as that portion of the Central Flyway that lies west of the 100th meridian. See Area, Unit, and Zone Descriptions, *Ducks (Including Mergansers) and Coots* for specific boundaries in each State.

Columbia Basin Mallard Management Unit: In Washington, all areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County; and in Oregon, the counties of Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla.

Mourning Dove Management Units

Eastern Management Unit: All States east of the Mississippi River, and Louisiana.

Central Management Unit: Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Western Management Unit: Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

Woodcock Management Regions

Eastern Management Region: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Central Management Region: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Other geographic descriptions are contained in a later portion of this document.

Definitions

For the purpose of the hunting regulations listed below, the collective terms ''dark'' and ''light'' geese include the following species:

Dark geese: Canada geese, white-fronted geese, brant (except in Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Atlantic Flyway), and all other goose species except light geese.

Light geese: Snow (including blue) geese and Ross's geese.

Area, Zone, and Unit Descriptions: Geographic descriptions related to regulations are contained in a later portion of this document.

Area-Specific Provisions: Frameworks for open seasons, season lengths, bag

and possession limits, and other special provisions are listed below by Flyway.

Migratory Game Bird Seasons in the Atlantic Flyway

In the Atlantic Flyway States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where Sunday hunting is prohibited Statewide by State law, all Sundays are closed to the take of all migratory game birds.

Special Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days

Outside Dates: States may select 2 days per duck-hunting zone, designated as ''Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days,'' in addition to their regular duck seasons. The days must be held outside any regular duck season on weekends, holidays, or other non-school days when youth hunters would have the maximum opportunity to participate. The days may be held up to 14 days before or after any regular duck-season frameworks or within any split of a regular duck season, or within any other open season on migratory birds.

Daily Bag Limits: The daily bag limits may include ducks, geese, tundra swans, mergansers, coots, moorhens, and gallinules and would be the same as those allowed in the regular season. Flyway species and area restrictions would remain in effect.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Participation Restrictions: States may use their established definition of age for youth hunters. However, youth hunters may not be over the age of 17. In addition, an adult at least 18 years of age must accompany the youth hunter into the field. This adult may not duck hunt but may participate in other seasons that are open on the special youth day. Youth hunters 16 years of age and older must possess a Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (also known as Federal Duck Stamp). Tundra swans may only be taken by participants possessing applicable tundra swan permits.

Special September Teal Season

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and September 30, an open season on all species of teal may be selected by the following States in areas delineated by State regulations:

Atlantic Flyway: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Mississippi Flyway: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Central Flyway: Colorado (part), Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico (part), Oklahoma, and Texas.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Not to exceed 16 consecutive hunting days in the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways. The daily bag limit is 6 teal.

Shooting Hours

Atlantic Flyway: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except in South Carolina, where the hours are from sunrise to sunset.

Mississippi and Central Flyways: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except in the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, where the hours are from sunrise to sunset.

Special September Duck Seasons

Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee: In lieu of a special September teal season, a 5-consecutive-day teal/wood duck season may be selected in September. The daily bag limit may not exceed 6 teal and wood ducks in the aggregate, of which no more than 2 may be wood ducks. In addition, a 4-consecutive-day teal-only season may be selected in September either immediately before or immediately after the 5-consecutive-day teal/wood duck season. The daily bag limit is 6 teal. The teal-only seasons in Florida and Tennessee are experimental.

Iowa: In lieu of an experimental special September teal season, Iowa may hold up to 5 days of its regular duck hunting season in September. All ducks that are legal during the regular duck season may be taken during the September segment of the season. The September season segment may commence no earlier than the Saturday nearest September 20 (September 22). The daily bag and possession limits will be the same as those in effect during the remainder of the regular duck season. The remainder of the regular duck season may not begin before October 10.

Waterfowl

Atlantic Flyway

Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots

Outside Dates: Between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and the last Sunday in January (January 27).

Hunting Seasons and Duck Limits: 60 days. The daily bag limit is 6 ducks, including no more than 4 mallards (no more than 2 of which can be females), 2 black ducks, 2 pintails, 1 mottled duck, 1 fulvous whistling duck, 3 wood ducks, 2 redheads, 2 scaup, 2 canvasbacks, 4 scoters, 4 eiders, and 4 long-tailed ducks.

Closures: The season on harlequin ducks is closed.

Merganser Limits: The daily bag limit of mergansers is 5, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. In States that include mergansers in the duck bag limit, the daily limit is the same as the duck bag limit, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers.

Coot Limits: The daily bag limit is 15 coots.

Lake Champlain Zone, New York: The waterfowl seasons, limits, and shooting hours should be the same as those selected for the Lake Champlain Zone of Vermont.

Connecticut River Zone, Vermont: The waterfowl seasons, limits, and shooting hours should be the same as those selected for the Inland Zone of New Hampshire.

Zoning and Split Seasons: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia may split their seasons into three segments; Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont may select hunting seasons by zones and may split their seasons into two segments in each zone.

Scoters, Eiders, and Long-tailed Ducks

Special Sea Duck Seasons

Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia may select a Special Sea Duck Season in designated Special Sea Duck Areas. If a Special Sea Duck Season is selected, scoters, eiders, and long-tailed ducks may be taken in the designated Special Sea Duck Area(s) only during the Special Sea Duck Season dates; scoters, eiders, and long-tailed ducks may be taken outside of Special Sea Duck Area(s) during the regular duck season, in accordance with the frameworks for ducks, mergansers, and coots specified above.

Outside Dates: Between September 15 and January 31.

Special Sea Duck Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: 60 consecutive hunting days, or 60 days that are concurrent with the regular duck season, with a daily bag limit of 5, of the listed sea duck species, including no more than 4 scoters, 4 eiders, and 4 long-tailed ducks. Within the special sea duck areas, during the regular duck season in the Atlantic Flyway, States may choose to allow the above sea duck limits in

addition to the limits applying to other ducks during the regular season. In all other areas, sea ducks may be taken only during the regular open season for ducks and are part of the regular duck season daily bag (not to exceed 4 scoters, 4 eiders, and 4 long-tailed ducks) and possession limits.

Special Sea Duck Areas: In all coastal waters and all waters of rivers and streams seaward from the first upstream bridge in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York; in New Jersey, all coastal waters seaward from the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS) Demarcation Lines shown on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Nautical Charts and further described in 33 CFR 80.165, 80.501, 80.502, and 80.503; in any waters of the Atlantic Ocean and in any tidal waters of any bay that are separated by at least 1 mile of open water from any shore, island, and emergent vegetation in South Carolina and Georgia; and in any waters of the Atlantic Ocean and in any tidal waters of any bay that are separated by at least 800 yards of open water from any shore, island, and emergent vegetation in Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia; and provided that any such areas have been described, delineated, and designated as special sea duck hunting areas under the hunting regulations adopted by the respective States.

Canada Geese

Special Early Canada Goose Seasons

A Canada goose season of up to 15 days during September 1–15 may be selected for the Eastern Unit of Maryland. Seasons not to exceed 30 days during September 1–30 may be selected for Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, New York (Long Island Zone only), North Carolina, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. Seasons may not exceed 25 days during September 1–25 in the remainder of the Flyway. Areas open to the hunting of Canada geese must be described, delineated, and designated as such in each State's hunting regulations.

Daily Bag Limits: Not to exceed 15 Canada geese.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during any special early Canada goose season, shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset if all other waterfowl seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

Regular Canada Goose Seasons

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: Specific regulations for Canada geese are shown below by State. These seasons may also include white-fronted geese in an aggregate daily bag limit. Unless specified otherwise, seasons may be split into two segments.

Connecticut

North Atlantic Population (NAP) Zone: Between October 1 and January 31, a 60-day season may be held with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

Atlantic Population (AP) Zone: A 50-day season may be held between October 10 and February 5, with a 3-bird daily bag limit.

South Zone: A special season may be held between January 15 and February 15, with a 5-bird daily bag limit.

Resident Population (RP) Zone: An 80-day season may be held between October 1 and February 15, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Delaware

A 50-day season may be held between November 15 and February 5, with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

Florida

An 80-day season may be held between October 1 and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Georgia

An 80-day season may be held between October 1 and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Maine

A 60-day season may be held Statewide between October 1 and January 31, with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

Maryland

RP Zone: An 80-day season may be held between November 15 and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

AP Zone: A 50-day season may be held between November 15 and February 5, with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

Massachusetts

NAP Zone: A 60-day season may be held between October 1 and January 31, with a 2-bird daily bag limit. Additionally, a special season may be held from January 15 to February 15, with a 5-bird daily bag limit.

AP Zone: A 50-day season may be held between October 10 and February 5, with a 3-bird daily bag limit.

New Hampshire

A 60-day season may be held Statewide between October 1 and January 31 with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

New Jersey

AP Zone: A 50-day season may be held between the fourth Saturday in October (October 27) and February 5, with a 3-bird daily bag limit.

RP Zone: An 80-day season may be held between the fourth Saturday in October (October 27) and February 15, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Special Late Goose Season Area: A special season may be held in designated areas of North and South New Jersey from January 15 to February 15, with a 5-bird daily bag limit.

New York

NAP Zone: Between October 1 and January 31, a 60-day season may be held, with a 2-bird daily bag limit in the High Harvest areas; and between October 1 and February 15, a 70-day season may be held, with a 3-bird daily bag limit in the Low Harvest areas.

AP Zone: A 50-day season may be held between the fourth Saturday in October (October 27), except in the Lake Champlain Area where the opening date is October 10, through February 5, with a 3-bird daily bag limit.

Western Long Island RP Zone: A 107-day season may be held between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and March 10, with an 8-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Rest of State RP Zone: An 80-day season may be held between the fourth Saturday in October (October 27) and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

North Carolina

RP Zone: An 80-day season may be held between October 1 and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Northeast Hunt Unit: A 14-day season may be held between the Saturday prior to December 25 (December 22) and January 31, with a 1-bird daily bag limit.

Pennsylvania

SJBP Zone: A 78-day season may be held between the first Saturday in October (October 6) and February 15, with a 3-bird daily bag limit.

RP Zone: An 80-day season may be held between the fourth Saturday in October (October 27) and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

AP Zone: A 50-day season may be held between the fourth Saturday in October (October 27) and February 5, with a 3-bird daily bag limit.

Rhode Island

A 60-day season may be held between October 1 and January 31, with a 2-bird daily bag limit. A special late season may be held in designated areas from January 15 to February 15, with a 5-bird daily bag limit.

South Carolina

In designated areas, an 80-day season may be held between October 1 and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Vermont

Lake Champlain Zone and Interior Zone: A 50-day season may be held between October 10 and February 5, with a 3-bird daily bag limit.

Connecticut River Zone: A 60-day season may be held between October 1 and January 31, with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

Virginia

SJBP Zone: A 40-day season may be held between November 15 and January 14, with a 3-bird daily bag limit. Additionally, a special late season may be held between January 15 and February 15, with a 5-bird daily bag limit.

AP Zone: A 50-day season may be held between November 15 and February 5, with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

RP Zone: An 80-day season may be held between November 15 and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

West Virginia

An 80-day season may be held between October 1 and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments in each zone.

Light Geese

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: States may select a 107-day season between October 1 and March 10, with a 25-bird daily bag limit and no possession limit. States may split their seasons into three segments.

Brant

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: States may select a 60-day season between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and January 31, with a 2-bird daily bag limit. States may split their seasons into two segments.

Mississippi Flyway

Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots

Outside Dates: Between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and the last Sunday in January (January 27).

Hunting Seasons and Duck Limits: The season may not exceed 60 days, with a daily bag limit of 6 ducks, including no more than 4 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 1 mottled duck, 2 black ducks, 2 pintails, 3 wood ducks, 2 canvasbacks, 3 scaup, and 2 redheads.

Merganser Limits: The daily bag limit is 5, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. In States that include mergansers in the duck bag limit, the daily limit is the same as the duck bag limit, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers.

Coot Limits: The daily bag limit is 15 coots.

Zoning and Split Seasons: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin may select hunting seasons by zones.

In Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, the season may be split into two segments in each zone.

In Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi, the season may be split into three segments.

Geese

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits

Canada Geese: States may select seasons for Canada geese not to exceed 107 days with a 5-bird daily bag limit during September 1–30, and a 3-bird daily bag limit for the remainder of the season. Seasons may be held between September 1 and February 15, and may be split into 4 segments.

White-fronted Geese and Brant: Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, and Tennessee may select a season for white-fronted geese not to exceed 74 days with 3 geese daily, or 88 days with 2 geese daily, or 107 days with 1 goose daily between September 1 and February 15; Alabama, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin may select a season for white-fronted geese not to exceed 107 days with 5 geese daily, in aggregate with dark geese between September 1 and February 15. States may select a season for brant not to exceed 70 days with 2 brant daily, or 107 days with 1 brant daily with outside dates the same as for Canada geese; alternately, States may include brant in an aggregate goose bag limit with either Canada geese, white-fronted geese, or dark geese.

Light Geese: States may select seasons for light geese not to exceed 107 days, with 20 geese daily between September 1 and February 15. There is no possession limit for light geese.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during September 1–15 shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset for Canada geese if all other waterfowl and crane seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

Split Seasons: Seasons for geese may be split into four segments unless otherwise indicated.

Central Flyway

Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots

Outside Dates: Between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and the last Sunday in January (January 27).

Hunting Seasons

High Plains Mallard Management Unit (roughly defined as that portion of the Central Flyway that lies west of the 100th meridian): 97 days. The last 23 days must run consecutively and may start no earlier than the Saturday nearest December 10 (December 8).

Remainder of the Central Flyway: 74 days.

Duck Limits: The daily bag limit is 6 ducks, with species and sex restrictions as follows: 5 Mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 3 scaup, 2 redheads, 3 wood ducks, 2 pintails, and 2 canvasbacks. In Texas, the daily bag limit on mottled ducks is 1, except that no mottled ducks may be taken during the first 5 days of the season. In addition to the daily limits listed above, the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, in lieu of selecting an experimental September teal season, may include an additional daily bag and possession limit of 2 and 6 blue-winged teal, respectively, during the first 16 days of the regular duck season in each respective duck hunting zone. These extra limits are in addition to the regular duck bag and possession limits.

Merganser Limits: The daily bag limit is 5 mergansers, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. In States that include mergansers in the duck daily bag limit, the daily limit may be the same as the duck bag limit, only two of which may be hooded mergansers.

Coot Limits: The daily bag limit is 15 coots.

Zoning and Split Seasons: Colorado, Kansas (Low Plains portion), Montana,

Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma (Low Plains portion), South Dakota (Low Plains portion), Texas (Low Plains portion), and Wyoming may select hunting seasons by zones.

In Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming, the regular season may be split into two segments.

Geese

Special Early Canada Goose Seasons: In Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas, Canada goose seasons of up to 30 days during September 1–30 may be selected. In Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, and Wyoming, Canada goose seasons of up to 15 days during September 1–15 may be selected. In North Dakota, Canada goose seasons of up to 22 days during September 1–22 may be selected. The daily bag limit may not exceed 5 Canada geese, except in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, where the daily bag limit may not exceed 8 Canada geese, and in North Dakota and South Dakota, where the daily bag limit may not exceed 15 Canada geese. Areas open to the hunting of Canada geese must be described, delineated, and designated as such in each State's hunting regulations.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during September 1–15 shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset if all other waterfowl and crane seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

Regular Goose Seasons

Split Seasons: Seasons for geese may be split into three segments. Three-way split seasons for Canada geese require Central Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval, and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

Outside Dates: For dark geese, seasons may be selected between the outside dates of the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and the Sunday nearest February 15 (February 17). For light geese, outside dates for seasons may be selected between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and March 10. In the Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area (East and West) of Nebraska, temporal and spatial restrictions that are consistent with the late-winter snow goose hunting strategy cooperatively developed by the Central Flyway Council and the Service are required.

Season Lengths and Limits

Light Geese: States may select a light goose season not to exceed 107 days. The daily bag limit for light geese is 50 with no possession limit.

Dark Geese: In Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and the Eastern Goose Zone of Texas, States may select a season for Canada geese (or any other dark goose species except white-fronted geese) not to exceed 107 days with a daily bag limit of 8. For white-fronted geese, these States may select either a season of 74 days with a bag limit of 3, or an 88-day season with a bag limit of 2, or a season of 107 days with a bag limit of 1.

In Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, States may select seasons not to exceed 107 days. The daily bag limit for dark geese is 5 in the aggregate.

In the Western Goose Zone of Texas, the season may not exceed 95 days. The daily bag limit for Canada geese (or any other dark goose species except white-fronted geese) is 5. The daily bag limit for white-fronted geese is 2.

Pacific Flyway

Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots

Outside Dates: Between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and the last Sunday in January (January 27).

Hunting Seasons and Duck and Merganser Limits: 107 days. The daily bag limit is 7 ducks and mergansers, including no more than 2 female mallards, 2 pintails, 2 canvasbacks, 3 scaup, and 2 redheads. For scaup, the season length is 86 days, which may be split according to applicable zones and split duck hunting configurations approved for each State.

Coot, Common Moorhen, and Purple Gallinule Limits: The daily bag limit of coots, common moorhens, and purple gallinules is 25, singly or in the aggregate.

Zoning and Split Seasons: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming may select hunting seasons by zones and may split their seasons into two segments.

Montana and New Mexico may split their seasons into three segments.

Colorado River Zone, California: Seasons and limits should be the same as seasons and limits selected in the adjacent portion of Arizona (South Zone).

Geese

Special Early Canada Goose Seasons

A Canada goose season of up to 15 days during September 1–20 may be selected. The daily bag limit may not exceed 5 Canada geese, except in Pacific County, Washington, where the daily bag limit may not exceed 15 Canada geese. Areas open to hunting of Canada geese in each State must be described, delineated, and designated as such in each State's hunting regulations.

Regular Goose Seasons

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits

Canada Geese and Brant: Except as subsequently noted, 107-day seasons may be selected with outside dates between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and the last Sunday in January (January 27). In Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, the daily bag limit is 4 Canada geese and brant in the aggregate. In California, Oregon, and Washington, the daily bag limit is 4 Canada geese. For brant, Oregon and Washington may select a 16-day season and California a 37-day season. Days must be consecutive. Washington and California may select hunting seasons for up to two zones. The daily bag limit is 2 brant and is in addition to other goose limits. In Oregon and California, the brant season must end no later than December 15.

White-fronted Geese: Except as subsequently noted, 107-day seasons may be selected with outside dates between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and March 10. The daily bag limit is 10.

Light Geese: Except as subsequently noted, 107-day seasons may be selected with outside dates between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and March 10. The daily bag limit is 20.

Split Seasons: Unless otherwise specified, seasons for geese may be split into up to 3 segments. Three-way split seasons for Canada geese and white-fronted geese require Pacific Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

California

The daily bag limit for Canada geese is 10.

Balance of State Zone: A Canada goose season may be selected with outside dates between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and March 10. In the Sacramento Valley Special Management Area, the season on white-fronted geese must end on or before December 28, and the daily bag limit is 3 white-fronted geese. In the North Coast Special Management Area, hunting days that occur after the last Sunday in January (January 27) should be concurrent with Oregon's South Coast Zone.

Northeastern Zone: The white-fronted goose season may be split into 3 segments.

Oregon

The daily bag limit for light geese is 6 on or before the last Sunday in January (January 27).

Harney and Lake County Zone: For Lake County only, the daily white-fronted goose bag limit is 1.

Northwest Permit Zone: A Canada goose season may be selected with outside dates between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and March 10. Goose seasons may be split into 3 segments. The daily bag limits of Canada geese and light geese are 6 each. In the Tillamook County Management Area, the hunting season is closed on geese.

South Coast Zone: A Canada goose season may be selected with outside dates between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and March 10. The daily bag limit of Canada geese is 6. Hunting days that occur after the last Sunday in January (January 27) should be concurrent with California's North Coast Special Management Area. Goose seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Utah

A Canada goose and brant season may be selected in the Wasatch Front Zone with outside dates between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and the first Sunday in February (February 3).

Washington

The daily bag limit for light geese is 6.

Areas 2 Inland and 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone): A Canada goose season may be selected with outside dates between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 22) and March 10. Goose seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Area 4: Goose seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Permit Zones

In Oregon and Washington permit zones, the hunting season is closed on dusky Canada geese. A dusky Canada goose is any dark-breasted Canada goose (Munsell 10 YR color value five or less) with a bill length between 40 and 50 millimeters. Hunting of geese will only be by hunters possessing a State-issued permit authorizing them to do so. Shooting hours for geese may begin no earlier than sunrise. Regular Canada goose seasons in the permit zones of Oregon and Washington remain subject to the Memorandum of Understanding entered into with the Service regarding monitoring the impacts of take during the regular Canada goose season on the dusky Canada goose population.

Swans

In portions of the Pacific Flyway (Montana, Nevada, and Utah), an open season for taking a limited number of swans may be selected. Permits will be issued by the State and will authorize each permittee to take no more than 1 swan per season with each permit. Nevada may issue up to 2 permits per hunter. Montana and Utah may issue only 1 permit per hunter. Each State's season may open no earlier than the Saturday nearest October 1 (September 29). These seasons are also subject to the following conditions:

Montana: No more than 500 permits may be issued. The season must end no later than December 1. The State must implement a harvest-monitoring program to measure the species composition of the swan harvest and should use appropriate measures to maximize hunter compliance in reporting bill measurement and color information.

Utah: No more than 2,000 permits may be issued. During the swan season, no more than 10 trumpeter swans may be taken. The season must end no later than the second Sunday in December (December 9) or upon attainment of 10 trumpeter swans in the harvest, whichever occurs earliest. The Utah season remains subject to the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement entered into with the Service in August 2003 regarding harvest monitoring, season closure procedures, and education requirements to minimize the take of trumpeter swans during the swan season.

Nevada: No more than 650 permits may be issued. During the swan season, no more than 5 trumpeter swans may be taken. The season must end no later than the Sunday following January 1 (January 6) or upon attainment of 5 trumpeter swans in the harvest, whichever occurs earliest.

In addition, the States of Utah and Nevada must implement a harvest-monitoring program to measure the species composition of the swan harvest. The harvest-monitoring program must require that all harvested swans or their species-determinant parts be examined by either State or Federal biologists for the purpose of species classification. The States should use appropriate measures to maximize hunter compliance in providing bagged swans for examination. Further, the States of Montana, Nevada, and Utah must achieve at least an 80-percent hunter compliance rate, or subsequent permits will be reduced by 10 percent. All three States must provide to the Service by June 30, 2019, a report detailing harvest, hunter participation, reporting compliance, and monitoring of swan populations in the designated hunt areas.

Tundra Swans

In portions of the Atlantic Flyway (North Carolina and Virginia) and the Central Flyway (North Dakota, South Dakota [east of the Missouri River], and that portion of Montana in the Central Flyway), an open season for taking a limited number of tundra swans may be selected. Permits will be issued by the States that authorize the take of no more than 1 tundra swan per permit. A second permit may be issued to hunters from unused permits remaining after the first drawing. The States must obtain harvest and hunter participation data. These seasons are also subject to the following conditions:

In the Atlantic Flyway

—The season may be 90 days, between October 1 and January 31.
—In North Carolina, no more than 6,250 permits may be issued.
—In Virginia, no more than 750 permits may be issued.

In the Central Flyway

—The season may be 107 days, between the Saturday nearest October 1 (September 29) and January 31.
—In the Central Flyway portion of Montana, no more than 625 permits may be issued.
—In North Dakota, no more than 2,500 permits may be issued.
—In South Dakota, no more than 1,875 permits may be issued.

Sandhill Cranes

Regular Seasons in the Mississippi Flyway

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and February 28 in Minnesota, and between September 1 and January 31 in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Hunting Seasons: A season not to exceed 37 consecutive days may be selected in the designated portion of northwestern Minnesota (Northwest Goose Zone), and a season not to exceed 60 consecutive days in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Daily Bag Limit: 1 sandhill crane in Minnesota, 2 sandhill cranes in Kentucky, and 3 sandhill cranes in Tennessee. In Kentucky and Tennessee, the seasonal bag limit is 3 sandhill cranes.

Permits: Each person participating in the regular sandhill crane seasons must have a valid Federal or State sandhill crane hunting permit.

Other Provisions: The number of permits (where applicable), open areas,

season dates, protection plans for other species, and other provisions of seasons must be consistent with the management plans and approved by the Mississippi Flyway Council.

Regular Seasons in the Central Flyway

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and February 28.

Hunting Seasons: Seasons not to exceed 37 consecutive days may be selected in designated portions of Texas (Area 2). Seasons not to exceed 58 consecutive days may be selected in designated portions of the following States: Colorado, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Seasons not to exceed 93 consecutive days may be selected in designated portions of the following States: New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Daily Bag Limits: 3 sandhill cranes, except 2 sandhill cranes in designated portions of North Dakota (Area 2) and Texas (Area 2).

Permits: Each person participating in the regular sandhill crane season must have a valid Federal or State sandhill crane hunting permit.

Special Seasons in the Central and Pacific Flyways

Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming may select seasons for hunting sandhill cranes within the range of the Rocky Mountains Population (RMP) subject to the following conditions:

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and January 31.

Hunting Seasons: The season in any State or zone may not exceed 60 days, and may be split into no more than 3 segments.

Bag limits: Not to exceed 3 daily and 9 per season.

Permits: Participants must have a valid permit, issued by the appropriate State, in their possession while hunting.

Other Provisions: Numbers of permits, open areas, season dates, protection plans for other species, and other provisions of seasons must be consistent with the management plan and approved by the Central and Pacific Flyway Councils, with the following exceptions:

A. In Utah, 100 percent of the harvest will be assigned to the RMP quota;

B. In Arizona, monitoring the racial composition of the harvest must be conducted at 3-year intervals unless 100% of the harvest will be assigned to the RMP quota;

C. In Idaho, 100 percent of the harvest will be assigned to the RMP quota; and

D. In New Mexico, the season in the Estancia Valley is experimental, with a requirement to monitor the level and racial composition of the harvest; greater sandhill cranes in the harvest will be assigned to the RMP quota.

Common Moorhens and Purple Gallinules

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and the last Sunday in January (January 27) in the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways. States in the Pacific Flyway have been allowed to select their hunting seasons between the outside dates for the season on ducks, mergansers, and coots; therefore, frameworks for common moorhens and purple gallinules are included with the duck, merganser, and coot frameworks.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Seasons may not exceed 70 days in the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways. Seasons may be split into 2 segments. The daily bag limit is 15 common moorhens and purple gallinules, singly or in the aggregate of the two species.

Zoning: Seasons may be selected by zones established for duck hunting.

Rails

Outside Dates: States included herein may select seasons between September 1 and the last Sunday in January (January 27) on clapper, king, sora, and Virginia rails.

Hunting Seasons: Seasons may not exceed 70 days, and may be split into 2 segments.

Daily Bag Limits

Clapper and King Rails: In Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, 10, singly or in the aggregate of the two species. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, 15, singly or in the aggregate of the two species.

Sora and Virginia Rails: In the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways and the Pacific Flyway portions of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, 25 rails, singly or in the aggregate of the two species. The season is closed in the remainder of the Pacific Flyway.

Snipe

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and February 28, except in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, where the season must end no later than January 31.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Seasons may not exceed 107 days and may be split into two segments. The daily bag limit is 8 snipe.

Zoning: Seasons may be selected by zones established for duck hunting.

American Woodcock

Outside Dates: States in the Eastern Management Region may select hunting seasons between October 1 and January 31. States in the Central Management Region may select hunting seasons between the Saturday nearest September 22 (September 22) and January 31.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Seasons may not exceed 45 days in the Eastern and Central Regions. The daily bag limit is 3. Seasons may be split into two segments.

Zoning: New Jersey may select seasons in each of two zones. The season in each zone may not exceed 36 days.

Band-Tailed Pigeons

Pacific Coast States (California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada)

Outside Dates: Between September 15 and January 1.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Not more than 9 consecutive days, with a daily bag limit of 2.

Zoning: California may select hunting seasons not to exceed 9 consecutive days in each of two zones. The season in the North Zone must close by October 3.

Four-Corners States (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah)

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and November 30.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Not more than 14 consecutive days, with a daily bag limit of 2.

Zoning: New Mexico may select hunting seasons not to exceed 14 consecutive days in each of two zones. The season in the South Zone may not open until October 1.

Doves

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and January 31 in the Eastern Management Unit, and between September 1 and January 15 in the Central and Western Management Units, except as otherwise provided, States may select hunting seasons and daily bag limits as follows:

Eastern Management Unit

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Not more than 90 days, with a daily bag limit of 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Zoning and Split Seasons: States may select hunting seasons in each of two zones. The season within each zone may be split into not more than three

periods. Regulations for bag and possession limits, season length, and shooting hours must be uniform within specific hunting zones.

Central Management Unit

For all States except Texas

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Not more than 90 days, with a daily bag limit of 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Zoning and Split Seasons: States may select hunting seasons in each of two zones. The season within each zone may be split into not more than three periods.

Texas

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Not more than 90 days, with a daily bag limit of 15 mourning, white-winged, and white-tipped doves in the aggregate, of which no more than 2 may be white-tipped doves.

Zoning and Split Seasons: Texas may select hunting seasons for each of three zones subject to the following conditions:

A. The hunting season may be split into not more than two periods, except in that portion of Texas in which the special white-winged dove season is allowed, where a limited take of mourning and white-tipped doves may also occur during that special season (see Special White-winged Dove Area in Texas).

B. A season may be selected for the North and Central Zones between September 1 and January 25; and for the South Zone between September 14 and January 25.

C. Except as noted above, regulations for bag and possession limits, season length, and shooting hours must be uniform within each hunting zone.

Special White-Winged Dove Area in Texas

In addition, Texas may select a hunting season of not more than 4 days for the Special White-winged Dove Area of the South Zone between September 1 and September 19. The daily bag limit may not exceed 15 white-winged, mourning, and white-tipped doves in the aggregate, of which no more than 2 may be mourning doves and no more than 2 may be white-tipped doves.

Western Management Unit

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits

Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington: Not more than 60 days, which may be split between two periods. The daily bag limit is 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Arizona and *California:* Not more than 60 days, which may be split between two periods, September 1–15 and November 1–January 15. In Arizona, during the first segment of the season, the daily bag limit is 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate, of which no more than 10 could be white-winged doves. During the remainder of the season, the daily bag limit is 15 mourning doves. In California, the daily bag limit is 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate, of which no more than 10 could be white-winged doves.

Alaska

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and January 26.

Hunting Seasons: Alaska may select 107 consecutive days for waterfowl, sandhill cranes, and common snipe in each of 5 zones. The season may be split without penalty in the Kodiak Zone. The seasons in each zone must be concurrent.

Closures: The hunting season is closed on spectacled eiders and Steller's eiders.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits

Ducks: Except as noted, a basic daily bag limit of 7 ducks. Daily bag limits in the North Zone are 10, and in the Gulf Coast Zone, they are 8. The basic limits may include no more than 2 canvasbacks daily and may not include sea ducks.

In addition to the basic duck limits, Alaska may select sea duck limits of 10 daily, singly or in the aggregate, including no more than 6 each of either harlequin or long-tailed ducks. Sea ducks include scoters, common and king eiders, harlequin ducks, long-tailed ducks, and common and red-breasted mergansers.

Light Geese: The daily bag limit is 6.

Canada Geese: The daily bag limit is 4 with the following exceptions:

A. In Units 5 and 6, the taking of Canada geese is permitted from September 28 through December 16.

B. On Middleton Island in Unit 6, a special, permit-only Canada goose season may be offered. A mandatory goose identification class is required. Hunters must check in and check out. The bag limit is 1 daily and 1 in possession. The season will close if incidental harvest includes 5 dusky Canada geese. A dusky Canada goose is any dark-breasted Canada goose (Munsell 10 YR color value five or less) with a bill length between 40 and 50 millimeters.

C. In Units 9, 10, 17, and 18, the daily bag limit is 6 Canada geese.

White-fronted Geese: The daily bag limit is 4 with the following exceptions:

A. In Units 9, 10, and 17, the daily bag limit is 6 white-fronted geese.

B. In Unit 18, the daily bag limit is 10 white-fronted geese.

Emperor Geese: Open seasons for emperor geese may be selected subject to the following conditions:

A. All seasons are by permit only.

B. No more than 1 emperor goose may be authorized per permit.

C. Total harvest may not exceed 1,000 emperor geese.

D. In State Game Management Unit 18, the Kodiak Island Road Area is closed to hunting. The Kodiak Island Road Area consists of all lands and water (including exposed tidelands) east of a line extending from Crag Point in the north to the west end of Saltery Cove in the south and all lands and water south of a line extending from Termination Point along the north side of Cascade Lake extending to Anton Larsen Bay. Marine waters adjacent to the closed area are closed to harvest within 500 feet from the water's edge. The offshore islands are open to harvest, for example: Woody, Long, Gull, and Puffin islands.

Brant: The daily bag limit is 3.

Snipe: The daily bag limit is 8.

Sandhill Cranes: The daily bag limit is 2 in the Southeast, Gulf Coast, Kodiak, and Aleutian Zones, and Unit 17 in the North Zone. In the remainder of the North Zone (outside Unit 17), the daily bag limit is 3.

Tundra Swans: Open seasons for tundra swans may be selected subject to the following conditions:

A. All seasons are by permit only.

B. All season framework dates are September 1–October 31.

C. In Unit 17, no more than 200 permits may be issued during this operational season. No more than 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit, with no more than 1 permit issued per hunter per season.

D. In Unit 18, no more than 500 permits may be issued during the operational season. No more than 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit. No more than 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

E. In Unit 22, no more than 300 permits may be issued during the operational season. No more than 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit. No more than 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

F. In Unit 23, no more than 300 permits may be issued during the operational season. No more than 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit. No more than 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

Hawaii

Outside Dates: Between October 1 and January 31.

Hunting Seasons: Not more than 65 days (75 under the alternative) for mourning doves.

Bag Limits: Not to exceed 15 (12 under the alternative) mourning doves.

Note: Mourning doves may be taken in Hawaii in accordance with shooting hours and other regulations set by the State of Hawaii, and subject to the applicable provisions of 50 CFR part 20.

Puerto Rico

Doves and Pigeons

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and January 15.

Hunting Seasons: Not more than 60 days.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: Not to exceed 20 Zenaida, mourning, and white-winged doves in the aggregate, of which not more than 10 may be Zenaida doves and 3 may be mourning doves. Not to exceed 5 scaly-naped pigeons.

Closed Seasons: The season is closed on the white-crowned pigeon and the plain pigeon, which are protected by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Closed Areas: There is no open season on doves or pigeons in the following areas: Municipality of Culebra, Desecheo Island, Mona Island, El Verde Closure Area, and Cidra Municipality and adjacent areas.

Ducks, Coots, Moorhens, Gallinules, and Snipe

Outside Dates: Between October 1 and January 31.

Hunting Seasons: Not more than 55 days may be selected for hunting ducks, common moorhens, and common snipe. The season may be split into two segments.

Daily Bag Limits

Ducks: Not to exceed 6.

Common Moorhens: Not to exceed 6.

Common Snipe: Not to exceed 8.

Closed Seasons: The season is closed on the ruddy duck, white-cheeked pintail, West Indian whistling duck, fulvous whistling duck, and masked duck, which are protected by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The season also is closed on the purple gallinule, American coot, and Caribbean coot.

Closed Areas: There is no open season on ducks, common moorhens, and common snipe in the Municipality of Culebra and on Desecheo Island.

Virgin Islands

Doves and Pigeons

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and January 15.

Hunting Seasons: Not more than 60 days for Zenaida doves.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: Not to exceed 10 Zenaida doves.

Closed Seasons: No open season is prescribed for ground or quail doves or pigeons.

Closed Areas: There is no open season for migratory game birds on Ruth Cay (just south of St. Croix).

Local Names for Certain Birds: Zenaida dove, also known as mountain dove; bridled quail-dove, also known as Barbary dove or partridge; common ground-dove, also known as stone dove, tobacco dove, rola, or tortolita; scaly-naped pigeon, also known as red-necked or scaled pigeon.

Ducks

Outside Dates: Between December 1 and January 31.

Hunting Seasons: Not more than 55 consecutive days.

Daily Bag Limits: Not to exceed 6.

Closed Seasons: The season is closed on the ruddy duck, white-cheeked pintail, West Indian whistling duck, fulvous whistling duck, and masked duck.

Special Falconry Regulations

In accordance with 50 CFR 21.29, falconry is a permitted means of taking migratory game birds in any State except for Hawaii. States may select an extended season for taking migratory game birds in accordance with the following:

Extended Seasons: For all hunting methods combined, the combined length of the extended season, regular season, and any special or experimental seasons must not exceed 107 days for any species or group of species in a geographical area. Each extended season may be divided into a maximum of 3 segments.

Framework Dates: Seasons must fall between September 1 and March 10.

Daily Bag Limits: Falconry daily bag limits for all permitted migratory game birds must not exceed 3 birds, singly or in the aggregate, during extended falconry seasons, any special or experimental seasons, and regular hunting seasons in all States, including those that do not select an extended falconry season.

Regular Seasons: General hunting regulations, including seasons and hunting hours, apply to falconry. Regular season bag limits do not apply to falconry. The falconry bag limit is not in addition to gun limits.

Area, Unit, and Zone Descriptions

Ducks (Including Mergansers) and Coots

Atlantic Flyway

Connecticut

North Zone: That portion of the State north of I–95.

South Zone: Remainder of the State.

Maine

North Zone: That portion north of the line extending east along Maine State Highway 110 from the New Hampshire–Maine State line to the intersection of Maine State Highway 11 in Newfield; then north and east along Route 11 to the intersection of U.S. Route 202 in Auburn; then north and east on Route 202 to the intersection of I–95 in Augusta; then north and east along I–95 to Route 15 in Bangor; then east along Route 15 to Route 9; then east along Route 9 to Stony Brook in Baileyville; then east along Stony Brook to the U.S. border.

Coastal Zone: That portion south of a line extending east from the Maine–New Brunswick border in Calais at the Route 1 Bridge; then south along Route 1 to the Maine–New Hampshire border in Kittery.

South Zone: Remainder of the State.

Maryland

Special Teal Season Area: Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties; that part of Anne Arundel County east of Interstate 895, Interstate 97, and Route 3; that part of Prince George's County east of Route 3 and Route 301; and that part of Charles County east of Route 301 to the Virginia State Line.

Massachusetts

Western Zone: That portion of the State west of a line extending south from the Vermont State line on I–91 to MA 9, west on MA 9 to MA 10, south on MA 10 to U.S. 202, south on U.S. 202 to the Connecticut State line.

Central Zone: That portion of the State east of the Berkshire Zone and west of a line extending south from the New Hampshire State line on I–95 to U.S. 1, south on U.S. 1 to I–93, south on I–93 to MA 3, south on MA 3 to U.S. 6, west on U.S. 6 to MA 28, west on MA 28 to I–195, west to the Rhode Island State line; except the waters, and the lands 150 yards inland from the high-water mark, of the Assonet River upstream to the MA 24 bridge, and the Taunton River upstream to the Center

St.–Elm St. bridge shall be in the Coastal Zone.

Coastal Zone: That portion of Massachusetts east and south of the Central Zone.

New Hampshire

Northern Zone: That portion of the State east and north of the Inland Zone beginning at the Jct. of Rte. 10 and Rte. 25–A in Orford, east on Rte. 25–A to Rte. 25 in Wentworth, southeast on Rte. 25 to Exit 26 of Rte. I–93 in Plymouth, south on Rte. I–93 to Rte. 3 at Exit 24 of Rte. I–93 in Ashland, northeast on Rte. 3 to Rte. 113 in Holderness, north on Rte. 113 to Rte. 113–A in Sandwich, north on Rte. 113–A to Rte. 113 in Tamworth, east on Rte. 113 to Rte. 16 in Chocorua, north on Rte. 16 to Rte. 302 in Conway, east on Rte. 302 to the Maine–New Hampshire border.

Inland Zone: That portion of the State south and west of the Northern Zone, west of the Coastal Zone, and includes the area of Vermont and New Hampshire as described for hunting reciprocity. A person holding a New Hampshire hunting license that allows the taking of migratory waterfowl or a person holding a Vermont resident hunting license that allows the taking of migratory waterfowl may take migratory waterfowl and coots from the following designated area of the Inland Zone: the State of Vermont east of Rte. I–91 at the Massachusetts border, north on Rte. I–91 to Rte. 2, north on Rte. 2 to Rte. 102, north on Rte. 102 to Rte. 253, and north on Rte. 253 to the border with Canada and the area of New Hampshire west of Rte. 63 at the Massachusetts border, north on Rte. 63 to Rte. 12, north on Rte. 12 to Rte. 12–A, north on Rte. 12–A to Rte 10, north on Rte. 10 to Rte. 135, north on Rte. 135 to Rte. 3, north on Rte. 3 to the intersection with the Connecticut River.

Coastal Zone: That portion of the State east of a line beginning at the Maine–New Hampshire border in Rollinsford, then extending to Rte. 4 west to the city of Dover, south to the intersection of Rte. 108, south along Rte. 108 through Madbury, Durham, and Newmarket to the junction of Rte. 85 in Newfields, south to Rte. 101 in Exeter, east to Interstate 95 (New Hampshire Turnpike) in Hampton, and south to the Massachusetts border.

New Jersey

Coastal Zone: That portion of the State seaward of a line beginning at the New York State line in Raritan Bay and extending west along the New York State line to NJ 440 at Perth Amboy; west on NJ 440 to the Garden State Parkway; south on the Garden State Parkway to NJ 109; south on NJ 109 to Cape May County Route 633 (Lafayette Street); south on Lafayette Street to Jackson Street; south on Jackson Street to the shoreline at Cape May; west along the shoreline of Cape May beach to COLREGS Demarcation Line 80.503 at Cape May Point; south along COLREGS Demarcation Line 80.503 to the Delaware State line in Delaware Bay.

North Zone: That portion of the State west of the Coastal Zone and north of a line extending west from the Garden State Parkway on NJ 70 to the New Jersey Turnpike, north on the turnpike to U.S. 206, north on U.S. 206 to U.S. 1 at Trenton, west on U.S. 1 to the Pennsylvania State line in the Delaware River.

South Zone: That portion of the State not within the North Zone or the Coastal Zone.

New York

Lake Champlain Zone: That area east and north of a continuous line extending along U.S. 11 from the New York–Canada International boundary south to NY 9B, south along NY 9B to U.S. 9, south along U.S. 9 to NY 22 south of Keesville; south along NY 22 to the west shore of South Bay, along and around the shoreline of South Bay to NY 22 on the east shore of South Bay; southeast along NY 22 to U.S. 4, northeast along U.S. 4 to the Vermont State line.

Long Island Zone: That area consisting of Nassau County, Suffolk County, that area of Westchester County southeast of I–95, and their tidal waters.

Western Zone: That area west of a line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to I–81, and south along I–81 to the Pennsylvania State line.

Northeastern Zone: That area north of a continuous line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to I–81, south along I–81 to NY 31, east along NY 31 to NY 13, north along NY 13 to NY 49, east along NY 49 to NY 365, east along NY 365 to NY 28, east along NY 28 to NY 29, east along NY 29 to NY 22, north along NY 22 to Washington County Route 153, east along CR 153 to the New York–Vermont boundary, exclusive of the Lake Champlain Zone.

Southeastern Zone: The remaining portion of New York.

Pennsylvania

Lake Erie Zone: The Lake Erie waters of Pennsylvania and a shoreline margin along Lake Erie from New York on the east to Ohio on the west extending 150 yards inland, but including all of Presque Isle Peninsula.

Northwest Zone: The area bounded on the north by the Lake Erie Zone and including all of Erie and Crawford Counties and those portions of Mercer and Venango Counties north of I–80.

North Zone: That portion of the State east of the Northwest Zone and north of a line extending east on I–80 to U.S. 220, Route 220 to I–180, I–180 to I–80, and I–80 to the Delaware River.

South Zone: The remaining portion of Pennsylvania.

Vermont

Lake Champlain Zone: The U.S. portion of Lake Champlain and that area north and west of the line extending from the New York border along U.S. 4 to VT 22A at Fair Haven; VT 22A to U.S. 7 at Vergennes; U.S. 7 to VT 78 at Swanton; VT 78 to VT 36; VT 36 to Maquam Bay on Lake Champlain; along and around the shoreline of Maquam Bay and Hog Island to VT 78 at the West Swanton Bridge; VT 78 to VT 2 in Alburg; VT 2 to the Richelieu River in Alburg; along the east shore of the Richelieu River to the Canadian border.

Interior Zone: That portion of Vermont east of the Lake Champlain Zone and west of a line extending from the Massachusetts border at Interstate 91; north along Interstate 91 to U.S. 2; east along U.S. 2 to VT 102; north along VT 102 to VT 253; north along VT 253 to the Canadian border.

Connecticut River Zone: The remaining portion of Vermont east of the Interior Zone.

Mississippi Flyway

Illinois

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending west from the Indiana border along Peotone–Beecher Road to Illinois Route 50, south along Illinois Route 50 to Wilmington–Peotone Road, west along Wilmington–Peotone Road to Illinois Route 53, north along Illinois Route 53 to New River Road, northwest along New River Road to Interstate Highway 55, south along I–55 to Pine Bluff–Lorenzo Road, west along Pine Bluff–Lorenzo Road to Illinois Route 47, north along Illinois Route 47 to I–80, west along I–80 to I–39, south along I–39 to Illinois Route 18, west along Illinois Route 18 to Illinois Route 29, south along Illinois Route 29 to Illinois Route 17, west along Illinois Route 17 to the Mississippi River, and due south across the Mississippi River to the Iowa border.

Central Zone: That portion of the State south of the North Duck Zone line to a line extending west from the Indiana border along I–70 to Illinois Route 4, south along Illinois Route 4 to

Illinois Route 161, west along Illinois Route 161 to Illinois Route 158, south and west along Illinois Route 158 to Illinois Route 159, south along Illinois Route 159 to Illinois Route 3, south along Illinois Route 3 to St. Leo's Road, south along St. Leo's Road to Modoc Road, west along Modoc Road to Modoc Ferry Road, southwest along Modoc Ferry Road to Levee Road, southeast along Levee Road to County Route 12 (Modoc Ferry entrance Road), south along County Route 12 to the Modoc Ferry route and southwest on the Modoc Ferry route across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South Zone: That portion of the State south and east of a line extending west from the Indiana border along Interstate 70, south along U.S. Highway 45, to Illinois Route 13, west along Illinois Route 13 to Greenbriar Road, north on Greenbriar Road to Sycamore Road, west on Sycamore Road to N. Reed Station Road, south on N. Reed Station Road to Illinois Route 13, west along Illinois Route 13 to Illinois Route 127, south along Illinois Route 127 to State Forest Road (1025 N), west along State Forest Road to Illinois Route 3, north along Illinois Route 3 to the south bank of the Big Muddy River, west along the south bank of the Big Muddy River to the Mississippi River, west across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South Central Zone: The remainder of the State between the south border of the Central Zone and the North border of the South Zone.

Indiana

North Zone: That part of Indiana north of a line extending east from the Illinois border along State Road 18 to U.S. 31; north along U.S. 31 to U.S. 24; east along U.S. 24 to Huntington; southeast along U.S. 224; south along State Road 5; and east along State Road 124 to the Ohio border.

Central Zone: That part of Indiana south of the North Zone boundary and north of the South Zone boundary.

South Zone: That part of Indiana south of a line extending east from the Illinois border along I–70; east along National Ave.; east along U.S. 150; south along U.S. 41; east along State Road 58; south along State Road 37 to Bedford; and east along U.S. 50 to the Ohio border.

Iowa

North Zone: That portion of Iowa north of a line beginning on the South Dakota–Iowa border at Interstate 29, southeast along Interstate 29 to State Highway 175, east along State Highway 175 to State Highway 37, southeast along State Highway 37 to State Highway 183, northeast along State Highway 183 to State Highway 141, east along State Highway 141 to U.S. Highway 30, and along U.S. Highway 30 to the Illinois border.

Missouri River Zone: That portion of Iowa west of a line beginning on the South Dakota–Iowa border at Interstate 29, southeast along Interstate 29 to State Highway 175, and west along State Highway 175 to the Iowa–Nebraska border.

South Zone: The remainder of Iowa.

Kentucky

West Zone: All counties west of and including Butler, Daviess, Ohio, Simpson, and Warren Counties.

East Zone: The remainder of Kentucky.

Louisiana

East Zone: That area of the State between the Mississippi State line and a line going south on Highway (Hwy) 79 from the Arkansas border to Homer, then south on Hwy 9 to Arcadia, then south on Hwy 147 to Hodge, then south on Hwy 167 to Turkey Creek, then south on Hwy 13 to Eunice, then west on Hwy 190 to Kinder, then south on Hwy 165 to Iowa, then west on I–10 to its junction with Hwy 14 at Lake Charles, then south and east on Hwy 14 to its junction with Hwy 90 in New Iberia, then east on Hwy 90 to the Mississippi State line.

West Zone: That area between the Texas State line and a line going east on I–10 from the Texas border to Hwy 165 at Iowa, then north on Hwy 165 to Kinder, then east on Hwy 190 to Eunice, then north on Hwy 13 to Turkey Creek, then north on Hwy 167 to Hodge, then north on Hwy 147 to Arcadia, then north on Hwy 9 to Homer, then north on Hwy 79 to the Arkansas border.

Coastal Zone: Remainder of the State.

Michigan

North Zone: The Upper Peninsula.

Middle Zone: That portion of the Lower Peninsula north of a line beginning at the Wisconsin State line in Lake Michigan due west of the mouth of Stony Creek in Oceana County; then due east to, and easterly and southerly along the south shore of Stony Creek to Scenic Drive, easterly and southerly along Scenic Drive to Stony Lake Road, easterly along Stony Lake and Garfield Roads to Michigan Highway 20, east along Michigan 20 to U.S. Highway 10 Business Route (BR) in the city of Midland, easterly along U.S. 10 BR to U.S. 10, easterly along U.S. 10 to Interstate Highway 75/U.S. Highway 23, northerly along I–75/U.S. 23 to the U.S. 23 exit at Standish, easterly along U.S. 23 to the centerline of the Au Gres River, then southerly along the centerline of the Au Gres River to Saginaw Bay, then on a line directly east 10 miles into Saginaw Bay, and from that point on a line directly northeast to the Canadian border.

South Zone: The remainder of Michigan.

Minnesota

North Duck Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the North Dakota State line along State Highway 210 to State Highway 23 and east to State Highway 39 and east to the Wisconsin State line at the Oliver Bridge.

South Duck Zone: The portion of the State south of a line extending east from the South Dakota State line along U.S. Highway 212 to Interstate 494 and east to Interstate 94 and east to the Wisconsin State line.

Central Duck Zone: The remainder of the State.

Missouri

North Zone: That portion of Missouri north of a line running west from the Illinois border at Lock and Dam 25; west on Lincoln County Hwy N to MO Hwy 79; south on MO Hwy 79 to MO Hwy 47; west on MO Hwy 47 to I–70; west on I–70 to the Kansas border.

Middle Zone: The remainder of Missouri not included in other zones.

South Zone: That portion of Missouri south of a line running west from the Illinois border on MO Hwy 74 to MO Hwy 25; south on MO Hwy 25 to U.S. Hwy 62; west on U.S. Hwy. 62 to MO Hwy 53; north on MO Hwy 53 to MO Hwy 51; north on MO Hwy 51 to U.S. Hwy 60; west on U.S. Hwy 60 to MO Hwy 21; north on MO Hwy 21 to MO Hwy 72; west on MO Hwy 72 to MO Hwy 32; west on MO Hwy 32 to U.S. Hwy 65; north on U.S. Hwy 65 to U.S. Hwy 54; west on U.S. Hwy 54 to U.S. Hwy 71; south on U.S. Hwy 71 to Jasper County Hwy M (Base Line Blvd.); west on Jasper County Hwy M (Base Line Blvd.) to CRD 40 (Base Line Blvd.); west on CRD 40 (Base Line Blvd.) to the Kansas border.

Ohio

Lake Erie Marsh Zone: Includes all land and water within the boundaries of the area bordered by a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate 75 at the Ohio–Michigan State line and continuing south to Interstate 280, then south on I–280 to the Ohio Turnpike (I–80/I–90), then east on the Ohio Turnpike to the Erie–Lorain County line, then north to Lake Erie, then

following the Lake Erie shoreline at a distance of 200 yards offshore, then following the shoreline west toward and around the northern tip of Cedar Point Amusement Park, then continuing from the westernmost point of Cedar Point toward the southernmost tip of the sand bar at the mouth of Sandusky Bay and out into Lake Erie at a distance of 200 yards offshore continuing parallel to the Lake Erie shoreline north and west toward the northernmost tip of Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge, then following a direct line toward the southernmost tip of Wood Tick Peninsula in Michigan to a point that intersects the Ohio–Michigan State line, then following the State line back to the point of the beginning.

North Zone: That portion of the State, excluding the Lake Erie Marsh Zone, north of a line extending east from the Indiana State line along U.S. Highway (U.S.) 33 to State Route (SR) 127, then south along SR 127 to SR 703, then south along SR 703 and including all lands within the Mercer Wildlife Area to SR 219, then east along SR 219 to SR 364, then north along SR 364 and including all lands within the St. Mary's Fish Hatchery to SR 703, then east along SR 703 to SR 66, then north along SR 66 to U.S. 33, then east along U.S. 33 to SR 385, then east along SR 385 to SR 117, then south along SR 117 to SR 273, then east along SR 273 to SR 31, then south along SR 31 to SR 739, then east along SR 739 to SR 4, then north along SR 4 to SR 95, then east along SR 95 to SR 13, then southeast along SR 13 to SR 3, then northeast along SR 3 to SR 60, then north along SR 60 to U.S. 30, then east along U.S. 30 to SR 3, then south along SR 3 to SR 226, then south along SR 226 to SR 514, then southwest along SR 514 to SR 754, then south along SR 754 to SR 39/60, then east along SR 39/60 to SR 241, then north along SR 241 to U.S. 30, then east along U.S. 30 to SR 39, then east along SR 39 to the Pennsylvania State line.

South Zone: The remainder of Ohio not included in the Lake Erie Marsh Zone or the North Zone.

Tennessee

Reelfoot Zone: All or portions of Lake and Obion Counties.

Remainder of State: That portion of Tennessee outside of the Reelfoot Zone.

Wisconsin

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Minnesota State line along U.S. Highway 10 into Portage County to County Highway HH, east on County Highway HH to State Highway 66 and then east on State Highway 66 to U.S. Highway 10, continuing east on U.S. Highway 10 to U.S. Highway 41, then north on U.S. Highway 41 to the Michigan State line.

Mississippi River Zone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway and the Illinois State line in Grant County and extending northerly along the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway to the city limit of Prescott in Pierce County, then west along the Prescott city limit to the Minnesota State line.

South Zone: The remainder of Wisconsin.

Central Flyway

Colorado (Central Flyway Portion)

Special Teal Season Area: Lake and Chaffee Counties and that portion of the State east of Interstate Highway 25.

Northeast Zone: All areas east of Interstate 25 and north of Interstate 70.

Southeast Zone: All areas east of Interstate 25 and south of Interstate 70, and all of El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, and Las Animas Counties.

Mountain/Foothills Zone: All areas west of Interstate 25 and east of the Continental Divide, except El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, and Las Animas Counties.

Kansas

High Plains Zone: That portion of the State west of U.S. 283.

Low Plains Early Zone: That part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Federal highway U.S.–283 and State highway 96 junction, then east on State highway 96 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–183, then north on Federal highway U.S.–183 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–24, then east on Federal highway U.S.–24 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–281, then north on Federal highway U.S.–281 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–36, then east on Federal highway U.S.–36 to its junction with State highway K–199, then south on State highway K–199 to its junction with Republic County 30th Road, then south on Republic County 30th Road to its junction with State highway K–148, then east on State highway K–148 to its junction with Republic County 50th Road, then south on Republic County 50th Road to its junction with Cloud County 40th Road, then south on Cloud County 40th Road to its junction with State highway K–9, then west on State highway K–9 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–24, then west on Federal highway U.S.–24 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–181, then south on Federal highway U.S.–181 to its junction with State highway K–18, then west on State highway K–18 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–281, then south on Federal highway U.S.–281 to its junction with State highway K–4, then east on State highway K–4 to its junction with interstate highway I–135, then south on interstate highway I–135 to its junction with State highway K–61, then southwest on State highway K–61 to its junction with McPherson County 14th Avenue, then south on McPherson County 14th Avenue to its junction with McPherson County Arapaho Rd, then west on McPherson County Arapaho Rd to its junction with State highway K–61, then southwest on State highway K–61 to its junction with State highway K–96, then northwest on State highway K–96 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–56, then southwest on Federal highway U.S.–56 to its junction with State highway K–19, then east on State highway K–19 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–281, then south on Federal highway U.S.–281 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–54, then west on Federal highway U.S.–54 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–183, then north on Federal highway U.S.–183 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–56, then southwest on Federal highway U.S.–56 to its junction with North Main Street in Spearville, then south on North Main Street to Davis Street, then east on Davis Street to Ford County Road 126 (South Stafford Street), then south on Ford County Road 126 to Garnett Road, then east on Garnett Road to Ford County Road 126, then south on Ford County Road 126 to Ford Spearville Road, then west on Ford Spearville Road to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–400, then northwest on Federal highway U.S.–400 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–283, and then north on Federal highway U.S.–283 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–96.

Low Plains Late Zone: That part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Federal highway U.S.–283 and State highway 96 junction, then north on Federal highway U.S.–283 to the Kansas–Nebraska State line, then east along the Kansas–Nebraska State line to its junction with the Kansas–Missouri State line, then southeast along the Kansas–Missouri State line to its junction with State highway K–68, then west on State highway K–68 to its junction with interstate highway I–35, then southwest on interstate highway I–35 to its junction with Butler County NE 150th Street, then west on Butler County NE 150th Street to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–77, then

south on Federal highway U.S.–77 to its junction with the Kansas–Oklahoma State line, then west along the Kansas–Oklahoma State line to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–283, then north on Federal highway U.S.–283 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–400, then east on Federal highway U.S.–400 to its junction with Ford Spearville Road, then east on Ford Spearville Road to Ford County Road 126 (South Stafford Street), then north on Ford County Road 126 to Garnett Road, then west on Garnett Road to Ford County Road 126, then north on Ford County Road 126 to Davis Street, then west on Davis Street to North Main Street, then north on North Main Street to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–56, then east on Federal highway U.S.–56 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–183, then south on Federal highway U.S.–183 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–54, then east on Federal highway U.S.–54 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–281, then north on Federal highway U.S.–281 to its junction with State highway K–19, then west on State highway K–19 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–56, then east on Federal highway U.S.–56 to its junction with State highway K–96, then southeast on State highway K–96 to its junction with State highway K–61, then northeast on State highway K–61 to its junction with McPherson County Arapaho Road, then east on McPherson County Arapaho Road to its junction with McPherson County 14th Avenue, then north on McPherson County 14th Avenue to its junction with State highway K–61, then east on State highway K–61 to its junction with interstate highway I–135, then north on interstate highway I–135 to its junction with State highway K–4, then west on State highway K–4 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–281, then north on Federal highway U.S.–281 to its junction with State highway K–18, then east on State highway K–18 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–181, then north on Federal highway U.S.–181 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–24, then east on Federal highway U.S.–24 to its junction with State highway K–9, then east on State highway K–9 to its junction with Cloud County 40th Road, then north on Cloud County 40th Road to its junction with Republic County 50th Road, then north on Republic County 50th Road to its junction with State highway K–148, then west on State highway K–148 to its junction with Republic County 30th Road, then north on Republic County 30th Road to its junction with State highway K–199, then north on State highway K–199 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–36, then west on Federal highway U.S.–36 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–281, then south on Federal highway U.S.–281 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–24, then west on Federal highway U.S.–24 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–183, then south on Federal highway U.S.–183 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–96, and then west on Federal highway U.S.–96 to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–283.

Southeast Zone: That part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Missouri–Kansas State line west on K–68 to its junction with I–35, then southwest on I–35 to its junction with Butler County, NE 150th Street, then west on NE 150th Street to its junction with Federal highway U.S.–77, then south on Federal highway U.S.–77 to the Oklahoma–Kansas State line, then east along the Kansas–Oklahoma State line to its junction with the Kansas–Missouri State line, then north along the Kansas–Missouri State line to its junction with State highway K–68.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Zone 1: The Counties of Blaine, Carter, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, McCone, Musselshell, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Valley, Wheatland, and Wibaux.

Zone 2: The Counties of Big Horn, Carbon, Custer, Prairie, Rosebud, Treasure, and Yellowstone.

Nebraska

High Plains: That portion of Nebraska lying west of a line beginning at the South Dakota–Nebraska border on U.S. Hwy 183; south on U.S. Hwy 183 to U.S. Hwy 20; west on U.S. Hwy 20 to NE Hwy 7; south on NE Hwy 7 to NE Hwy 91; southwest on NE Hwy 91 to NE Hwy 2; southeast on NE Hwy 2 to NE Hwy 92; west on NE Hwy 92 to NE Hwy 40; south on NE Hwy 40 to NE Hwy 47; south on NE Hwy 47 to NE Hwy 23; east on NE Hwy 23 to U.S. Hwy 283; and south on U.S. Hwy 283 to the Kansas–Nebraska border.

Zone 1: Area bounded by designated Federal and State highways and political boundaries beginning at the South Dakota–Nebraska border west of NE Hwy 26E Spur and north of NE Hwy 12; those portions of Dixon, Cedar, and Knox Counties north of NE Hwy 12; that portion of Keya Paha County east of U.S. Hwy 183; and all of Boyd County. Both banks of the Niobrara River in Keya Paha and Boyd Counties east of U.S. Hwy 183 shall be included in Zone 1.

Zone 2: The area south of Zone 1 and north of Zone 3.

Zone 3: Area bounded by designated Federal and State highways, County roads, and political boundaries beginning at the Wyoming–Nebraska border at the intersection of the Interstate Canal; east along northern borders of Scotts Bluff and Morrill Counties to Broadwater Road; south to Morrill County Rd 94; east to County Rd 135; south to County Rd 88; southeast to County Rd 151; south to County Rd 80; east to County Rd 161; south to County Rd 76; east to County Rd 165; south to County Rd 167; south to U.S. Hwy 26; east to County Rd 171; north to County Rd 68; east to County Rd 183; south to County Rd 64; east to County Rd 189; north to County Rd 70; east to County Rd 201; south to County Rd 60A; east to County Rd 203; south to County Rd 52; east to Keith County Line; east along the northern boundaries of Keith and Lincoln Counties to NE Hwy 97; south to U.S. Hwy 83; south to E Hall School Rd; east to N Airport Road; south to U.S. Hwy 30; east to NE Hwy 47; north to Dawson County Rd 769; east to County Rd 423; south to County Rd 766; east to County Rd 428; south to County Rd 763; east to NE Hwy 21 (Adams Street); south to County Rd 761; east to the Dawson County Canal; south and east along the Dawson County Canal to County Rd 444; south to U.S. Hwy 30; east to U.S. Hwy 183; north to Buffalo County Rd 100; east to 46th Avenue; north to NE Hwy 40; south and east to NE Hwy 10; north to Buffalo County Rd 220 and Hall County Husker Hwy; east to Hall County Rd 70; north to NE Hwy 2; east to U.S. Hwy 281; north to Chapman Rd; east to 7th Rd; south to U.S. Hwy 30; east to Merrick County Rd 13; north to County Rd O; east to NE Hwy 14; north to NE Hwy 52; west and north to NE Hwy 91; west to U.S. Hwy 281; south to NE Hwy 22; west to NE Hwy 11; northwest to NE Hwy 91; west to U.S. Hwy 183; south to Round Valley Rd; west to Sargent River Rd; west to Drive 443; north to Sargent Rd; west to NE Hwy S21A; west to NE Hwy 2; west and north to NE Hwy 91; north and east to North Loup Spur Rd; north to North Loup River Rd; east to Pleasant Valley/Worth Rd; east to Loup County line; north to Loup–Brown County line; east along northern boundaries of Loup and Garfield Counties to Cedar River Rd; south to NE Hwy 70; east to U.S. Hwy 281; north to NE Hwy 70; east to NE Hwy 14; south to NE Hwy 39; southeast to NE Hwy 22; east to U.S. Hwy 81; southeast to U.S. Hwy 30; east to U.S. Hwy 75; north to the Washington County line; east to the

Iowa–Nebraska border; south to the Missouri–Nebraska border; south to Kansas–Nebraska border; west along Kansas–Nebraska border to Colorado–Nebraska border; north and west to Wyoming–Nebraska border; north to intersection of Interstate Canal; and excluding that area in Zone 4.

Zone 4: Area encompassed by designated Federal and State highways and County roads beginning at the intersection of NE Hwy 8 and U.S. Hwy 75; north to U.S. Hwy 136; east to the intersection of U.S. Hwy 136 and the Steamboat Trace (Trace); north along the Trace to the intersection with Federal Levee R–562; north along Federal Levee R–562 to the intersection with Nemaha County Rd 643A; south to the Trace; north along the Trace/Burlington Northern Railroad right-of-way to NE Hwy 2; west to U.S. Hwy 75; north to NE Hwy 2; west to NE Hwy 50; north to U.S. Hwy 34; west to NE Hwy 63; north to NE Hwy 66; north and west to U.S. Hwy 77; north to NE Hwy 92; west to NE Hwy Spur 12F; south to Butler County Rd 30; east to County Rd X; south to County Rd 27; west to County Rd W; south to County Rd 26; east to County Rd X; south to County Rd 21 (Seward County Line); west to NE Hwy 15; north to County Rd 34; west to County Rd H; south to NE Hwy 92; west to U.S. Hwy 81; south to NE Hwy 66; west to Polk County Rd C; north to NE Hwy 92; west to U.S. Hwy 30; west to Merrick County Rd 17; south to Hordlake Road; southeast to Prairie Island Road; southeast to Hamilton County Rd T; south to NE Hwy 66; west to NE Hwy 14; south to County Rd 22; west to County Rd M; south to County Rd 21; west to County Rd K; south to U.S. Hwy 34; west to NE Hwy 2; south to U.S. Hwy I–80; west to Gunbarrel Rd (Hall/Hamilton County line); south to Giltner Rd; west to U.S. Hwy 281; south to Lochland Rd; west to Holstein Avenue; south to U.S. Hwy 34; west to NE Hwy 10; north to Kearney County Rd R and Phelps County Rd 742; west to U.S. Hwy 283; south to U.S. Hwy 34; east to U.S. Hwy 136; east to U.S. Hwy 183; north to NE Hwy 4; east to NE Hwy 10; south to U.S. Hwy 136; east to NE Hwy 14; south to NE Hwy 8; east to U.S. Hwy 81; north to NE Hwy 4; east to NE Hwy 15; south to U.S. Hwy 136; east to Jefferson County Rd 578 Avenue; south to PWF Rd; east to NE Hwy 103; south to NE Hwy 8; east to U.S. Hwy 75.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

North Zone: That portion of the State north of I–40 and U.S. 54.

South Zone: The remainder of New Mexico.

North Dakota

High Plains Unit: That portion of the State south and west of a line beginning at the junction of U.S. Hwy 83 and the South Dakota State line, then north along U.S. Hwy 83 and I–94 to ND Hwy 41, then north on ND Hwy 41 to ND Hwy 53, then west on ND Hwy 53 to U.S. Hwy 83, then north on U.S. Hwy 83 to U.S. Hwy 2, then west on U.S. Hwy 2 to the Williams County line, then north and west along the Williams and Divide County lines to the Canadian border.

Low Plains Unit: The remainder of North Dakota.

Oklahoma

High Plains Zone: The Counties of Beaver, Cimarron, and Texas.

Low Plains Zone 1: That portion of the State east of the High Plains Zone and north of a line extending east from the Texas State line along OK 33 to OK 47, east along OK 47 to U.S. 183, south along U.S. 183 to I–40, east along I–40 to U.S. 177, north along U.S. 177 to OK 33, east along OK 33 to OK 18, north along OK 18 to OK 51, west along OK 51 to I–35, north along I–35 to U.S. 412, west along U.S. 412 to OK 132, then north along OK 132 to the Kansas State line.

Low Plains Zone 2: The remainder of Oklahoma.

South Dakota

High Plains Zone: That portion of the State west of a line beginning at the North Dakota State line and extending south along U.S. 83 to U.S. 14, east on U.S. 14 to Blunt, south on the Blunt–Canning Rd to SD 34, east and south on SD 34 to SD 50 at Lee's Corner, south on SD 50 to I–90, east on I–90 to SD 50, south on SD 50 to SD 44, west on SD 44 across the Platte–Winner bridge to SD 47, south on SD 47 to U.S. 18, east on U.S. 18 to SD 47, south on SD 47 to the Nebraska State line.

North Zone: That portion of northeastern South Dakota east of the High Plains Unit and north of a line extending east along U.S. 212 to the Minnesota State line.

South Zone: That portion of Gregory County east of SD 47 and south of SD 44; Charles Mix County south of SD 44 to the Douglas County line; south on SD 50 to Geddes; east on the Geddes Highway to U.S. 281; south on U.S. 281 and U.S. 18 to SD 50; south and east on SD 50 to the Bon Homme County line; the Counties of Bon Homme, Yankton, and Clay south of SD 50; and Union County south and west of SD 50 and I–29.

Middle Zone: The remainder of South Dakota.

Texas

High Plains Zone: That portion of the State west of a line extending south from the Oklahoma State line along U.S. 183 to Vernon, south along U.S. 283 to Albany, south along TX 6 to TX 351 to Abilene, south along U.S. 277 to Del Rio, then south along the Del Rio International Toll Bridge access road to the Mexico border.

Low Plains North Zone: That portion of northeastern Texas east of the High Plains Zone and north of a line beginning at the International Toll Bridge south of Del Rio, then extending east on U.S. 90 to San Antonio, then continuing east on I–10 to the Louisiana State line at Orange, Texas.

Low Plains South Zone: The remainder of Texas.

Wyoming (Central Flyway portion)

Zone C1: Big Horn, Converse, Goshen, Hot Springs, Natrona, Park, Platte, and Washakie Counties; and Fremont County excluding the portions west or south of the Continental Divide.

Zone C2: Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston Counties.

Zone C3: Albany and Laramie Counties; and that portion of Carbon County east of the Continental Divide.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

North Zone: Game Management Units 1–5, those portions of Game Management Units 6 and 8 within Coconino County, and Game Management Units 7, 9, and 12A.

South Zone: Those portions of Game Management Units 6 and 8 in Yavapai County, and Game Management Units 10 and 12B–45.

California

Northeastern Zone: That portion of California lying east and north of a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate 5 with the California–Oregon line; south along Interstate 5 to its junction with Walters Lane south of the town of Yreka; west along Walters Lane to its junction with Easy Street; south along Easy Street to the junction with Old Highway 99; south along Old Highway 99 to the point of intersection with Interstate 5 north of the town of Weed; south along Interstate 5 to its junction with Highway 89; east and south along Highway 89 to Main Street Greenville; north and east to its junction with North Valley Road; south to its junction of Diamond Mountain Road; north and east to its junction with North Arm Road; south and west to the junction of North Valley Road; south to

the junction with Arlington Road (A22); west to the junction of Highway 89; south and west to the junction of Highway 70; east on Highway 70 to Highway 395; south and east on Highway 395 to the point of intersection with the California–Nevada State line; north along the California–Nevada State line to the junction of the California–Nevada–Oregon State lines; west along the California–Oregon State line to the point of origin.

Colorado River Zone: Those portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties east of a line from the intersection of Highway 95 with the California–Nevada State line; south on Highway 95 through the junction with Highway 40; south on Highway 95 to Vidal Junction; south through the town of Rice to the San Bernardino–Riverside County line on a road known as ''Aqueduct Road'' also known as Highway 62 in San Bernardino County; southwest on Highway 62 to Desert Center Rice Road; south on Desert Center Rice Road/Highway 177 to the town of Desert Center; east 31 miles on Interstate 10 to its intersection with Wiley Well Road; south on Wiley Well Road to Wiley Well; southeast on Milpitas Wash Road to the Blythe, Brawley, Davis Lake intersections; south on Blythe Ogilby Road also known as County Highway 34 to its intersection with Ogilby Road; south on Ogilby Road to its intersection with Interstate 8; east 7 miles on Interstate 8 to its intersection with the Andrade-Algodones Road/Highway 186; south on Highway 186 to its intersection with the U.S. Mexico border at Los Algodones, Mexico.

Southern Zone: That portion of southern California (but excluding the Colorado River zone) south and east of a line beginning at the mouth of the Santa Maria River at the Pacific Ocean; east along the Santa Maria River to where it crosses Highway 101–166 near the City of Santa Maria; north on Highway 101–166; east on Highway 166 to the junction with Highway 99; south on Highway 99 to the junction of Interstate 5; south on Interstate 5 to the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains at Tejon Pass; east and north along the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains to where it intersects Highway 178 at Walker Pass; east on Highway 178 to the junction of Highway 395 at the town of Inyokern; south on Highway 395 to the junction of Highway 58; east on Highway 58 to the junction of Interstate 15; east on Interstate 15 to the junction with Highway 127; north on Highway 127 to the point of intersection with the California–Nevada State line.

Southern San Joaquin Valley Zone: All of Kings and Tulare Counties and that portion of Kern County north of the Southern Zone.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of California not included in the Northeastern, Colorado River, Southern, and the Southern San Joaquin Valley Zones.

Colorado (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Eastern Zone: Routt, Grand, Summit, Eagle, and Pitkin Counties, those portions of Saguache, San Juan, Hinsdale, and Mineral Counties west of the Continental Divide, those portions of Gunnison County except the North Fork of the Gunnison River Valley (Game Management Units 521, 53, and 63), and that portion of Moffat County east of the northern intersection of Moffat County Road 29 with the Moffat–Routt County line, south along Moffat County Road 29 to the intersection of Moffat County Road 29 with the Moffat–Routt County line (Elkhead Reservoir State Park).

Western Zone: All areas west of the Continental Divide not included in the Eastern Zone.

Idaho

Zone 1: All lands and waters within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, including private in-holdings; Bannock County; Bingham County except that portion within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; Caribou County within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation; and Power County east of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39.

Zone 2: Bear Lake, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties; Bingham County within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and Caribou County except within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Zone 3: Ada, Adams, Benewah, Blaine, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Franklin, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Oneida, Owyhee, Payette, Shoshone, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties; and Power County west of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39.

Zone 4: Valley County.

Nevada

Northeast Zone: Elko and White Pine Counties.

Northwest Zone: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, and Washoe Counties.

South Zone: Clark and Lincoln Counties.

Moapa Valley Special Management Area: That portion of Clark County including the Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers.

Oregon

Zone 1: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill, Counties.

Zone 2: The remainder of Oregon not included in Zone 1.

Utah

Zone 1: Box Elder, Cache, Daggett, Davis, Duchesne, Morgan, Rich, Salt Lake, Summit, Uintah, Utah, Wasatch, and Weber Counties, and that part of Toole County north of I–80.

Zone 2: The remainder of Utah not included in Zone 1.

Washington

East Zone: All areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County.

West Zone: The remainder of Washington not included in the East Zone.

Wyoming (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Snake River Zone: Beginning at the south boundary of Yellowstone National Park and the Continental Divide; south along the Continental Divide to Union Pass and the Union Pass Road (U.S.F.S. Road 600); west and south along the Union Pass Road to U.S.F.S. Road 605; south along U.S.F.S. Road 605 to the Bridger–Teton National Forest boundary; along the national forest boundary to the Idaho State line; north along the Idaho State line to the south boundary of Yellowstone National Park; east along the Yellowstone National Park boundary to the Continental Divide.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of the Pacific Flyway portion of Wyoming not included in the Snake River Zone.

Geese

Atlantic Flyway

Connecticut

Early Canada Goose Seasons

South Zone: Same as for ducks.

North Zone: Same as for ducks.

Regular Seasons

AP Unit: Litchfield County and the portion of Hartford County west of a line beginning at the Massachusetts border in Suffield and extending south along Route 159 to its intersection with Route 91 in Hartford, and then extending south along Route 91 to its

intersection with the Hartford–Middlesex County line.

Atlantic Flyway Resident Population (AFRP) Unit: Starting at the intersection of I–95 and the Quinnipiac River, north on the Quinnipiac River to its intersection with I–91, north on I–91 to I–691, west on I–691 to the Hartford County line, and encompassing the rest of New Haven County and Fairfield County in its entirety.

NAP H–Unit: All of the rest of the State not included in the AP or AFRP descriptions above.

South Zone: Same as for ducks.

Maine

Same zones as for ducks.

Maryland

Early Canada Goose Seasons

Eastern Unit: Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties; and that part of Anne Arundel County east of Interstate 895, Interstate 97, and Route 3; that part of Prince George's County east of Route 3 and Route 301; and that part of Charles County east of Route 301 to the Virginia State line.

Western Unit: Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, and Washington Counties and that part of Anne Arundel County west of Interstate 895, Interstate 97, and Route 3; that part of Prince George's County west of Route 3 and Route 301; and that part of Charles County west of Route 301 to the Virginia State line.

Regular Seasons

Resident Population (RP) Zone: Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington Counties; that portion of Prince George's County west of Route 3 and Route 301; that portion of Charles County west of Route 301 to the Virginia State line; and that portion of Carroll County west of Route 31 to the intersection of Route 97, and west of Route 97 to the Pennsylvania State line.

AP Zone: Remainder of the State.

Massachusetts

NAP Zone: Central and Coastal Zones (see duck zones).

AP Zone: The Western Zone (see duck zones).

Special Late Season Area: The Central Zone and that portion of the Coastal Zone (see duck zones) that lies north of the Cape Cod Canal, north to the New Hampshire State line.

New Hampshire

Same zones as for ducks.

New Jersey

AP Zone: North and South Zones (see duck zones).

RP Zone: The Coastal Zone (see duck zones).

Special Late Season Area: In northern New Jersey, that portion of the State within a continuous line that runs east along the New York State boundary line to the Hudson River; then south along the New York State boundary to its intersection with Route 440 at Perth Amboy; then west on Route 440 to its intersection with Route 287; then west along Route 287 to its intersection with Route 206 in Bedminster (Exit 18); then north along Route 206 to its intersection with Route 94; then west along Route 94 to the toll bridge in Columbia; then north along the Pennsylvania State boundary in the Delaware River to the beginning point. In southern New Jersey, that portion of the State within a continuous line that runs west from the Atlantic Ocean at Ship Bottom along Route 72 to Route 70; then west along Route 70 to Route 206; then south along Route 206 to Route 536; then west along Route 536 to Route 322; then west along Route 322 to Route 55; then south along Route 55 to Route 553 (Buck Road); then south along Route 553 to Route 40; then east along Route 40 to route 55; then south along Route 55 to Route 552 (Sherman Avenue); then west along Route 552 to Carmel Road; then south along Carmel Road to Route 49; then east along Route 49 to Route 555; then south along Route 555 to Route 553; then east along Route 553 to Route 649; then north along Route 649 to Route 670; then east along Route 670 to Route 47; then north along Route 47 to Route 548; then east along Route 548 to Route 49; then east along Route 49 to Route 50; then south along Route 50 to Route 9; then south along Route 9 to Route 625 (Sea Isle City Boulevard); then east along Route 625 to the Atlantic Ocean; then north to the beginning point.

New York

Lake Champlain Goose Area: The same as the Lake Champlain Waterfowl Hunting Zone, which is that area of New York State lying east and north of a continuous line extending along Route 11 from the New York–Canada International boundary south to Route 9B, south along Route 9B to Route 9, south along Route 9 to Route 22 south of Keeseville, south along Route 22 to the west shore of South Bay along and around the shoreline of South Bay to Route 22 on the east shore of South Bay, southeast along Route 22 to Route 4, northeast along Route 4 to the New York–Vermont boundary.

Northeast Goose Area: The same as the Northeastern Waterfowl Hunting Zone, which is that area of New York State lying north of a continuous line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to Interstate 81, south along Interstate 81 to Route 31, east along Route 31 to Route 13, north along Route 13 to Route 49, east along Route 49 to Route 365, east along Route 365 to Route 28, east along Route 28 to Route 29, east along Route 29 to Route 22 at Greenwich Junction, north along Route 22 to Washington County Route 153, east along CR 153 to the New York–Vermont boundary, exclusive of the Lake Champlain Zone.

East Central Goose Area: That area of New York State lying inside of a continuous line extending from Interstate Route 81 in Cicero, east along Route 31 to Route 13, north along Route 13 to Route 49, east along Route 49 to Route 365, east along Route 365 to Route 28, east along Route 28 to Route 29, east along Route 29 to Route 147 at Kimball Corners, south along Route 147 to Schenectady County Route 40 (West Glenville Road), west along Route 40 to Touareuna Road, south along Touareuna Road to Schenectady County Route 59, south along Route 59 to State Route 5, east along Route 5 to the Lock 9 bridge, southwest along the Lock 9 bridge to Route 5S, southeast along Route 5S to Schenectady County Route 58, southwest along Route 58 to the NYS Thruway, south along the Thruway to Route 7, southwest along Route 7 to Schenectady County Route 103, south along Route 103 to Route 406, east along Route 406 to Schenectady County Route 99 (Windy Hill Road), south along Route 99 to Dunnsville Road, south along Dunnsville Road to Route 397, southwest along Route 397 to Route 146 at Altamont, west along Route 146 to Albany County Route 252, northwest along Route 252 to Schenectady County Route 131, north along Route 131 to Route 7, west along Route 7 to Route 10 at Richmondville, south on Route 10 to Route 23 at Stamford, west along Route 23 to Route 7 in Oneonta, southwest along Route 7 to Route 79 to Interstate Route 88 near Harpursville, west along Route 88 to Interstate Route 81, north along Route 81 to the point of beginning.

West Central Goose Area: That area of New York State lying within a continuous line beginning at the point where the northerly extension of Route 269 (County Line Road on the Niagara–Orleans County boundary) meets the International boundary with Canada, south to the shore of Lake Ontario at the eastern boundary of Golden Hill State Park, south along the extension of Route

269 and Route 269 to Route 104 at Jeddo, west along Route 104 to Niagara County Route 271, south along Route 271 to Route 31E at Middleport, south along Route 31E to Route 31, west along Route 31 to Griswold Street, south along Griswold Street to Ditch Road, south along Ditch Road to Foot Road, south along Foot Road to the north bank of Tonawanda Creek, west along the north bank of Tonawanda Creek to Route 93, south along Route 93 to Route 5, east along Route 5 to Crittenden–Murrays Corners Road, south on Crittenden–Murrays Corners Road to the NYS Thruway, east along the Thruway 90 to Route 98 (at Thruway Exit 48) in Batavia, south along Route 98 to Route 20, east along Route 20 to Route 19 in Pavilion Center, south along Route 19 to Route 63, southeast along Route 63 to Route 246, south along Route 246 to Route 39 in Perry, northeast along Route 39 to Route 20A, northeast along Route 20A to Route 20, east along Route 20 to Route 364 (near Canandaigua), south and east along Route 364 to Yates County Route 18 (Italy Valley Road), southwest along Route 18 to Yates County Route 34, east along Route 34 to Yates County Route 32, south along Route 32 to Steuben County Route 122, south along Route 122 to Route 53, south along Route 53 to Steuben County Route 74, east along Route 74 to Route 54A (near Pulteney), south along Route 54A to Steuben County Route 87, east along Route 87 to Steuben County Route 96, east along Route 96 to Steuben County Route 114, east along Route 114 to Schuyler County Route 23, east and southeast along Route 23 to Schuyler County Route 28, southeast along Route 28 to Route 409 at Watkins Glen, south along Route 409 to Route 14, south along Route 14 to Route 224 at Montour Falls, east along Route 224 to Route 228 in Odessa, north along Route 228 to Route 79 in Mecklenburg, east along Route 79 to Route 366 in Ithaca, northeast along Route 366 to Route 13, northeast along Route 13 to Interstate Route 81 in Cortland, north along Route 81 to the north shore of the Salmon River to shore of Lake Ontario, extending generally northwest in a straight line to the nearest point of the international boundary with Canada, south and west along the international boundary to the point of beginning.

Hudson Valley Goose Area: That area of New York State lying within a continuous line extending from Route 4 at the New York–Vermont boundary, west and south along Route 4 to Route 149 at Fort Ann, west on Route 149 to Route 9, south along Route 9 to Interstate Route 87 (at Exit 20 in Glens Falls), south along Route 87 to Route 29, west along Route 29 to Route 147 at Kimball Corners, south along Route 147 to Schenectady County Route 40 (West Glenville Road), west along Route 40 to Touareuna Road, south along Touareuna Road to Schenectady County Route 59, south along Route 59 to State Route 5, east along Route 5 to the Lock 9 bridge, southwest along the Lock 9 bridge to Route 5S, southeast along Route 5S to Schenectady County Route 58, southwest along Route 58 to the NYS Thruway, south along the Thruway to Route 7, southwest along Route 7 to Schenectady County Route 103, south along Route 103 to Route 406, east along Route 406 to Schenectady County Route 99 (Windy Hill Road), south along Route 99 to Dunnsville Road, south along Dunnsville Road to Route 397, southwest along Route 397 to Route 146 at Altamont, southeast along Route 146 to Main Street in Altamont, west along Main Street to Route 156, southeast along Route 156 to Albany County Route 307, southeast along Route 307 to Route 85A, southwest along Route 85A to Route 85, south along Route 85 to Route 443, southeast along Route 443 to Albany County Route 301 at Clarksville, southeast along Route 301 to Route 32, south along Route 32 to Route 23 at Cairo, west along Route 23 to Joseph Chadderdon Road, southeast along Joseph Chadderdon Road to Hearts Content Road (Greene County Route 31), southeast along Route 31 to Route 32, south along Route 32 to Greene County Route 23A, east along Route 23A to Interstate Route 87 (the NYS Thruway), south along Route 87 to Route 28 (Exit 19) near Kingston, northwest on Route 28 to Route 209, southwest on Route 209 to the New York–Pennsylvania boundary, southeast along the New York–Pennsylvania boundary to the New York–New Jersey boundary, southeast along the New York–New Jersey boundary to Route 210 near Greenwood Lake, northeast along Route 210 to Orange County Route 5, northeast along Orange County Route 5 to Route 105 in the Village of Monroe, east and north along Route 105 to Route 32, northeast along Route 32 to Orange County Route 107 (Quaker Avenue), east along Route 107 to Route 9W, north along Route 9W to the south bank of Moodna Creek, southeast along the south bank of Moodna Creek to the New Windsor–Cornwall town boundary, northeast along the New Windsor–Cornwall town boundary to the Orange–Dutchess County boundary (middle of the Hudson River), north along the county boundary to Interstate Route 84, east along Route 84 to the Dutchess–Putnam County boundary, east along the county boundary to the New York–Connecticut boundary, north along the New York–Connecticut boundary to the New York–Massachusetts boundary, north along the New York–Massachusetts boundary to the New York–Vermont boundary, north to the point of beginning.

Eastern Long Island Goose Area (NAP High Harvest Area): That area of Suffolk County lying east of a continuous line extending due south from the New York–Connecticut boundary to the northernmost end of Roanoke Avenue in the Town of Riverhead; then south on Roanoke Avenue (which becomes County Route 73) to State Route 25; then west on Route 25 to Peconic Avenue; then south on Peconic Avenue to County Route (CR) 104 (Riverleigh Avenue); then south on CR 104 to CR 31 (Old Riverhead Road); then south on CR 31 to Oak Street; then south on Oak Street to Potunk Lane; then west on Stevens Lane; then south on Jessup Avenue (in Westhampton Beach) to Dune Road (CR 89); then due south to international waters.

Western Long Island Goose Area (RP Area): That area of Westchester County and its tidal waters southeast of Interstate Route 95 and that area of Nassau and Suffolk Counties lying west of a continuous line extending due south from the New York–Connecticut boundary to the northernmost end of Sound Road (just east of Wading River Marsh); then south on Sound Road to North Country Road; then west on North Country Road to Randall Road; then south on Randall Road to Route 25A, then west on Route 25A to the Sunken Meadow State Parkway; then south on the Sunken Meadow Parkway to the Sagtikos State Parkway; then south on the Sagtikos Parkway to the Robert Moses State Parkway; then south on the Robert Moses Parkway to its southernmost end; then due south to international waters.

Central Long Island Goose Area (NAP Low Harvest Area): That area of Suffolk County lying between the Western and Eastern Long Island Goose Areas, as defined above.

South Goose Area: The remainder of New York State, excluding New York City.

North Carolina

Northeast Hunt Unit: Includes the following counties or portions of counties: Bertie (that portion north and east of a line formed by NC 45 at the Washington County line to U.S. 17 in Midway, U.S. 17 in Midway to U.S. 13 in Windsor, U.S. 13 in Windsor to the Hertford County line), Camden,

Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington.

RP Hunt Zone: Remainder of the State.

Pennsylvania

Resident Canada Goose Zone: All of Pennsylvania except for SJBP Zone and the area east of route SR 97 from the Maryland State Line to the intersection of SR 194, east of SR 194 to intersection of U.S. Route 30, south of U.S. Route 30 to SR 441, east of SR 441 to SR 743, east of SR 743 to intersection of I–81, east of I–81 to intersection of I–80, and south of I–80 to the New Jersey State line.

SJBP Zone: The area north of I–80 and west of I–79 including in the city of Erie west of Bay Front Parkway to and including the Lake Erie Duck zone (Lake Erie, Presque Isle, and the area within 150 yards of the Lake Erie Shoreline).

AP Zone: The area east of route SR 97 from Maryland State Line to the intersection of SR 194, east of SR 194 to intersection of U.S. Route 30, south of U.S. Route 30 to SR 441, east of SR 441 to SR 743, east of SR 743 to intersection of I–81, east of I–81 to intersection of I–80, south of I–80 to New Jersey State line.

Rhode Island

Special Area for Canada Geese: Kent and Providence Counties and portions of the towns of Exeter and North Kingston within Washington County (see State regulations for detailed descriptions).

South Carolina

Canada Goose Area: Statewide except for the following area:

East of U.S. 301: That portion of Clarendon County bounded to the North by S–14–25, to the East by Hwy 260, and to the South by the markers delineating the channel of the Santee River.

West of U.S. 301: That portion of Clarendon County bounded on the North by S–14–26 extending southward to that portion of Orangeburg County bordered by Hwy 6.

Vermont

Same zones as for ducks.

Virginia

AP Zone: The area east and south of the following line—the Stafford County line from the Potomac River west to Interstate 95 at Fredericksburg, then south along Interstate 95 to Petersburg, then Route 460 (SE) to City of Suffolk, then south along Route 32 to the North Carolina line.

SJBP Zone: The area to the west of the AP Zone boundary and east of the following line: the ''Blue Ridge'' (mountain spine) at the West Virginia–Virginia Border (Loudoun County–Clarke County line) south to Interstate 64 (the Blue Ridge line follows county borders along the western edge of Loudoun–Fauquier–Rappahannock–Madison–Greene–Albemarle and into Nelson Counties), then east along Interstate Rte. 64 to Route 15, then south along Rte. 15 to the North Carolina line.

RP Zone: The remainder of the State west of the SJBP Zone.

Mississippi Flyway

Arkansas

Northwest Zone: Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Conway, Crawford, Faulkner, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Madison, Marion, Newton, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Searcy, Sebastian, Scott, Van Buren, Washington, and Yell Counties.

Illinois

Early Canada Goose Seasons

North September Canada Goose Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending west from the Indiana border along Interstate 80 to I–39, south along I–39 to Illinois Route 18, west along Illinois Route 18 to Illinois Route 29, south along Illinois Route 29 to Illinois Route 17, west along Illinois Route 17 to the Mississippi River, and due south across the Mississippi River to the Iowa border.

Central September Canada Goose Zone: That portion of the State south of the North September Canada Goose Zone line to a line extending west from the Indiana border along I–70 to Illinois Route 4, south along Illinois Route 4 to Illinois Route 161, west along Illinois Route 161 to Illinois Route 158, south and west along Illinois Route 158 to Illinois Route 159, south along Illinois Route 159 to Illinois Route 3, south along Illinois Route 3 to St. Leo's Road, south along St. Leo's road to Modoc Road, west along Modoc Road to Modoc Ferry Road, southwest along Modoc Ferry Road to Levee Road, southeast along Levee Road to County Route 12 (Modoc Ferry entrance Road), south along County Route 12 to the Modoc Ferry route and southwest on the Modoc Ferry route across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South September Canada Goose Zone: That portion of the State south and east of a line extending west from the Indiana border along Interstate 70, south along U.S. Highway 45, to Illinois Route 13, west along Illinois Route 13 to Greenbriar Road, north on Greenbriar Road to Sycamore Road, west on Sycamore Road to N. Reed Station Road, south on N. Reed Station Road to Illinois Route 13, west along Illinois Route 13 to Illinois Route 127, south along Illinois Route 127 to State Forest Road (1025 N), west along State Forest Road to Illinois Route 3, north along Illinois Route 3 to the south bank of the Big Muddy River, west along the south bank of the Big Muddy River to the Mississippi River, west across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South Central September Canada Goose Zone: The remainder of the State between the south border of the Central September Canada Goose Zone and the north border of the South September Canada Goose Zone.

Regular Seasons

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending west from the Indiana border along Interstate 80 to I–39, south along I–39 to Illinois Route 18, west along Illinois Route 18 to Illinois Route 29, south along Illinois Route 29 to Illinois Route 17, west along Illinois Route 17 to the Mississippi River, and due south across the Mississippi River to the Iowa border.

Central Zone: That portion of the State south of the North Goose Zone line to a line extending west from the Indiana border along I–70 to Illinois Route 4, south along Illinois Route 4 to Illinois Route 161, west along Illinois Route 161 to Illinois Route 158, south and west along Illinois Route 158 to Illinois Route 159, south along Illinois Route 159 to Illinois Route 3, south along Illinois Route 3 to St. Leo's Road, south along St. Leo's road to Modoc Road, west along Modoc Road to Modoc Ferry Road, southwest along Modoc Ferry Road to Levee Road, southeast along Levee Road to County Route 12 (Modoc Ferry entrance Road), south along County Route 12 to the Modoc Ferry route and southwest on the Modoc Ferry route across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South Zone: Same zone as for ducks.

South Central Zone: Same zone as for ducks.

Indiana

Same zones as for ducks.

Iowa

Early Canada Goose Seasons

Cedar Rapids/Iowa City Goose Zone: Includes portions of Linn and Johnson Counties bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the west border of Linn County and Linn County Road E2W; then south and east along County Road E2W to Highway 920; then north along Highway 920 to County Road E16; then east along County Road E16 to County Road W58; then south along

County Road W58 to County Road E34; then east along County Road E34 to Highway 13; then south along Highway 13 to Highway 30; then east along Highway 30 to Highway 1; then south along Highway 1 to Morse Road in Johnson County; then east along Morse Road to Wapsi Avenue; then south along Wapsi Avenue to Lower West Branch Road; then west along Lower West Branch Road to Taft Avenue; then south along Taft Avenue to County Road F62; then west along County Road F62 to Kansas Avenue; then north along Kansas Avenue to Black Diamond Road; then west on Black Diamond Road to Jasper Avenue; then north along Jasper Avenue to Rohert Road; then west along Rohert Road to Ivy Avenue; then north along Ivy Avenue to 340th Street; then west along 340th Street to Half Moon Avenue; then north along Half Moon Avenue to Highway 6; then west along Highway 6 to Echo Avenue; then north along Echo Avenue to 250th Street; then east on 250th Street to Green Castle Avenue; then north along Green Castle Avenue to County Road F12; then west along County Road F12 to County Road W30; then north along County Road W30 to Highway 151; then north along the Linn–Benton County line to the point of beginning.

Des Moines Goose Zone: Includes those portions of Polk, Warren, Madison, and Dallas Counties bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Northwest 158th Avenue and County Road R38 in Polk County; then south along R38 to Northwest 142nd Avenue; then east along Northwest 142nd Avenue to Northeast 126th Avenue; then east along Northeast 126th Avenue to Northeast 46th Street; then south along Northeast 46th Street to Highway 931; then east along Highway 931 to Northeast 80th Street; then south along Northeast 80th Street to Southeast 6th Avenue; then west along Southeast 6th Avenue to Highway 65; then south and west along Highway 65 to Highway 69 in Warren County; then south along Highway 69 to County Road G24; then west along County Road G24 to Highway 28; then southwest along Highway 28 to 43rd Avenue; then north along 43rd Avenue to Ford Street; then west along Ford Street to Filmore Street; then west along Filmore Street to 10th Avenue; then south along 10th Avenue to 155th Street in Madison County; then west along 155th Street to Cumming Road; then north along Cumming Road to Badger Creek Avenue; then north along Badger Creek Avenue to County Road F90 in Dallas County; then east along County Road F90 to County Road R22; then north along County Road R22 to Highway 44; then east along Highway 44 to County Road R30; then north along County Road R30 to County Road F31; then east along County Road F31 to Highway 17; then north along Highway 17 to Highway 415 in Polk County; then east along Highway 415 to Northwest 158th Avenue; then east along Northwest 158th Avenue to the point of beginning.

Cedar Falls/Waterloo Goose Zone: Includes those portions of Black Hawk County bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of County Roads C66 and V49 in Black Hawk County, then south along County Road V49 to County Road D38, then west along County Road D38 to State Highway 21, then south along State Highway 21 to County Road D35, then west along County Road D35 to Grundy Road, then north along Grundy Road to County Road D19, then west along County Road D19 to Butler Road, then north along Butler Road to County Road C57, then north and east along County Road C57 to U.S. Highway 63, then south along U.S. Highway 63 to County Road C66, then east along County Road C66 to the point of beginning.

Regular Seasons

Same zones as for ducks.

Kentucky

Northeast Goose Zone: Bath, Menifee, Morgan (except the portion that lies within the Paintsville Lake Wildlife Management Area), and Rowan Counties except that no goose hunting is permitted on public land (U.S. Forest Service) and water within the block of land lying inside the boundaries of Hwy 801, Hwy 1274, Hwy 36, Hwy 211, Hwy 60, and Hwy 826.

Western Goose Zone: The Western Goose Zone includes Henderson County and the portion of Kentucky west of U.S. 60 from the Henderson–Union County line to U.S. 641; U.S. 641 to Interstate 24; Interstate 24 to the Purchase Parkway; and the Purchase Parkway.

Remainder of State: The remainder of Kentucky outside the Northeast and Western Goose Zones.

Louisiana

North Zone: That portion of the State north of the line from the Texas border at Hwy 190/12 east to Hwy 49, then south on Hwy 49 to I–10, then east on I–10 to I–12, then east on I–12 to I–10, then east on I–10 to the Mississippi State line.

South Zone: Remainder of the State.

Michigan

North Zone: Same as North duck zone.

Middle Zone: Same as Middle duck zone.

South Zone: Same as South duck zone.

Allegan County Game Management Unit (GMU): That area encompassed by a line beginning at the junction of 136th Avenue and Interstate Highway 196 in Lake Town Township and extending easterly along 136th Avenue to Michigan Highway 40, southerly along Michigan 40 through the city of Allegan to 108th Avenue in Trowbridge Township, westerly along 108th Avenue to 46th Street, northerly along 46th Street to 109th Avenue, westerly along 109th Avenue to I–196 in Casco Township, then northerly along I–196 to the point of beginning.

Muskegon Wastewater GMU: That portion of Muskegon County within the boundaries of the Muskegon County wastewater system, east of the Muskegon State Game Area, in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, and 32, T10N R14W, and sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, and 25, T10N R15W, as posted.

Minnesota

Same zones as for ducks.

Missouri

Same zones as for ducks.

Ohio

Same zones as for ducks.

Tennessee

Northwest Goose Zone: Lake, Obion, Weakley, and Dyer Counties, excluding that portion south of State Highway 104; and Gibson County, excluding that portion south of State Highway 104 and west of U.S. Highways 45 and 45W.

Remainder of State: That portion of Tennessee outside of the Northwest Goose Zone.

Wisconsin

Early Canada Goose Seasons

Early-Season Subzone A: That portion of the State encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 141 and the Michigan border near Niagara, then south along U.S. 141 to State Highway 22, west and southwest along State 22 to U.S. 45, south along U.S. 45 to State 22, west and south along State 22 to State 110, south along State 110 to U.S. 10, south along U.S. 10 to State 49, south along State 49 to State 23, west along State 23 to State 73, south along State 73 to State 60, west along State 60 to State 23,

south along State 23 to State 11, east along State 11 to State 78, then south along State 78 to the Illinois border.

Early-Season Subzone B: The remainder of the State.

Regular Seasons

Same zones as for ducks but in addition:

Horicon Zone: That portion of the State encompassed by a boundary beginning at the intersection of State 23 and State 73 and moves south along State 73 until the intersection of State 73 and State 60, then moves east along State 60 until the intersection of State 60 and State 83, and then moves north along State 83 until the intersection of State 83 and State 33 at which point it moves east until the intersection of State 33 and U.S .45, then moves north along U.S. 45 until the intersection of U.S. 45 and State 23, at which point it moves west along State 23 until the intersection of State 23 and State 73.

Central Flyway

Colorado (Central Flyway Portion)

Northern Front Range Area: All areas in Boulder, Larimer, and Weld Counties from the Continental Divide east along the Wyoming border to U.S. 85, south on U.S. 85 to the Adams County line, and all lands in Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson Counties.

North Park Area: Jackson County.

South Park and San Luis Valley Area: All of Alamosa, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Fremont, Lake, Park, Rio Grande, and Teller Counties, and those portions of Saguache, Mineral, and Hinsdale Counties east of the Continental Divide.

Remainder: Remainder of the Central Flyway portion of Colorado.

Eastern Colorado Late Light Goose Area: That portion of the State east of Interstate Highway 25.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Zone 1: Same as Zone 1 for ducks and coots.

Zone 2: Same as Zone 2 for ducks and coots.

Nebraska

Dark Geese

Niobrara Unit: That area contained within and bounded by the intersection of the South Dakota State line and the eastern Cherry County line, south along the Cherry County line to the Niobrara River, east to the Norden Road, south on the Norden Road to U.S. Hwy 20, east along U.S. Hwy 20 to NE Hwy 14, north along NE Hwy 14 to NE Hwy 59 and County Road 872, west along County Road 872 to the Knox County Line, north along the Knox County Line to the South Dakota State line. Where the Niobrara River forms the boundary, both banks of the river are included in the Niobrara Unit.

East Unit: That area north and east of U.S. 81 at the Kansas–Nebraska State line, north to NE Hwy 91, east to U.S. 275, south to U.S. 77, south to NE 91, east to U.S. 30, east to the Nebraska–Iowa State line.

Platte River Unit: That area north and west of U.S. 81 at the Kansas–Nebraska State line, north to NE Hwy 91, west along NE 91 to NE 11, north to the Holt County line, west along the northern border of Garfield, Loup, Blaine, and Thomas Counties to the Hooker County line, south along the Thomas–Hooker County lines to the McPherson County line, east along the south border of Thomas County to the western line of Custer County, south along the Custer–Logan County line to NE 92, west to U.S. 83, north to NE 92, west to NE 61, south along NE 61 to NE 92, west along NE 92 to U.S. Hwy 26, south along U.S. Hwy 26 to Keith County Line, south along Keith County Line to the Colorado State line.

Panhandle Unit: That area north and west of Keith–Deuel County Line at the Nebraska–Colorado State line, north along the Keith County Line to U.S. Hwy 26, west to NE Hwy 92, east to NE Hwy 61, north along NE Hwy 61 to NE Hwy 2, west along NE 2 to the corner formed by Garden–Grant–Sheridan Counties, west along the north border of Garden, Morrill, and Scotts Bluff Counties to the intersection of the Interstate Canal, west to the Wyoming State line.

North-Central Unit: The remainder of the State.

Light Geese

Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area: The area bounded by the junction of NE Hwy 92 and NE Hwy 15, south along NE Hwy 15 to NE Hwy 4, west along NE Hwy 4 to U.S. Hwy 34, west along U.S. Hwy 34 to U.S. Hwy 283, north along U.S. Hwy 283 to U.S. Hwy 30, east along U.S. Hwy 30 to NE Hwy 92, east along NE Hwy 92 to the beginning.

Remainder of State: The remainder of Nebraska.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

Dark Geese

Middle Rio Grande Valley Unit: Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia Counties.

Remainder: The remainder of the Central Flyway portion of New Mexico.

North Dakota

Missouri River Canada Goose Zone: The area within and bounded by a line starting where ND Hwy 6 crosses the South Dakota border; then north on ND Hwy 6 to I–94; then west on I–94 to ND Hwy 49; then north on ND Hwy 49 to ND Hwy 200; then west on ND Hwy 200; then north on ND Hwy 8 to the Mercer/McLean County line; then east following the county line until it turns south toward Garrison Dam; then east along a line (including Mallard Island) of Lake Sakakawea to U.S. Hwy 83; then south on U.S. Hwy 83 to ND Hwy 200; then east on ND Hwy 200 to ND Hwy 41; then south on ND Hwy 41 to U.S. Hwy 83; then south on U.S. Hwy 83 to I–94; then east on I–94 to U.S. Hwy 83; then south on U.S. Hwy 83 to the South Dakota border; then west along the South Dakota border to ND Hwy 6.

Western North Dakota Canada Goose Zone: Same as the High Plains Unit for ducks, mergansers and coots, excluding the Missouri River Canada Goose Zone.

Rest of State: Remainder of North Dakota.

South Dakota

Early Canada Goose Seasons

Special Early Canada Goose Unit: The Counties of Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Marshall, Roberts, Walworth; that portion of Perkins County west of State Highway 75 and south of State Highway 20; that portion of Dewey County north of Bureau of Indian Affairs Road 8, Bureau of Indian Affairs Road 9, and the section of U.S. Highway 212 east of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Road 8 junction; that portion of Potter County east of U.S. Highway 83; that portion of Sully County east of U.S. Highway 83; portions of Hyde, Buffalo, Brule, and Charles Mix Counties north and east of a line beginning at the Hughes–Hyde County line on State Highway 34, east to Lees Boulevard, southeast to State Highway 34, east 7 miles to 350th Avenue, south to Interstate 90 on 350th Avenue, south and east on State Highway 50 to Geddes, east on 285th Street to U.S. Highway 281, and north on U.S. Highway 281 to the Charles Mix–Douglas County boundary; that portion of Bon Homme County north of State Highway 50; those portions of Yankton and Clay Counties north of a line beginning at the junction of State Highway 50 and 306th Street/County Highway 585 in Bon Homme County, east to U.S. Highway 81, then north on U.S. Highway 81 to 303rd Street, then east on 303rd Street to 444th Avenue, then south on 444th Avenue to 305th Street, then east on 305th Street/Bluff

Road to State Highway 19, then south to State Highway 50 and east to the Clay/Union County Line; Aurora, Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Butte, Corson, Davison, Douglas, Edmunds, Faulk, Haakon, Hand, Hanson, Harding, Hutchinson, Jackson, Jerauld, Jones, Kingsbury, Lake, McCook, McPherson, Meade, Mellette, Miner, Moody, Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon), Sanborn, Spink, Todd, Turner, and Ziebach Counties; and those portions of Minnehaha and Lincoln Counties outside of an area bounded by a line beginning at the junction of the South Dakota–Minnesota State line and Minnehaha County Highway 122 (254th Street) west to its junction with Minnehaha County Highway 149 (464th Avenue), south on Minnehaha County Highway 149 (464th Avenue) to Hartford, then south on Minnehaha County Highway 151 (463rd Avenue) to State Highway 42, east on State Highway 42 to State Highway 17, south on State Highway 17 to its junction with Lincoln County Highway 116 (Klondike Road), and east on Lincoln County Highway 116 (Klondike Road) to the South Dakota–Iowa State line, then north along the South Dakota–Iowa and South Dakota–Minnesota border to the junction of the South Dakota–Minnesota State line and Minnehaha County Highway 122 (254th Street).

Regular Seasons

Unit 1: Same as that for the September Canada goose season.

Unit 2: Remainder of South Dakota.

Unit 3: Bennett County.

Texas

Northeast Goose Zone: That portion of Texas lying east and north of a line beginning at the Texas–Oklahoma border at U.S. 81, then continuing south to Bowie and then southeasterly along U.S. 81 and U.S. 287 to I–35W and I–35 to the juncture with I–10 in San Antonio, then east on I–10 to the Texas–Louisiana border.

Southeast Goose Zone: That portion of Texas lying east and south of a line beginning at the International Toll Bridge at Laredo, then continuing north following I–35 to the juncture with I–10 in San Antonio, then easterly along I–10 to the Texas–Louisiana border.

West Goose Zone: The remainder of the State.

Wyoming (Central Flyway Portion)

Dark Geese

Zone G1: Big Horn, Converse, Hot Springs, Natrona, Park, and Washakie Counties.

Zone G1A: Goshen and Platte Counties.

Zone G2: Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston Counties.

Zone G3: Albany and Laramie Counties; and that portion of Carbon County east of the Continental Divide.

Zone G4: Fremont County excluding those portions south or west of the Continental Divide.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

Same zones as for ducks.

California

Northeastern Zone: That portion of California lying east and north of a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate 5 with the California–Oregon line; south along Interstate 5 to its junction with Walters Lane south of the town of Yreka; west along Walters Lane to its junction with Easy Street; south along Easy Street to the junction with Old Highway 99; south along Old Highway 99 to the point of intersection with Interstate 5 north of the town of Weed; south along Interstate 5 to its junction with Highway 89; east and south along Highway 89 to main street Greenville; north and east to its junction with North Valley Road; south to its junction of Diamond Mountain Road; north and east to its junction with North Arm Road; south and west to the junction of North Valley Road; south to the junction with Arlington Road (A22); west to the junction of Highway 89; south and west to the junction of Highway 70; east on Highway 70 to Highway 395; south and east on Highway 395 to the point of intersection with the California–Nevada State line; north along the California–Nevada State line to the junction of the California–Nevada–Oregon State lines west along the California–Oregon State line to the point of origin.

Colorado River Zone: Those portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties east of a line from the intersection of Highway 95 with the California–Nevada State line; south on Highway 95 through the junction with Highway 40; south on Highway 95 to Vidal Junction; south through the town of Rice to the San Bernardino–Riverside County line on a road known as ''Aqueduct Road'' also known as Highway 62 in San Bernardino County; southwest on Highway 62 to Desert Center Rice Road; south on Desert Center Rice Road/Highway 177 to the town of Desert Center; east 31 miles on Interstate 10 to its intersection with Wiley Well Road; south on Wiley Well Road to Wiley Well; southeast on Milpitas Wash Road to the Blythe, Brawley, Davis Lake intersections; south on Blythe Ogilby Road also known as County Highway 34 to its intersection with Ogilby Road; south on Ogilby Road to its intersection with Interstate 8; east 7 miles on Interstate 8 to its intersection with the Andrade-Algodones Road/Highway 186; south on Highway 186 to its intersection with the U.S.–Mexico border at Los Algodones, Mexico.

Southern Zone: That portion of southern California (but excluding the Colorado River zone) south and east of a line beginning at the mouth of the Santa Maria River at the Pacific Ocean; east along the Santa Maria River to where it crosses Highway 101–166 near the City of Santa Maria; north on Highway 101–166; east on Highway 166 to the junction with Highway 99; south on Highway 99 to the junction of Interstate 5; south on Interstate 5 to the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains at Tejon Pass; east and north along the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains to where it intersects Highway 178 at Walker Pass; east on Highway 178 to the junction of Highway 395 at the town of Inyokern; south on Highway 395 to the junction of Highway 58; east on Highway 58 to the junction of Interstate 15; east on Interstate 15 to the junction with Highway 127; north on Highway 127 to the point of intersection with the California–Nevada State line.

Imperial County Special Management Area: The area bounded by a line beginning at Highway 86 and the Navy Test Base Road; south on Highway 86 to the town of Westmoreland; continue through the town of Westmoreland to Route S26; east on Route S26 to Highway 115; north on Highway 115 to Weist Road; north on Weist Road to Flowing Wells Road; northeast on Flowing Wells Road to the Coachella Canal; northwest on the Coachella Canal to Drop 18; a straight line from Drop 18 to Frink Road; south on Frink Road to Highway 111; north on Highway 111 to Niland Marina Road; southwest on Niland Marina Road to the old Imperial County boat ramp and the water line of the Salton Sea; from the water line of the Salton Sea, a straight line across the Salton Sea to the Salinity Control Research Facility and the Navy Test Base Road; southwest on the Navy Test Base Road to the point of beginning.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of California not included in the Northeastern, Colorado River, and Southern Zones.

North Coast Special Management Area: Del Norte and Humboldt Counties.

Sacramento Valley Special Management Area: That area bounded by a line beginning at Willows south on

I–5 to Hahn Road; easterly on Hahn Road and the Grimes–Arbuckle Road to Grimes; northerly on CA 45 to the junction with CA 162; northerly on CA 45/162 to Glenn; and westerly on CA 162 to the point of beginning in Willows.

Colorado (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Same zones as for ducks.

Idaho

Canada Geese and Brant

Zone 1: All lands and waters within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, including private in-holdings; Bannock County; Bingham County, except that portion within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; Caribou County within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation; and Power County east of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39.

Zone 2: Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties.

Zone 3: Ada, Adams, Benewah, Blaine, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Franklin, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Oneida, Owyhee, Payette, Shoshone, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties; and Power County west of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39.

Zone 4: Bear Lake County; Bingham County within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and Caribou County, except that portion within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Zone 5: Valley County.

White-Fronted Geese

Zone 1: All lands and waters within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, including private in-holdings; Bannock County; Bingham County except that portion within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; Caribou County within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation; and Power County east of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39.

Zone 2: Bear Lake, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties; Bingham County within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and Caribou County except within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Zone 3: Adams, Benewah, Blaine, Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Clearwater, Custer, Franklin, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Oneida, and Shoshone Counties; and Power County west of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39.

Zone 4: Ada, Boise, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties.

Zone 5: Valley County.

Light Geese

Zone 1: All lands and waters within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, including private in-holdings; Bannock County; Bingham County east of the west bank of the Snake River, west of the McTucker boat ramp access road, and east of the American Falls Reservoir bluff, except that portion within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; Caribou County within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation; and Power County below the American Falls Reservoir bluff, and within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Zone 2: Franklin and Oneida Counties; Bingham County west of the west bank of the Snake River, east of the McTucker boat ramp access road, and west of the American Falls Reservoir bluff; Power County, except below the American Falls Reservoir bluff and those lands and waters within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Zone 3: Ada, Boise, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties.

Zone 4: Adams, Benewah, Blaine, Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Clearwater, Custer, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties.

Zone 5: Bear Lake, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties; Bingham County within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and Caribou County except within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Zone 6: Valley County.

Nevada

Same zones as for ducks.

New Mexico (Pacific Flyway Portion)

North Zone: The Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico located north of I–40.

South Zone: The Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico located south of I–40.

Oregon

Northwest Permit Zone: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties.

Lower Columbia/N. Willamette Valley Management Area: Those portions of Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, and Washington Counties within the Northwest Special Permit Zone.

Tillamook County Management Area: That portion of Tillamook County beginning at the point where Old Woods Road crosses the south shores of Horn Creek, north on Old Woods Road to Sand Lake Road at Woods, north on Sand Lake Road to the intersection with McPhillips Drive, due west (~200 yards) from the intersection to the Pacific coastline, south along the Pacific coastline to a point due west of the western end of Pacific Avenue in Pacific City, east from this point (~250 yards) to Pacific Avenue, east on Pacific Avenue to Brooten Road, south and then east on Brooten Road to Highway 101, north on Highway 101 to Resort Drive, north on Resort Drive to a point due west of the south shores of Horn Creek at its confluence with the Nestucca River, due east (~80 yards) across the Nestucca River to the south shores of Horn Creek, east along the south shores of Horn Creek to the point of beginning.

Southwest Zone: Those portions of Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties east of Highway 101, and Josephine and Jackson Counties.

South Coast Zone: Those portions of Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties west of Highway 101.

Eastern Zone: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Jefferson, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler Counties.

Klamath County Zone: Klamath County.

Harney and Lake County Zone: Harney and Lake Counties.

Malheur County Zone: Malheur County.

Utah

East Box Elder County Zone: Boundary begins at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area and SR–83 (Promontory Road); east along SR–83 to I–15; south on I–15 to the Perry access road; southwest along this road to the Bear River Bird Refuge boundary; west, north, and then east along the refuge boundary until it intersects the Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area boundary; east and north along the Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area boundary to SR–83.

Wasatch Front Zone: Boundary begins at the Weber–Box Elder County line at I–15; east along Weber County line to U.S.–89; south on U.S.–89 to I–84; east and south on I–84 to I–80; south on I–80 to U.S.–189; south and west on U.S.–189 to the Utah County line; southeast and then west along this line to the Tooele County line; north along the Tooele County line to I–80; east on I–80 to Exit 99; north from Exit 99 along a direct line to the southern tip of Promontory Point and Promontory Road; east and north along this road to the causeway separating Bear River Bay

from Ogden Bay; east on this causeway to the southwest corner of Great Salt Lake Mineral Corporations (GSLMC) west impoundment; north and east along GSLMC's west impoundment to the northwest corner of the impoundment; north from this point along a direct line to the southern boundary of Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge; east along this southern boundary to the Perry access road; northeast along this road to I–15; south along I–15 to the Weber–Box Elder County line.

Southern Zone: boundary includes Beaver, Carbon, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Washington, and Wayne Counties, and that part of Tooele County south of I–80.

Northern Zone: The remainder of Utah not included in the East Box Elder County, Wasatch Front, and Southern Zones.

Washington

Area 1: Skagit, Island, and Snohomish Counties.

Area 2 Inland (Southwest Permit Zone): Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties, and that portion of Grays Harbor County east of Highway 101.

Area 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone): Pacific County and that portion of Grays Harbor County west of Highway 101.

Area 3: All areas west of the Pacific Crest Trail and west of the Big White Salmon River that are not included in Areas 1, 2A, and 2B.

Area 4: Adams, Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Franklin, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Spokane, and Walla Walla Counties.

Area 5: All areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River that are not included in Area 4.

Brant

Pacific Flyway

California

Northern Zone: Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino Counties.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the Northern Zone.

Washington

Puget Sound Zone: Clallam, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties.

Coastal Zone: Pacific County.

Swans

Central Flyway

South Dakota: Aurora, Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Brule, Buffalo, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Davison, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Hughes, Hyde, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lake, Marshall, McCook, McPherson, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Potter, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Sully, and Walworth Counties.

Pacific Flyway

Montana (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Open Area: Cascade, Chouteau, Hill, Liberty, and Toole Counties and those portions of Pondera and Teton Counties lying east of U.S. 287–89.

Nevada

Open Area: Churchill, Lyon, and Pershing Counties.

Utah

Open Area: Those portions of Box Elder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Toole Counties lying west of I–15, north of I–80, and south of a line beginning from the Forest Street exit to the Bear River National Wildlife Refuge boundary; then north and west along the Bear River National Wildlife Refuge boundary to the farthest west boundary of the Refuge; then west along a line to Promontory Road; then north on Promontory Road to the intersection of SR 83; then north on SR 83 to I–84; then north and west on I–84 to State Hwy 30; then west on State Hwy 30 to the Nevada–Utah State line; then south on the Nevada–Utah State line to I–80.

Doves

Alabama

South Zone: Baldwin, Barbour, Coffee, Covington, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, Henry, Houston, and Mobile Counties.

North Zone: Remainder of the State.

Florida

Northwest Zone: The Counties of Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton, Washington, Leon (except that portion north of U.S. 27 and east of State Road 155), Jefferson (south of U.S. 27, west of State Road 59 and north of U.S. 98), and Wakulla (except that portion south of U.S. 98 and east of the St. Marks River).

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Louisiana

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Texas border along State Highway 12 to U.S. Highway 190, east along U.S. 190 to Interstate Highway 12, east along Interstate Highway 12 to Interstate Highway 10, then east along Interstate Highway 10 to the Mississippi border.

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Mississippi

North Zone: That portion of the State north and west of a line extending west from the Alabama State line along U.S. Highway 84 to its junction with State Highway 35, then south along State Highway 35 to the Louisiana State line.

South Zone: The remainder of Mississippi.

Texas

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line beginning at the International Bridge south of Fort Hancock; north along FM 1088 to TX 20; west along TX 20 to TX 148; north along TX 148 to I–10 at Fort Hancock; east along I–10 to I–20; northeast along I–20 to I–30 at Fort Worth; northeast along I–30 to the Texas–Arkansas State line.

Central Zone: That portion of the State lying between the North and South Zones.

South Zone: That portion of the State south and west of a line beginning at the International Bridge south of Del Rio, proceeding east on U.S. 90 to State Loop 1604 west of San Antonio; then south, east, and north along Loop 1604 to I–10 east of San Antonio; then east on I–10 to Orange, Texas.

Special White-winged Dove Area in the South Zone: Same as the South Zone.

Band-Tailed Pigeons

California

North Zone: Alpine, Butte, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity Counties.

South Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the North Zone.

New Mexico

North Zone: North of a line following U.S. 60 from the Arizona State line east to I–25 at Socorro and then south along I–25 from Socorro to the Texas State line.

South Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the North Zone.

Washington

Western Washington: The State of Washington excluding those portions lying east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County.

Woodcock

New Jersey

North Zone: That portion of the State north of NJ 70.

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Sandhill Cranes

Mississippi Flyway

Minnesota

Northwest Zone: That portion of the State encompassed by a line extending east from the North Dakota border along U.S. Highway 2 to State Trunk Highway (STH) 32, north along STH 32 to STH 92, east along STH 92 to County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 2 in Polk County, north along CSAH 2 to CSAH 27 in Pennington County, north along CSAH 27 to STH 1, east along STH 1 to CSAH 28 in Pennington County, north along CSAH 28 to CSAH 54 in Marshall County, north along CSAH 54 to CSAH 9 in Roseau County, north along CSAH 9 to STH 11, west along STH 11 to STH 310, and north along STH 310 to the Manitoba border.

Tennessee

Southeast Crane Zone: That portion of the State south of Interstate 40 and east of State Highway 56.

Remainder of State: That portion of Tennessee outside of the Southeast Crane Zone.

Central Flyway

Colorado

Open Area: The Central Flyway portion of the State except the San Luis Valley (Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties east of the Continental Divide) and North Park (Jackson County).

Kansas

Open Area: That portion of the State west of a line beginning at the Oklahoma border, north on I–35 to Wichita, north on I–135 to Salina, and north on U.S. 81 to the Nebraska border.

Montana

Regular Season Open Area: The Central Flyway portion of the State except for that area south and west of Interstate 90, which is closed to sandhill crane hunting.

Special Season Open Area: Carbon County.

New Mexico

Regular-Season Open Area: Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Quay, and Roosevelt Counties.

Special Season Open Areas

Middle Rio Grande Valley Area: The Central Flyway portion of New Mexico in Socorro and Valencia Counties.

Estancia Valley Area: Those portions of Santa Fe, Torrance, and Bernallilo Counties within an area bounded on the west by New Mexico Highway 55 beginning at Mountainair north to NM 337, north to NM 14, north to I–25; on the north by I–25 east to U.S. 285; on the east by U.S. 285 south to U.S. 60; and on the south by U.S. 60 from U.S. 285 west to NM 55 in Mountainair.

Southwest Zone: Area bounded on the south by the New Mexico–Mexico border; on the west by the New Mexico–Arizona border north to Interstate 10; on the north by Interstate 10 east to U.S. 180, north to NM 26, east to NM 27, north to NM 152, and east to Interstate 25; on the east by Interstate 25 south to Interstate 10, west to the Luna County line, and south to the New Mexico–Mexico border.

North Dakota

Area 1: That portion of the State west of U.S. 281.

Area 2: That portion of the State east of U.S. 281.

Oklahoma

Open Area: That portion of the State west of I–35.

South Dakota

Open Area: That portion of the State west of U.S. 281.

Texas

Zone A: That portion of Texas lying west of a line beginning at the international toll bridge at Laredo, then northeast along U.S. Highway 81 to its junction with Interstate Highway 35 in Laredo, then north along Interstate Highway 35 to its junction with Interstate Highway 10 in San Antonio, then northwest along Interstate Highway 10 to its junction with U.S. Highway 83 at Junction, then north along U.S. Highway 83 to its junction with U.S. Highway 62, 16 miles north of Childress, then east along U.S. Highway 62 to the Texas–Oklahoma State line.

Zone B: That portion of Texas lying within boundaries beginning at the junction of U.S. Highway 81 and the Texas–Oklahoma State line, then southeast along U.S. Highway 81 to its junction with U.S. Highway 287 in Montague County, then southeast along U.S. Highway 287 to its junction with Interstate Highway 35W in Fort Worth, then southwest along Interstate Highway 35 to its junction with Interstate Highway 10 in San Antonio, then northwest along Interstate Highway 10 to its junction with U.S. Highway 83 in the town of Junction, then north along U.S. Highway 83 to its junction with U.S. Highway 62, 16 miles north of Childress, then east along U.S. Highway 62 to the Texas–Oklahoma State line, then south along the Texas–Oklahoma State line to the south bank of the Red River, then eastward along the vegetation line on the south bank of the Red River to U.S. Highway 81.

Zone C: The remainder of the State, except for the closed areas.

Closed areas:

A. That portion of the State lying east and north of a line beginning at the junction of U.S. Highway 81 and the Texas–Oklahoma State line, then southeast along U.S. Highway 81 to its junction with U.S. Highway 287 in Montague County, then southeast along U.S. Highway 287 to its junction with I–35W in Fort Worth, then southwest along I–35 to its junction with U.S. Highway 290 East in Austin, then east along U.S. Highway 290 to its junction with Interstate Loop 610 in Harris County, then south and east along Interstate Loop 610 to its junction with Interstate Highway 45 in Houston, then south on Interstate Highway 45 to State Highway 342, then to the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and then north and east along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico to the Texas–Louisiana State line.

B. That portion of the State lying within the boundaries of a line beginning at the Kleberg–Nueces County line and the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, then west along the County line to Park Road 22 in Nueces County, then north and west along Park Road 22 to its junction with State Highway 358 in Corpus Christi, then west and north along State Highway 358 to its junction with State Highway 286, then north along State Highway 286 to its junction with Interstate Highway 37, then east along Interstate Highway 37 to its junction with U.S. Highway 181, then north and west along U.S. Highway 181 to its junction with U.S. Highway 77 in Sinton, then north and east along U.S. Highway 77 to its junction with U.S. Highway 87 in Victoria, then south and east along U.S. Highway 87 to its junction with State Highway 35 at Port Lavaca, then north and east along State Highway 35 to the south end of the Lavaca Bay Causeway, then south and east along the shore of Lavaca Bay to its junction with the Port Lavaca Ship Channel, then south and east along the Lavaca Bay Ship Channel to the Gulf of Mexico, and then south and west along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico to the Kleberg–Nueces County line.

Wyoming

Regular Season Open Area: Campbell, Converse, Crook, Goshen, Laramie, Niobrara, Platte, and Weston Counties.

Special Season Open Areas

Riverton–Boysen Unit: Portions of Fremont County.

Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie County Unit: All of Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties.

Johnson, Natrona, and Sheridan County Unit: All of Johnson, Natrona, and Sheridan Counties.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

Zone 1: Beginning at the junction of the New Mexico State line and U.S. Hwy 80; south along the State line to the U.S.–Mexico border; west along the border to the San Pedro River; north along the San Pedro River to the junction with Arizona Hwy 77; northerly along Arizona Hwy 77 to the Gila River; northeast along the Gila River to the San Carlos Indian Reservation boundary; south then east and north along the reservation boundary to U.S. Hwy 70; southeast on U.S. Hwy 70 to U.S. Hwy 191; south on U.S. Hwy 191 to the 352 exit on I–10; east on I–10 to Bowie-Apache Pass Road; southerly on the Bowie-Apache Pass Road to Arizona Hwy 186; southeasterly on Arizona Hwy 186 to Arizona Hwy 181; south on Arizona Hwy 181 to the West Turkey Creek-Kuykendall cutoff road; southerly on the Kuykendall cutoff road to Rucker Canyon Road; easterly on Rucker Canyon Road to the Tex Canyon Road; southerly on Tex Canyon Road to U.S. Hwy 80; northeast on U.S. Hwy 80 to the New Mexico State line.

Zone 2: Beginning at I–10 and the New Mexico State line; north along the State line to Arizona Hwy 78; southwest on Arizona Hwy 78 to U.S. Hwy 191; northwest on U.S. Hwy 191 to Clifton; westerly on the Lower Eagle Creek Road (Pump Station Road) to Eagle Creek; northerly along Eagle Creek to the San Carlos Indian Reservation boundary; southerly and west along the reservation boundary to U.S. Hwy 70; southeast on U.S. Hwy 70 to U.S. Hwy 191; south on U.S. Hwy 191 to I–10; easterly on I–10 to the New Mexico State line.

Idaho

Area 1: All of Bear Lake County and all of Caribou County except that portion lying within the Grays Lake Basin.

Area 2: All of Teton County except that portion lying west of State Highway 33 and south of Packsaddle Road (West 400 North) and north of the North Cedron Road (West 600 South) and east of the west bank of the Teton River.

Area 3: All of Fremont County except the Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Area.

Area 4: All of Jefferson County.

Area 5: All of Bannock County east of Interstate 15 and south of U.S. Highway 30; and all of Franklin County.

Area 6: That portion of Oneida County within the boundary beginning at the intersection of the Idaho–Utah border and Old Highway 191, then north on Old Highway 191 to 1500 S, then west on 1500 S to Highway 38, then west on Highway 38 to 5400 W, then south on 5400 W to Pocatello Valley Road, then west and south on Pocatello Valley Road to 10000 W, then south on 10000 W to the Idaho–Utah border, then east along the Idaho–Utah border to the beginning point.

Montana

Zone 1 (Warm Springs Portion of Deer Lodge County): Those portions of Deer Lodge County lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at the intersection of I–90 and Highway 273, then westerly along Highway 273 to the junction of Highway 1, then southeast along said highway to Highway 275 at Opportunity, then east along said highway to East Side County road, then north along said road to Perkins Lane, then west on said lane to I–90, then north on said interstate to the junction of Highway 273, the point of beginning. Except for sections 13 and 24, T5N, R10W; and Warm Springs Pond number 3.

Zone 2 (Ovando–Helmville Area): That portion of the Pacific Flyway, located in Powell County lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at the junction of State Routes 141 and 200, then west along Route 200 to its intersection with the Blackfoot River at Russell Gates Fishing Access Site (Powell–Missoula County line), then southeast along said river to its intersection with the Ovando–Helmville Road (County Road 104) at Cedar Meadows Fishing Access Site, then south and east along said road to its junction with State Route 141, then north along said route to its junction with State Route 200, the point of beginning.

Zone 3 (Dillon/Twin Bridges/Cardwell Areas): Beaverhead, Gallatin, Jefferson, and Madison Counties.

Zone 4 (Broadwater County): Broadwater County.

Utah

Cache County: Cache County.

East Box Elder County: That portion of Box Elder County beginning on the Utah–Idaho State line at the Box Elder–Cache County line; west on the State line to the Pocatello Valley County Road; south on the Pocatello Valley County Road to I–15; southeast on I–15 to SR–83; south on SR–83 to Lamp Junction; west and south on the Promontory Point County Road to the tip of Promontory Point; south from Promontory Point to the Box Elder–Weber County line; east on the Box Elder–Weber County line to the Box Elder–Cache County line; north on the Box Elder–Cache County line to the Utah–Idaho State line.

Rich County: Rich County.

Uintah County: Uintah County.

Wyoming

Area 1 (Bear River): All of the Bear River and Ham's Fork River drainages in Lincoln County.

Area 2 (Salt River Area): All of the Salt River drainage in Lincoln County south of the McCoy Creek Road.

Area 3 (Eden Valley Area): All lands within the Bureau of Reclamation's Eden Project in Sweetwater County.

Area 5 (Uintah County Area): Uinta County.

All Migratory Game Birds in Alaska

North Zone: State Game Management Units 11–13 and 17–26.

Gulf Coast Zone: State Game Management Units 5–7, 9, 14–16, and 10 (Unimak Island only).

Southeast Zone: State Game Management Units 1–4.

Pribilof and Aleutian Islands Zone: State Game Management Unit 10 (except Unimak Island).

Kodiak Zone: State Game Management Unit 8.

All Migratory Game Birds in the Virgin Islands

Ruth Cay Closure Area: The island of Ruth Cay, just south of St. Croix.

All Migratory Game Birds in Puerto Rico

Municipality of Culebra Closure Area: All of the municipality of Culebra.

Desecheo Island Closure Area: All of Desecheo Island.

Mona Island Closure Area: All of Mona Island.

El Verde Closure Area: Those areas of the municipalities of Rio Grande and Loiza delineated as follows: (1) All lands between Routes 956 on the west and 186 on the east, from Route 3 on the north to the juncture of Routes 956 and 186 (Km 13.2) in the south; (2) all lands between Routes 186 and 966 from the juncture of 186 and 966 on the north, to the Caribbean National Forest Boundary on the south; (3) all lands lying west of Route 186 for 1 kilometer from the juncture of Routes 186 and 956 south to Km 6 on Route 186; (4) all lands within Km 14 and Km 6 on the west and the Caribbean National Forest Boundary on the east; and (5) all lands within the

Caribbean National Forest Boundary whether private or public.

Cidra Municipality and adjacent areas: All of Cidra Municipality and portions of Aguas Buenas, Caguas, Cayey, and Comerio Municipalities as encompassed within the following boundary: Beginning on Highway 172 as it leaves the municipality of Cidra on the west edge, north to Highway 156, east on Highway 156 to Highway 1, south on Highway 1 to Highway 765, south on Highway 765 to Highway 763, south on Highway 763 to the Rio Guavate, west along Rio Guavate to Highway 1, southwest on Highway 1 to Highway 14, west on Highway 14 to Highway 729, north on Highway 729 to Cidra Municipality boundary to the point of the beginning.

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Part III

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR Part 81
Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Rule

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0548; FRL–9977–72–OAR]

RIN 2060–AT94

Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes initial air quality designations for certain areas in the United States, including areas of Indian country, for the 2015 primary and secondary national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone. On November 6, 2017, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated about 85 percent of the country as attainment/unclassifiable and three counties as unclassifiable. In this action, the EPA is designating all remaining areas, except for eight counties in the San Antonio, Texas metropolitan area. Areas are being designated as either nonattainment, attainment/unclassifiable, or unclassifiable. Areas designated as nonattainment are also being classified by operation of law according to the severity of their air quality problems. The classification categories are Marginal, Moderate, Serious, Severe, and Extreme. In addition, five nonattainment areas in California are being voluntarily reclassified to a higher classification.

DATE: The effective date of this rule is August 3, 2018.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID NO. EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0548. All documents in the docket are listed in the index at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.,* Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in the docket or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center, EPA WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the Office of Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center is (202) 566–1742.

In addition, the EPA has established a website for this rulemaking at *https://www.epa.gov/ozone-designations.* The website includes the EPA's final designations, as well as designation recommendation letters from states and tribes, the EPA's 120-letters notifying the states whether EPA intends to modify the state's recommendation, technical support documents, responses to comments and other related technical information.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The public may inspect the rule and state-specific technical support information at the following locations:

Regional offices	States
Dave Conroy, Chief, Air Programs Branch, EPA New England, 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, Boston, MA 02109–3912, (617) 918–1661.	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
Richard Ruvo, Chief, Air Programs Branch, EPA Region II, 290 Broadway, 25th Floor, New York, NY 10007–1866, (212) 637–4014.	New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.
Maria A. Pino, Acting Associate Director, Office of Air Program Planning, EPA Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103–2187, (215) 814–2181.	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.
R. Scott Davis, Chief, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, EPA Region IV, Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth, Street, SW, 12th Floor, Atlanta, GA 30303, (404) 562–9127.	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.
John Mooney, Chief, Air Programs Branch, EPA Region V, 77 West Jackson Street, Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 886–6043.	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
Mary Stanton, Chief, State Implementation Section B, EPA Region VI, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202, (214) 665–8377.	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
Mike Jay, Chief, Air Programs Branch, EPA Region VII, 11201 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, KS 66129, (913) 551–7460.	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.
Monica Morales, Air Program Director, EPA Region VIII, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202–1129, (303) 312–6936.	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.
Laura Lawrence, Acting Chief, Air Planning Office, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, (415) 972–3407.	American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, and Northern Mariana Islands.
Debra Suzuki, Manager, State and Tribal Air Programs, EPA Region X, Office of Air, Waste, and Toxics, Mail Code OAQ–107, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, (206) 553–0985.	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

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I. Preamble Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

The following are abbreviations of terms used in the preamble.

APA Administrative Procedure Act
CAA Clean Air Act
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DC District of Columbia
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
FR Federal Register
NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO_X Nitrogen Oxides
NTTAA National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act
PPM Parts per million
RFA Regulatory Flexibility Act
RTA Rural Transport Area
UMRA Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995
TAR Tribal Authority Rule
U.S. United States
U.S.C. United States Code
VCS Voluntary Consensus Standards
VOC Volatile Organic Compounds

II. What is the purpose of this action?

The purpose of this action is to announce and promulgate initial area designations for certain areas of the country with respect to the 2015 primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone, in accordance with the requirements of Clean Air Act (CAA) section 107(d). The EPA is designating areas as either nonattainment, attainment/unclassifiable, or unclassifiable. In addition, this action announces the classification for nonattainment areas, which occurs by operation of law at the time of designation and is based on the severity of each area's ozone air quality problems. This action also reclassifies five areas in California to a higher classification. The classification categories are Marginal, Moderate, Serious, Severe, and Extreme. The EPA established the air quality thresholds that define the classifications in a separate rule titled, ''Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area Classifications Approach'' (Classifications Rule) (83 FR 10376; March 9, 2018).

The list of all areas being designated in this action appear in the regulatory tables included at the end of this final rule. These tables, which will amend 40 CFR part 81, identify the designation and the classification for each nonattainment area.

In this action, the EPA is designating 51 areas as nonattainment. Consistent with the EPA's ''Policy for Establishing Separate Air Quality Designations for Areas of Indian Country'' (December 20, 2011), the EPA is designating certain lands of the Pechanga Tribe and the Morongo Tribe in Southern California as separate nonattainment areas.[1] Seven of the nonattainment areas are multi-state areas. The EPA is also designating one area as unclassifiable. The EPA is designating all the other areas addressed in this final action, including both state and tribal areas, as attainment/unclassifiable. With this action, the EPA has issued final designations for all areas of the country with the exception of eight counties in the San Antonio, Texas, metropolitan area. The EPA intends to issue final designations for these eight counties by July 17, 2018.

The EPA is basing the designations on the most recent 3 years of certified ozone air quality monitoring data and on an evaluation of factors to assess contributions to nonattainment in nearby areas. State areas designated as nonattainment are subject to planning and emission reduction requirements as specified in CAA part D. Requirements vary according to an area's classification. On November 17, 2016, the EPA proposed an implementation rule to assist states in the development of state implementation plans for attaining the ozone standards (81 FR 81276). The EPA expects to finalize this rule as soon as possible after finalizing the nonattainment area designations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

III. What is ozone and how is it formed?

Ground-level ozone is a gas that is formed by the reaction of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight. These precursor emissions are emitted by many types of pollution sources, including power plants and industrial emissions sources, on-road and off-road motor vehicles and engines, and smaller sources, collectively referred to as area sources. Ozone is predominately a summertime air pollutant. However, high ozone concentrations have also been observed in cold months, where a few areas in the Western United States (U.S.) have experienced high levels of local VOC and NO_X emissions that have formed ozone when snow is on the ground and temperatures are near or below freezing. Ozone and ozone precursors can be transported to an area from sources in nearby areas or from sources located hundreds of miles away. For purposes of determining ozone nonattainment area boundaries, the CAA requires the EPA to include areas that contribute to nearby violations of the NAAQS.

IV. What are the 2015 ozone NAAQS and the health and welfare concerns they address?

On October 1, 2015, the EPA revised both the primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone to a level of 0.070 parts per

[1] Designation guidance for the 2015 ozone NAAQS is available at *https://www.epa.gov/ozone-designations/epa-guidance-area-designations-2015-ozone-naaqs.*

million (ppm) (annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average concentration, averaged over 3 years).[2] The level of the ozone NAAQS previously set in 2008 is 0.75 ppm. The 2015 ozone NAAQS retain the same general form and averaging time as the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

The primary ozone standards provide protection for children, older adults, and people with asthma or other lung diseases, and other at-risk populations against an array of adverse health effects that include reduced lung function, increased respiratory symptoms and pulmonary inflammation; effects that contribute to emergency department visits or hospital admissions; and mortality. The secondary ozone standards protect against adverse effects to the public welfare, including those related to impacts on sensitive vegetation and forested ecosystems.

V. What are the CAA requirements for air quality designations?

When the EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS, the EPA is required to designate all areas in the country as nonattainment, attainment, or unclassifiable, pursuant to section 107(d)(1) of the CAA. Section 107(d)(1)(A)(i) of the CAA defines a nonattainment area as, ''any area that does not meet (or that contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant.'' If an area meets either prong of this definition, states should recommend and the EPA is obligated to designate the area as ''nonattainment.'' CAA section 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) defines an attainment area as any area that does not meet the definition of nonattainment and that meets the NAAQS. CAA section 107(d)(1)(A)(iii) provides that any area that the EPA cannot designate on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the standards should be designated as ''unclassifiable.'' Historically for ozone, the EPA has designated most areas that do not meet the definition of nonattainment as ''unclassifiable/attainment.'' This category includes areas that have air quality monitoring data meeting the NAAQS and areas that do not have monitors but for which the EPA has no evidence that the areas may be violating the NAAQS or contributing to a nearby violation. In the designations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, the EPA has reversed the order of the label to be attainment/unclassifiable to better convey the definition of the designation category and so that the category is more easily distinguished from the separate unclassifiable category. In a few instances, based on circumstances where some monitoring data are available but are not sufficient for a determination that an area is or is not attaining the NAAQS, the EPA has designated an area as ''unclassifiable.''

Section 107(d)(1)(B) of the CAA requires the EPA to issue initial area designations within 2 years of promulgating a new or revised NAAQS. However, if the Administrator has insufficient information to make these designations within that time frame, the EPA has the authority to extend the deadline for designation decisions by up to 1 additional year.

By not later than 1 year after the promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, each state governor is required to recommend air quality designations, including the appropriate boundaries for areas, to the EPA. (*See* CAA section 107(d)(1)(A).) The EPA reviews those state recommendations and is authorized to make any modifications the Administrator deems necessary. The statute does not define the term ''necessary,'' but the EPA interprets this to authorize the Administrator to modify designation recommendations that are inconsistent with the statutory language, including modification of recommended boundaries for nonattainment areas that are not supported by the facts or analysis. If the EPA intends to modify a state's recommendation, section 107(d)(1)(B) of the CAA requires the EPA to notify the state of any such intended modifications not less than 120 days prior to the EPA's promulgation of the final designation. These notifications are commonly known as the ''120-day letters.'' If the state does not agree with the EPA's intended modification, the 120-day period provides an opportunity for the state to demonstrate to the EPA why it believes any modification proposed by the EPA is inappropriate. If a state fails to provide any recommendation for an area, in whole or in part, the EPA must promulgate a designation that the Administrator deems appropriate.

The terms ''contributes to'' and ''nearby'' in the definition of a nonattainment area are not defined in the statute and the EPA has discretion to interpret these ambiguous terms, based on considerations such as the nature of a specific pollutant, the types of sources that may contribute to violations, the form of the relevant NAAQS, and any other relevant information. The EPA does not interpret the statute to require the agency to establish bright line tests or thresholds for what constitutes ''contribution'' or ''nearby'' for purposes of designations.[3]

Section 301(d) of the CAA authorizes the EPA to approve eligible Indian tribes to implement provisions of the CAA on Indian reservations and other areas within the tribes' jurisdiction. The Tribal Authority Rule (TAR) (40 CFR part 49), which implements section 301(d) of the CAA, sets forth the criteria and process for tribes to apply to the EPA for eligibility to administer CAA programs. The designations process contained in section 107(d) of the CAA is included among those provisions determined to be appropriate by the EPA for treatment of tribes in the same manner as states. Under the TAR, tribes generally are not subject to the same submission schedules imposed by the CAA on states. As authorized by the TAR, tribes may seek eligibility to submit designation recommendations to the EPA.

VI. What is the chronology for this designations rule and what guidance did the EPA provide?

On February 25, 2016, the EPA issued guidance for states and tribal agencies to use for purposes of making designation recommendations as required by CAA section 107(d)(1)(A). (*See* February 25, 2016, memorandum from Janet G. McCabe, Acting Assistant Administrator, to Regional Administrators, Regions 1–10, titled, ''Area Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (Designations Guidance)). The Designations Guidance provided the anticipated timeline for designations and identified important factors that the EPA recommended states and tribes consider in making their recommendations and that EPA intended to consider in promulgating designations. These factors include air quality data, emissions and emissions-related data, meteorological data, geography/topography, and jurisdictional boundaries. In the Designations Guidance, the EPA asked that states and tribes submit their designation recommendations, including appropriate area boundaries, to the EPA by October 1, 2016. The EPA had previously issued two guidance memoranda related to designating areas of Indian country that also apply for designations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. (*See* December 20, 2011, memorandum from Stephen D. Page,

[2] *See* 80 FR 65296; October 26, 2015, for a detailed explanation of the calculation of the 3-year 8-hour average and 40 CFR part 50, Appendix U.

[3] This view was confirmed in *Catawba County* v. *EPA,* 571 F.3d 20 (D.C. Cir. 2009).

Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, to Regional Air Directors, Regions I–X, titled, ''Policy for Establishing Separate Air Quality Designations for Areas of Indian Country,'' and December 20, 2011, memorandum from Stephen D. Page, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, to Regional Air Directors, Regions I–X, titled, ''Guidance to Regions for Working with Tribes during the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Designations Process.'') In the Designation Guidance, the EPA indicated the agency expected to complete the initial designations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on a 2-year schedule, by October 1, 2017, consistent with CAA 107(d)(1)(B)(i).

On November 6, 2017, the EPA designated as attainment/unclassifiable 2,646 counties,[4] including tribal lands within those counties, for which the states recommended a designation of attainment or attainment/unclassifiable. This represents about 85 percent of the counties in the U.S. The EPA also designated a three-county area in Washington as unclassifiable as recommended by the state. Consistent with the EPA's Tribal Designation Guidance, the EPA designated two areas of Indian country (Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians and Forest County Potawatomi Community) as separate attainment/unclassifiable areas.

On December 4, 2017, a coalition of environmental and health organizations filed suit against the Administrator claiming that EPA failed to meet its mandatory obligation to designate all areas of the United States for the 2015 ozone NAAQS by October 1, 2017. *American Lung Association, et al.* v. *Pruitt* (N.D. Cal. No. 4:17–cv–06900). A coalition of 15n states also filed a similar suit on December 5, 2017. *State of California* v. *Pruitt* (N.D. Cal. No. 4:17–cv–06936). The United States District Court for the Northern District of California heard arguments on plaintiffs' motions for summary judgment in both cases on February 22, 2018. In a March 12, 2018, order, the court granted the motions in part and ordered the EPA ''to promulgate final designations for all areas of the country except for the eight undesignated counties composing the San Antonio area no later than April 30, 2018'' and ''to promulgate final designations for the San Antonio area no later than 127 days from the date of this order.'' The designation deadline for eight-county San Antonio area is July 17, 2018.

On or about December 22, 2017, the EPA sent 120-day letters to Governors and tribal leaders notifying them of the EPA's preliminary response to their designation recommendations for all areas of the country not designated in the November 2017 action, with the exception of eight counties in the San Antonio metropolitan area. For the areas addressed in the 120-day letters, the EPA requested that states and tribes submit any additional information that they wanted the EPA to consider in making final designation decisions by February 28, 2018, including any certified 2017 air quality monitoring data.

Although not required by section 107(d)(2)(B) of the CAA, the EPA also provided a 30-day public comment period on the designation recommendations from states and tribes and the EPA's intended designations addressed in the 120-day letters to states and tribes. The EPA announced the public comment period in the **Federal Register** on January 5, 2018 (83 FR 651). In that notice, the EPA indicated that the agency intended to complete the designations for the areas addressed in the responses to states and tribes by April 30, 2018.

State and tribal recommendations and the EPA's preliminary responses are posted on EPA's website at *https://www.epa.gov/ozone-designations* and are available in the docket for the designations action. Comments from the states, tribes and the public, and EPA's responses to significant comments, are also available in the docket in the individual technical support documents for specific areas and in a Response to Comments document.

VII. What air quality data has the EPA used to designate areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS?

The final ozone designations in this action are based primarily on air quality monitoring data from the years 2014–2016, which were the most recent data that states were required to certify at the time the EPA notified the states of its intended modifications to their recommendations. Under 40 CFR 58.16, states are required to report all monitored ozone air quality data and associated quality assurance data within 90 days after the end of each quarterly reporting period, and under 40 CFR part 58.15(a)(2) states are required to submit annual summary reports and a data certification letter to the EPA by May 1 for ozone air quality data collected in the previous calendar year. Thus, at the time of the 120-day letters, the most recent certification obligation was for air quality data from 2016. In the 120-day notification letters to states, the EPA indicated that in order for the EPA to consider air quality data for the period 2015–2017 in the final designation decisions for any area, a state must submit certified, quality assured 2015–2017 air quality monitoring data for the area to the EPA by February 28, 2018. Several states chose to submit early certified air quality data for areas within their states. For those areas, the EPA is basing the final designation decisions on air quality data from 2015–2017.

VIII. What are the ozone air quality classifications?

In accordance with CAA section 181(a)(1), each area designated as nonattainment for the ozone NAAQS is classified by operation of law at the same time as the area is designated by the EPA. Under Subpart 2 of part D of title I of the CAA, state planning and emissions control requirements for ozone are determined, in part, by a nonattainment area's classification. The ozone nonattainment areas are classified based on the severity of their ozone levels (as determined based on the area's ''design value,'' which represents air quality in the area for the most recent 3 years).[5] The possible classifications are Marginal, Moderate, Serious, Severe, and Extreme. Nonattainment areas with a ''lower'' classification have ozone levels that are closer to the standard than areas with a ''higher'' classification. Areas in the lower classification levels have fewer and/or less stringent mandatory air quality planning and control requirements than those in higher classifications. On March 9, 2018 (83 FR 10376), the EPA published the Classifications Rule that establishes how the statutory classifications will apply for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, including the air quality thresholds for each classification category. Each

[4] Any reference to ''counties'' in this action also includes non-county administrative or statistical areas that are comparable to counties. Louisiana parishes; the organized boroughs of Alaska; the District of Columbia; and the independent cities of the states of Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, and Nevada are equivalent to counties for administrative purposes. Alaska's Unorganized Borough is divided into 10 census areas that are statistically equivalent to counties. As of 2017, there are currently 3,142 counties and county-equivalents in the U.S.

[5] The air quality design value for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS is the 3-year average of the annual 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration. *See* 40 CFR part 50, Appendix U.

nonattainment area's design value, based on the most recent 3 years of certified air quality monitoring data, is used to establish the classification for the area. See Table 1.

TABLE 1—CLASSIFICATION THRESHOLDS FOR THE 2015 OZONE NAAQS

[0.070 ppm]

Nonattainment area classification		8-hour ozone design value (ppm)
Marginal	from	0.071
	up to *	0.081
Moderate	from	0.081
	up to *	0.093
Serious	from	0.093
	up to *	0.105
Severe-15	from	0.105
	up to *	0.111
Severe-17	from	0.111
	up to *	0.163
Extreme	equal to or above	0.163

* but not including

The regulatory tables included at the end of this action provide the classification for each designated nonattainment area for the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on the design value for the area and the classification thresholds established in the Classification Rule.

IX. What action is EPA taking to reclassify five California nonattainment areas?

The CAA provides states with a mechanism for addressing nonattainment areas that may not be able to attain by the attainment date for their classification. Pursuant to CAA section 181(b)(3), a state may voluntarily request that the EPA reclassify a nonattainment area to a higher classification. The EPA may not deny and must approve any such voluntary reclassification requests. Once an area is reclassified to a higher classification, it becomes subject to the associated additional planning and control requirements for that higher classification, and must attain the standard no later than the maximum attainment date for that classification. Six nonattainment areas in California were granted voluntary reclassifications to a higher classification for both the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS. For the 2008 ozone NAAQS, the EPA proposed to interpret the voluntary reclassification requests for the 1997 ozone NAAQS to also apply for the more stringent 2008 ozone NAAQS, unless the state expressly requested otherwise. As part of the proposal for the Classifications Rule for the 2015 NAAQS, the EPA proposed to again apply previous voluntary reclassifications for potential nonattainment areas in California for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, unless the state of California explicitly requested otherwise in their comments on that proposal (November 17, 2016; 81 FR 81285).[6] These areas included Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin, San Joaquin Valley, Riverside County (Coachella Valley), Sacramento Metro, Ventura County and Los Angeles-San Bernardino Counties (Western Mojave) areas. The EPA believes this is an appropriate mechanism to address attainment planning for these California areas that were voluntarily reclassified for the 1997 ozone NAAQS and previously used this mechanism for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The reclassifications will ensure that these areas will have an attainment date for the 2015 ozone NAAQS that is no earlier than the areas' attainment date for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The EPA proposed this approach in order to minimize the burden on the state of California to separately initiate the voluntary reclassification process again. Areas for which California declined voluntary reclassification would be classified at the time of designation for the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on the most recent 3 years of certified air quality monitoring data. In response to EPA's proposal, California declined reclassification only for the Sacramento Metro area.

Consistent with the comments received from the state of California on the November 2016 proposal, the EPA is applying previous voluntary reclassifications for five of the six California areas originally proposed. The following areas are voluntarily reclassified to a higher classification for the 2015 ozone NAAQS: Ventura County, CA—Serious; Riverside County (Coachella Valley), CA—Severe-15; Los Angeles-San Bernardino Counties (West Mojave Desert), CA—Severe-15; Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin, CA—Extreme; and San Joaquin Valley, CA—Extreme. These classifications are reflected in the tables at the end of this final rule.

X. How can states request that an area within 5 percent of the upper or lower limit of a classification threshold be reclassified?

Under CAA section 181(a)(4), an ozone nonattainment area may be reclassified to a higher or lower classification (also known as a classification bump up or a bump down) ''if an area classified under paragraph (1) (Table 1) would have been classified in another category if the design value in the area were 5 percent greater or 5 percent less than the level on which such classification was based.'' That section also states that, ''In making such adjustment, the Administrator may consider the number of exceedances of the national primary ambient air quality standard for ozone in the area, the level of pollution transport between the area and other affected areas, including both intrastate and interstate transport, and the mix of sources and air pollutants in the area.''

As noted in the preamble to the rule designating and classifying areas following enactment of the CAA Amendments of 1990, the provisions of section 181(a)(4) grant the Administrator broad discretion in

[6] Proposed rule, ''Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area Classifications and State Implementation Plan Requirements.''

making, or determining not to make, a reclassification. (*See* 56 FR 56698; November 6, 1991.) In that designation action, the EPA provided criteria to evaluate in determining whether it is appropriate to reclassify a particular area. Because CAA section 181(b)(3) provides that the EPA must grant any state request to reclassify an area to a higher classification, the EPA focused these criteria primarily on how the EPA would assess requests for a lower classification. These criteria are:

Request by state: The EPA does not intend to exercise its authority to reclassify areas on the EPA's own initiative. Rather, the EPA intends to rely on the state to submit a request for a reclassification. A tribe may also submit such a request and, in the case of a multi-state nonattainment area, all affected states must submit the same reclassification request.

Discontinuity: A 5 percent reclassification must not result in an illogical or excessive discontinuity relative to surrounding areas. In particular, in light of the area-wide nature of ozone formation, a reclassification should not create a ''donut hole'' where an area of one classification is surrounded by areas of higher classification.

Attainment: Evidence should be available that the proposed area would be able to attain by the earlier date specified by the lower classification in the case of a reclassification downward.

Emissions reductions: Evidence should be available that the area would be very likely to achieve the appropriate total percent emission reduction necessary in order to attain in the shorter time period for a reclassification downward.

Trends: Near- and long-term trends in emissions and air quality should support a reclassification. Historical air quality data should indicate substantial air quality improvement for a reclassification downward. Growth projections and emission trends should support a reclassification downward. In addition, the EPA will consider whether vehicle miles traveled and other indicators of emissions are increasing at higher than normal rates.

Years of data: The same years of ozone air quality data used for the initial designation and classification should be used for reclassification requests.

For ozone areas designated in 1991, the EPA approved reclassifications when the area met the first requirement (a request by the state to EPA) and at least some of the other criteria, and did not violate any of the criteria (emissions reductions, trends, etc.). The EPA established the same method and criteria for the purpose of evaluating any reclassification requests under CAA section 181(a)(4) for the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS. The EPA intends to continue to use this same approach for purposes of evaluating any requests for a reclassification for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. For reclassifications downwards, states may only request a reclassification to the next lower classification, and air quality data from prior years cannot be used as justification to be reclassified to an even lower classification.

A. Five Percent Reclassifications to a Lower Classification

For an area to be eligible to be reclassified to a lower classification under section 181(a)(4), the area's design value must be within 5 percent of the upper limit for the next lower classification. For example, an area with a Moderate design value of no more than 0.085 ppm would be eligible to request a reclassification to Marginal because 0.085 ppm is 5 percent more than the upper limit of 0.081 ppm for the Marginal classification. Accordingly, areas with the following design values may be eligible to request a reclassification to the next lower classification: Moderate areas with a design value of 0.085 ppm or less; Serious areas with a design value of 0.097 ppm or less; Severe areas with a design value of 0.110 ppm or less; and for Extreme areas with a design value of 0.171 ppm or less.

B. Five Percent Reclassifications to a Higher Classification

An ozone nonattainment area may also be reclassified under section 181(a)(4) to the next higher classification. As with 5 percent reclassifications to a lower classification, the EPA does not intend to exercise its authority to reclassify areas to a higher classification on the EPA's own initiative. Rather, the EPA intends to rely on the state to submit a request for such a reclassification. Under this CAA provision, areas with the following design values are eligible to request a reclassification to the next higher classification: Marginal areas with a design value of 0.076 ppm or more; Moderate areas with a design value of 0.088 ppm or more; and Serious areas with a design value of 0.099 ppm or more. Note, as discussed Section IX of this preamble, under a separate CAA provision, a state may voluntarily request that the EPA reclassify a nonattainment area to a higher classification at any time and the EPA must approve the request.

C. Timing of the Five Percent Reclassifications

A Governor or eligible tribal governing body of any area who wishes to pursue a reclassification should submit all requests and supporting documentation to the EPA Regional Office by July 5, 2018. This relatively short time frame is necessary because CAA section 181(a)(4) only authorizes the Administrator to make such reclassifications within 90 days after the initial classification. The EPA will make its decision by September 4, 2018.

XI. Determining Rural Transport Areas

CAA section 182(h) sets out general criteria for determining whether an area qualifies as a Rural Transport Area (RTA). The statute defines a RTA as an area which is designated nonattainment and neither includes nor is adjacent to any part of a metropolitan statistical area or consolidated metropolitan statistical area as defined at the time of the 1990 CAA amendments. In such cases, the Administrator has discretion to treat the area as a RTA based on a finding that the emissions within the area do not make a significant contribution to the ozone concentrations measured in the area or in other areas. The EPA provided guidance on requesting RTA treatment in the February 25, 2016, memorandum ''Area Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards.'' A RTA, regardless of its nonattainment classification, is treated as meeting the applicable requirements of CAA section 182 (generally relating to submissions required for ozone nonattainment areas) if the area meets the submission requirements of a Marginal area.

Two states requested that the EPA find a nonattainment area in their state to meet the criteria for treatment as a RTA. In a letter dated October 3, 2016, California requested that the EPA make a RTA determination for the Tuscan Buttes nonattainment area. In a letter dated April 20, 2017, Wisconsin requested that the EPA make a RTA determination for the Door County nonattainment area. The EPA has determined that the final nonattainment areas for Tuscan Buttes, California and Door County, Wisconsin, meet the criteria for treatment as RTAs under CAA section 182(h). Documentation supporting these determinations are contained in the final TSDs for California (section 20.0) and Wisconsin (section 3.4), which are available in the public docket for this final action. This determination is reflected in the

regulatory tables in 40 CFR part 81 for each state.

XII. How do designations affect Indian country?

All state areas listed in the tables at the end of this document are designated as indicated, and include Indian country geographically located within such areas, except as otherwise noted. Information pertaining to areas of Indian country in these tables is intended for CAA planning purposes only and is not an EPA determination of Indian country land status or any Indian country boundary. The EPA lacks the authority to establish Indian country land status, and is making no determination of Indian country boundaries in the tables. Consistent with the EPA's Tribal Designation Guidance, and at the request of the tribes, the EPA is designating certain lands of the Pechanga Tribe and the Morongo Tribe in Southern California as separate nonattainment areas.[7] For all other areas, the EPA is designating areas of Indian country along with the adjacent/surrounding state area(s). Where nonattainment areas include both Indian country and state land, coordinated planning will help ensure that the planning decisions made by the states and tribes complement each other and that the nonattainment area makes progress toward attainment and ultimately attains the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

XIII. Where can I find information forming the basis for this rule and exchanges between the EPA, states, and tribes related to this rule?

Information providing the basis for this action is provided in the docket for this rulemaking. The applicable EPA guidance memoranda and copies of correspondence regarding this process between the EPA and the states, tribes, and other parties are available for review at the EPA Docket Center listed above in the addresses section of this document, and on the EPA's ozone designation website at *https://www.epa.gov/ozone-designations.* State-specific information is available from the EPA Regional Offices at the addresses at the top of this Preamble.

XIV. Environmental Justice Concerns

When the EPA establishes a new or revised NAAQS, the CAA requires the EPA to designate all areas of the U.S. as either nonattainment, attainment, or unclassifiable. This final action addresses designation determinations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. In addition, nonattainment areas are being classified according to the severity of their ozone air quality problems. Area designations address environmental justice concerns by ensuring that the public is properly informed about the air quality in an area. In locations where air quality does not meet the NAAQS, the CAA requires relevant state authorities to initiate appropriate air quality management actions to ensure that all those residing, working, attending school, or otherwise present in those areas are protected, regardless of minority and economic status.

XV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is exempt from review by the Office of Management and Budget because it responds to the CAA requirement to promulgate air quality designations after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS.

B. Executive Order 13771: Reducing Regulations and Controlling Regulatory Costs

This action is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because actions such as air quality designations after promulgating a new revised NAAQS are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA. This action fulfills the non-discretionary duty for the EPA to promulgate air quality designations after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS and does not contain any information collection activities.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This designation action under CAA section 107(d) is not subject to the RFA. The RFA applies only to rules subject to notice-and-comment rulemaking requirements under the APA, 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other statute. Section 107(d)(2)(B) of the CAA explicitly provides that designations are exempt from the notice-and-comment provisions of the APA. In addition, designations under CAA section 107(d) are not among the list of actions that are subject to the notice-and-comment rulemaking requirements of CAA section 307(d).

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538 and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or tribal governments or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. The division of responsibility between the federal government and the states for purposes of implementing the NAAQS is established under the CAA.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action has tribal implications. However, it will neither impose substantial direct compliance costs on federally recognized tribal governments, nor preempt tribal law.

The EPA consulted with tribal officials early in the process of developing this regulation to permit them to have meaningful and timely input into its development. At the beginning of the designations process, letters were sent to all tribes who were expected to be impacted by designations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. These letters not only informed the tribes of the overall designations process, but also offered the tribes consultation to ensure early communication and coordination. Additionally, letters were sent to potentially affected tribes indicating the EPA's intended designations for their areas of Indian country. To the extent possible, the EPA included the tribes' input into the final decision-making process for designations of their areas of Indian country for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not establish an

[7] Designation guidance for the 2015 ozone NAAQS is available at *https://www.epa.gov/ozone-designations/epa-guidance-area-designations-2015-ozone-naaqs.*

environmental standard intended to mitigate health or safety risks.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

K. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

The EPA believes that this action does not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations, low-income populations and/or indigenous peoples, as specified in Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). The documentation for this determination is contained in Section XIII of this preamble, ''Environmental Justice Concerns.''

L. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the U.S. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

M. Judicial Review

Section 307(b)(1) of the CAA indicates which Federal Courts of Appeal have venue for petitions for review of final actions by the EPA. This section provides, in part, that petitions for review must be filed in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for: (i) ''any nationally applicable regulations promulgated, or final actions taken, by the Administrator,'' or (ii) when such action is locally or regionally applicable, ''if such action is based on a determination of nationwide scope or effect and if in taking such action the Administrator finds and publishes that such action is based on such a determination.''

This rule that designates areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS is ''nationally applicable'' within the meaning of CAA section 307(b)(1). This rule establishes designations for areas across the U.S. for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. At the core of this rulemaking is the EPA's interpretation of the designation provisions in section 107(d)(1) of the CAA, and its application of that interpretation to areas across the country.

For these reasons, the Administrator also is determining that the final designations are of nationwide scope and effect for the purposes of CAA section 307(b)(1). This is particularly appropriate because, in the report on the 1977 Amendments that revised section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, Congress noted that the Administrator's determination that an action is of ''nationwide scope or effect'' would be appropriate for any action that has a scope or effect beyond a single judicial circuit. H.R. Rep. No. 95–294 at 323, 324, reprinted in 1977 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1402–03. Here, the scope and effect of this rulemaking extends to numerous judicial circuits since the designations apply to areas across the country. In these circumstances, CAA section 307(b)(1) and its legislative history calls for the Administrator to find the rule to be of ''nationwide scope or effect'' and for venue to be in the District of Columbia Circuit.

Thus, any petitions for review of these final designations must be filed in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit within 60 days from the date of this final action is published in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: April 30, 2018

E. Scott Pruitt,

Administrator.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 40 CFR part 81 is amended as follows:

PART 81—DESIGNATIONS OF AREAS FOR AIR QUALITY PLANNING PURPOSES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

Subpart C—Section 107 Attainment Status Designations

■ 2. Section 81.302 is amended by revising the table titled ''Alaska—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.302 Alaska.

* * * * *

ALASKA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date	Type
Aleutians East Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Aleutians West Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Anchorage Municipality		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bethel Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bristol Bay Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Denali Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dillingham Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fairbanks North Star Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Haines Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Juneau City and Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

ALASKA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date	Type
Kenai Peninsula Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kodiak Island Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kusilvak Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nome Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
North Slope Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Northwest Arctic Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Petersburg Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sitka City and Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Skagway Municipality	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wrangell City and Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Yakutat City and Borough	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *

■ 3. Section 81. 303 is amended by revising the table titled ''Arizona—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.303 Arizona.

* * * * *

ARIZONA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Gila County (part):				
T2N, R12E (except that portion in Maricopa County); T3N, R12E (except that portion in Maricopa County); T4N, R12E (Sections 25 through 29 (except those portions in Maricopa County) and 33 through 36 (except those portions in Maricopa County)).				
Maricopa County (part):				

ARIZONA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
T1N, R1E (except that portion in Indian Country); T1N, R2E; T1N, R3E; T1N, R4E (except that portion in Indian Country); T1N, R5E (except that portion in Indian Country); T1N, R6E; T1N, R7E; T1N, R1W; T1N, R2W; T1N, R3W; T1N, R4W; T1N, R5W; T1N, R6W; T1N, R7W; T1N, R8W; T2N, R1E; T2N, R2E; T2N, R3E; T2N, R4E; T2N, R6E (except that portion in Indian Country); T2N, R7E (except that portion in Indian Country); T2N, R8E; T2N, R9E; T2N, R10E; T2N, R11E; T2N, R12E (except that portion in Gila County); T2N, R13E (except that portion in Gila County); T2N, R1W; T2N, R2W; T2N, R3W; T2N, R4W; T2N, R5W; T2N, R6W; T2N, R7W; T2N, R8W; T3N, R1E; T3N, R2E; T3N, R3E; T3N, R4E; T3N, R5E (except that portion in Indian Country); T3N, R6E (except that portion in Indian Country); T3N, R7E (except that portion in Indian Country); T3N, R8E; T3N, R9E; T3N, R10E (except that portion in Gila County); T3N, R11E (except that portion in Gila County); T3N, R12E (except that portion in Gila County); T3N, R1W; T3N, R2W T3N, R3W; T3N, R4W; T3N, R5W; T3N, R6W; T4N, R1E; T4N, R2E; T4N, R3E; T4N, R4E; T4N, R5E; T4N, R6E (except that portion in Indian Country); T4N, R7E (except that portion in Indian Country); T4N, R8E T4N, R9E; T4N, R10E (except that portion in Gila County); T4N, R11E (except that portion in Gila County); T4N, R12E (except that portion in Gila County); T4N, R1W; T4N, R2W; T4N, R3W; T4N, R4W; T4N, R5W; T4N, R6W; T5N, R1E; T5N, R2E; T5N, R3E; T5N, R4E; T5N, R5E; T5N, R6E; T5N, R7E; T5N, R8E; T5N, R9E (except that portion in Gila County); T5N, R10E (except that portion in Gila County); T5N, R1W; T5N, R2W; T5N, R3W; T5N, R4W; T5N, R5W; T6N, R1E (except that portion in Yavapai County); T6N, R2E; T6N, R3E; T6N, R4E; T6N, R5E; T6N, R6E; T6N, R7E; T6N, R8E; T6N, R9E (except that portion in Gila County); T6N, R10E (except that portion in Gila County); T6N, R1W (except that portion in Yavapai County); T6N, R2W; T6N, R3W; T6N, R4W; T6N, R5W; T7N, R1E (except that portion in Yavapai County); T7N, R2E (except that portion in Yavapai County); T7N, R3E; T7N, R4E; T7N, R5E; T7N, R6E; T7N, R7E; T7N, R8E; T7N, R9E (except that portion in Gila County); T7N, R1W (except that portion in Yavapai County); T7N, R2W (except that portion in Yavapai County); T8N, R2E (except that portion in Yavapai County); T8N, R3E (except that portion in Yavapai County); T8N, R4E (except that portion in Yavapai County); T8N, R5E (except that portion in Yavapai County); T8N, R6E (except that portion in Yavapai County); T8N, R7E (except that portion in Yavapai County); T8N, R8E (except that portion in Yavapai and Gila Counties); T8N, R9E (except that portion in Yavapai and Gila Counties); T1S, R1E (except that portion in Indian Country); T1S, R2E (except that portion in Pinal County and in Indian Country); T1S, R3E; T1S, R4E; T1S, R5E; T1S, R6E; T1S, R7E; T1S, R1W; T1S, R2W; T1S, R3W; T1S, R4W; T1S, R5W; T1S, R6W; T2S, R1E (except that portion in Indian Country); T2S, R5E; T2S, R6E; T2S, R7E; T2S, R1W; T2S, R2W; T2S, R3W; T2S, R4W; T2S, R5W; T3S, R1E; T3S, R1W; T3S, R2W; T3S, R3W; T3S, R4W; T3S, R5W; T4S, R1E; T4S, R1W; T4S, R2W; T4S, R3W; T4S, R4W; T4S, R5W; T5S, R4W (Sections 1 through 22 and 27 through 34).				
Pinal County (part):				
T1N, R8E; T1N, R9E; T1N, R10E; T1S, R8E; T1S, R9E; T1S, R10E; T2S, R8E (Sections 1 through 10, 15 through 22, and 27 through 34); T2S, R9E (Sections 1 through 6); T2S, R10E (Sections 1 through 6); T3S, R7E (Sections 1 through 6, 11 through 14, 23 through 26, and 35 through 36); T3S, R8E (Sections 3 through 10, 15 through 22, and 27 through 34).				
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation:				
Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona.				
Includes only non-contiguous areas of Indian country known as ''parcels M & N''.[3]				
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona:				
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation.				
Yuma, AZ	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Yuma County (part):				
That portion within Yuma County of the area described by the following:				
1. Bounded on the north and west by the Arizona state line.				
2. Bounded on the south by the line of latitude at 32°39′20″ N.				
3. Bounded on the east by the line of longitude 114°33′50″ W.				
4. And excluding the sections 10, 11, and 12 of township T9S, R23W and any portion in Indian Country.				
Cocopah Tribe of Arizona.				
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.				
Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Includes the contiguous main body of the reservation, excluding non-contiguous areas of Indian country known as ''parcels M & N''.[3]				
Rest of State	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Apache County	1/16/18			
Cochise County	1/16/18			
Coconino County.				
Gila County (part) remainder.				
Graham County.				
Greenlee County.				
La Paz County.				
Maricopa County (part) remainder.				

ARIZONA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Mohave County. Navajo County. Pima County. Pinal County (part) remainder. Santa Cruz County Yavapai County. Yuma County (part) remainder.	1/16/18			

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.
[3] See Section 3.0 of the EPA's technical support document for Arizona, titled ''Arizona Final Area Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards Technical Support Document (TSD),'' for more information and a map showing the locations of ''parcels M & N'' (available in Docket ID: EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0548).

* * * * *

■ 4. Section 81.305 is amended by revising the table titled ''California—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.305 California.

* * * * *

CALIFORNIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Amador County, CA		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Amador County:				
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California.				
Jackson Band of Miwuk Indians.				
Calaveras County, CA		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Calaveras County:				
California Valley Miwok Tribe.				
Butte County, CA		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Butte County:				
Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California.				
Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California.				
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria.				
Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California.				
Imperial County, CA		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Imperial County:				
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.				
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.				
Kern County (Eastern Kern), CA		Nonattainment		Moderate.
Kern County (part):				
That portion of Kern County (with the exception of that portion in Hydrologic Unit Number 18090205—the Indian Wells Valley) east and south of a line described as follows: Beginning at the Kern-Los Angeles County boundary and running north and east along the northwest boundary of the Rancho La Liebre Land Grant to the point of intersection with the range line common to Range 16 West and Range 17 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; north along the range line to the point of intersection with the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary; then southeast, northeast, and northwest along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Grant to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 11 North, Range 17 West; then west 1.2 miles; then north to the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary; then northwest along the Rancho El Tejon line to the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 32 South, Range 30 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; then north to the northwest corner of Section 35, Township 31 South, Range 30 East; then northeast along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 31 South, Range 31 East; then east to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 31 South, Range 31 East; then north along the range line common to Range 31 East and Range 32 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 29 South, Range 32 East; then east to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 28 South, Range 32 East; then north along the range line common to Range 31 East and Range 32 East to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 28 South, Range 32 East, then west to the southeast corner of Section 36, Township 27 South, Range 31 East, then north along the range line common to Range 31 East and Range 32 East to the Kern-Tulare County boundary.				
Los Angeles-San Bernardino Counties (West Mojave Desert), CA		Nonattainment		Severe-15.
Los Angeles County (part):				

CALIFORNIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
That portion of Los Angeles County which lies north and east of a line described as follows: Beginning at the Los Angeles-San Bernardino County boundary and running west along the Township line common to Township 3 North and Township 2 North, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; then north along the range line common to Range 8 West and Range 9 West; then west along the Township line common to Township 4 North and Township 3 North; then north along the range line common to Range 12 West and Range 13 West to the southeast corner of Section 12, Township 5 North and Range 13 West; then west along the south boundaries of Sections 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, and 7, Township 5 North and Range 13 West to the boundary of the Angeles National Forest which is collinear with the range line common to Range 13 West and Range 14 West; then north and west along the Angeles National Forest boundary to the point of intersection with the Township line common to Township 7 North and Township 6 North (point is at the northwest corner of Section 4 in Township 6 North and Range 14 West); then west along the Township line common to Township 7 North and Township 6 North; then north along the range line common to Range 15 West and Range 16 West to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 7 North and Range 16 West; then along the south boundaries of Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, Township 7 North and Range 16 West; then north along the range line common to Range 16 West and Range 17 West to the north boundary of the Angeles National Forest (collinear with the Township line common to Township 8 North and Township 7 North); then west and north along the Angeles National Forest boundary to the point of intersection with the south boundary of the Rancho La Liebre Land Grant; then west and north along this land grant boundary to the Los Angeles-Kern County boundary.				
San Bernardino County (part):				
That portion of San Bernardino County which lies north and east of a line described as follows: Beginning at the San Bernardino-Riverside County boundary and running north along the range line common to Range 3 East and Range 2 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; then west along the Township line common to Township 3 North and Township 2 North to the San Bernardino-Los Angeles County boundary; and that portion of San Bernardino County which lies south and west of a line described as follows: Latitude 35 degrees, 10 minutes north and longitude 115 degrees, 45 minutes west.				
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California.				
Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin, CA	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Extreme.
Los Angeles County (part):				
That portion of Los Angeles County which lies south and west of a line described as follows: Beginning at the Los Angeles-San Bernardino County boundary and running west along the Township line common to Township 3 North and Township 2 North San Bernardino Base and Meridian; then north along the range line common to Range 8 West and Range 9 West; then west along the Township line common to Township 4 North and Township 3 North; then north along the range line common to Range 12 West and Range 13 West to the southeast corner of Section 12, Township 5 North and Range 13 West; then west along the south boundaries of Sections 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, and 7, Township 5 North and Range 13 West to the boundary of the Angeles National Forest which is collinear with the range line common to Range 13 West and Range 14 West; then north and west along the Angeles National Forest boundary to the point of intersection with the Township line common to Township 7 North and Township 6 North (point is at the northwest corner of Section 4 in Township 6 North and Range 14 West); then west along the Township line common to Township 7 North and Township 6 North; then north along the range line common to Range 15 West and Range 16 West to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 7 North and Range 16 West; then along the south boundaries of Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, Township 7 North and Range 16 West; then north along the range line common to Range 16 West and Range 17 West to the north boundary of the Angeles National Forest (collinear with the Township line common to Township 8 North and Township 7 North); then west and north along the Angeles National Forest boundary to the point of intersection with the south boundary of the Rancho La Liebre Land Grant; then west and north along this land grant boundary to the Los Angeles-Kern County boundary.				
Orange County.				
Riverside County (part):				

CALIFORNIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
That portion of Riverside County which lies to the west of a line described as follows: Beginning at the Riverside-San Diego County boundary and running north along the range line common to Range 4 East and Range 3 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; then east along the Township line common to Township 8 South and Township 7 South; then north along the range line common to Range 5 East and Range 4 East; then west along the southern boundaries of Sections 25, 26, and 27, Township 7 South, Range 4 East, then North along the west boundaries of Sections 27, 22, 15, 10, and 3 Township 7 South, Range 4 East, then East along the Township line common to Township 6 South and Township 7 South to the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 6 South, Range 4 East; then north along the west boundaries of Sections 34, 27, 22, 15, 10, and 3, Township 6 South, Range 4 East; then west along the Township line common to Township 5 South and Township 6 South; then north along the range line common to Range 4 East and Range 3 East; then west along the south boundaries of Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, Township 5 South, Range 3 East; then north along the range line common to Range 2 East and Range 3 East; to the Riverside-San Bernardino County line.				
San Bernardino County (part):				
That portion of San Bernardino County which lies south and west of a line described as follows: Beginning at the San Bernardino-Riverside County boundary and running north along the range line common to Range 3 East and Range 2 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; then west along the Township line common to Township 3 North and Township 2 North to the San Bernardino-Los Angeles County boundary.				
Cahuilla Band of Indians.				
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation:				
Includes only non-contiguous tribal lands known as the Meadowbrook parcel.[3]				
Ramona Band of Cahuilla.				
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.				
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.				
Mariposa County, CA	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Mariposa County.				
Nevada County (Western part), CA	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Moderate.
Nevada County (part):				
That portion of Nevada County, which lies west of a line, described as follows: Beginning at the Nevada-Placer County boundary and running north along the western boundaries of Sections 24, 13, 12, 1, Township 17 North, Range 14 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and Sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12, Township 18 North, Range 14 East to the Nevada-Sierra County boundary.				
Riverside County (Coachella Valley), CA	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Severe-15.
Riverside County (part):				
That portion of Riverside County which lies to the east of a line described as follows: Beginning at the Riverside-San Diego County boundary and running north along the range line common to Range 4 East and Range 3 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; then east along the Township line common to Township 8 South and Township 7 South; then north along the range line common to Range 5 East and Range 4 East; then west along the Township line common to Township 6 South and Township 7 South to the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 6 South, Range 4 East; then north along the west boundaries of Sections 34, 27, 22, 15, 10, and 3, Township 6 South, Range 4 East; then west along the Township line common to Township 5 South and Township 6 South; then north along the range line common to Range 4 East and Range 3 East; then west along the south boundaries of Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, Township 5 South, Range 3 East; then north along the range line common to Range 2 East and Range 3 East; to the Riverside-San Bernardino County line. And that portion of Riverside County which lies to the west of a line described as follows: That segment of the southwestern boundary line of hydrologic Unit Number 18100100 within Riverside County.				
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation.				
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians.				
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.				
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians.				
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.				
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California.				
Sacramento Metro, CA	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Moderate.
El Dorado County (part):				
All portions of the county except that portion of El Dorado County within the drainage area naturally tributary to Lake Tahoe including said Lake.				
Placer County (part):				

CALIFORNIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
All portions of the county except that portion of Placer County within the drainage area naturally tributary to Lake Tahoe including said Lake, plus that area in the vicinity of the head of the Truckee River described as follows: Commencing at the point common to the aforementioned drainage area crestline and the line common to Townships 15 North and 16 North, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and following that line in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 15 North, Range 16 East Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, thence south along the west line of Sections 3 and 10, Township 15 North, Range 16 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, to the intersection with the said drainage area crestline, thence following the said drainage area boundary in a southeasterly, then northeasterly direction to and along the Lake Tahoe Dam, thence following the said drainage area crestline in a northeasterly, then northwesterly direction to the point of beginning.				
Sacramento County.				
Solano County (part):				
That portion of Solano County which lies north and east of a line described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the westerly boundary of Solano County and the ¼ section line running east and west through the center of Section 34; Township 6 North, Range 2 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, thence east along said ¼ section line to the east boundary of Section 36, Township 6 North, Range 2 West, thence south ½ mile and east 2.0 miles, more or less, along the west and south boundary of Los Putos Rancho to the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 5 North, Range 1 West, thence east along a line common to Township 5 North and Township 6 North to the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 5 North, Range 1 East, thence south along section lines to the southeast corner of Section 10, Township 3 North, Range 1 East, thence east along section lines to the south ¼ corner of Section 8, Township 3 North, Range 2 East, thence east to the boundary between Solano and Sacramento Counties.				
Sutter County (part):				
Portion south of a line connecting the northern border of Yolo County to the SW tip of Yuba County and continuing along the southern Yuba County border to Placer County.				
Yolo County:				
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria.				
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California.				
Wilton Rancheria.				
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.				
San Diego County, CA	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Moderate.
San Diego County:				
Barona Group of Capitan Grande of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation.				
Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation.				
Capitan Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California.				
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians.				
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel.				
Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation.				
Jamul Indian Village of California.				
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians.				
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation.				
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians.				
Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation.				
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation.				
Pala Band of Mission Indians.				
Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma and Yuima Reservation.				
Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation.				
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California.				
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation.				
Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation.				
San Francisco Bay Area, CA	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Alameda County.				
Contra Costa County.				
Marin County.				
Napa County.				
San Francisco County.				
San Mateo County.				
Santa Clara County.				
Solano County (part):				
Portion of Solano County which lies south and west of a line described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the westerly boundary of Solano County and the ¼ section line running east and west through the center of Section 34, T6N, R2W, M.D.B. & M., thence east along said ¼ section line to the east boundary of Section 36, T6N, R2W, thence south ½ mile and east 2.0 miles, more or less, along the west and south boundary of Los Putos Rancho to the northwest corner of Section 4, T5N, R1W, thence east along a line common to T5N and T6N to the northeast corner of Section 3, T5N, R1E, thence south along section lines to the southeast corner of Section 10, T3N, R1E, thence east along section lines to the south ¼ corner of Section 8, T3N, R2E, thence east to the boundary between Solano and Sacramento Counties.				

CALIFORNIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Sonoma County (part):				
That portion of Sonoma County which lies south and east of a line described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of the Rancho Estero Americano, being on the boundary line between Marin and Sonoma Counties, California; thence running northerly along the easterly boundary line of said Rancho Estero Americano to the northeasterly corner thereof, being an angle corner in the westerly boundary line of Rancho Canada de Jonive; thence running along said boundary of Rancho Canada de Jonive westerly, northerly and easterly to its intersection with the easterly line of Graton Road; thence running along the easterly and southerly line of Graton Road, northerly and easterly to its intersection with the easterly line of Sullivan Road; thence running northerly along said easterly line of Sullivan Road to the southerly line of Green Valley Road; thence running easterly along the said southerly line of Green Valley Road and easterly along the southerly line of State Highway 116, to the westerly line of Vine Hill Road; thence Running along the westerly and northerly line of Vine Hill Road, northerly and easterly to its intersection with the westerly line of Laguna Road; thence running northerly along the westerly line of Laguna Road and the northerly projection thereof to the northerly line of Trenton Road; thence running westerly along the northerly line of said Trenton Road to the easterly line of Trenton-Healdsburg Road; thence running northerly along said easterly line of Trenton-Healdsburg Road to the easterly line of Eastside Road; thence running northerly along said easterly line of Eastside Road to its intersection with the southerly line of Rancho Sotoyome; thence running easterly along said southerly line of Rancho Sotoyome to its intersection with the Township line common to Townships 8 and 9 North, M.D.M.; thence running easterly along said township line to its intersection with the boundary line between Sonoma and Napa Counties.				
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria.				
Lytton Rancheria of California.				
San Joaquin Valley, CA		Nonattainment		Extreme.
Fresno County.				
Kern County (part):				
That portion of Kern County which lies west and north of a line described as follows: Beginning at the Kern-Los Angeles County boundary and running north and east along the northwest boundary of the Rancho La Libre Land Grant to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 16 W and R. 17 W, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; north along the range line to the point of intersection with the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary; then southeast, northeast, and northwest along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the northwest corner of S 3, T. 11 N, R. 17 W; then west 1.2 miles; then north to the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary; then northwest along the Rancho El Tejon line to the southeast corner of S 34, T. 32 S, R. 30 E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; then north to the northwest corner of S 35, T. 31 S, R. 30 E; then northeast along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the southwest corner of S 18, T. 31 S, R. 31 E; then east to the southeast corner of S 13, T. 31 S, R. 31 E; then north along the range line common to R. 31 E and R. 32 E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, to the northwest corner of S 6, T. 29 S, R. 32 E; then east to the southwest corner of S 31, T. 28 S, R. 32 E; then north along the range line common to R. 31 E and R. 32 E to the northwest corner of S 6, T. 28 S, R. 32 E, then west to the southeast corner of S 36, T. 27 S, R. 31 E, then north along the range line common to R. 31 E and R. 32 E to the Kern-Tulare County boundary.				
Kings County.				
Madera County.				
Merced County.				
San Joaquin County.				
Stanislaus County.				
Tulare County:				
Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians of California.				
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California.				
Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California.				
Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California.				
Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.				
Table Mountain Rancheria of California.				
Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation.				
San Luis Obispo (Eastern part), CA		Nonattainment		Marginal.
San Luis Obispo County (part):				
That portion of San Luis Obispo County that lies east of a line described as follows: Beginning at the San Luis Obispo County/Santa Barbara County boundary and running north along 120 degrees 24 minutes longitude to the intersection with 35 degrees 27 minutes latitude; east along 35 degrees 27 minutes latitude to the intersection with 120 degrees 18 minutes longitude; then north along 120 degrees 18 minutes longitude to the San Luis Obispo County/Monterey County boundary.				
Sutter Buttes, CA		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Sutter County (part):				
That portion of the Sutter Buttes mountain range at or above 2,000 feet in elevation.				
Tuolumne County, CA		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Tuolumne County:				
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California.				

CALIFORNIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.				
Tuscan Buttes, CA		Nonattainment		Marginal (Rural Transport).
Tehama County (part):				
Those portions of the immediate Tuscan Buttes area at or above 1,800 feet in elevation.				
Ventura County, CA		Nonattainment		Serious.
Ventura County (part):				
That part of Ventura County excluding the Channel Islands of Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands.				
Morongo Band of Mission Indians [4]		Nonattainment		Serious.
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Includes the main body of the contiguous Pechanga Band Reservation and the non-contiguous area known as Pu'eskaMountain, excluding non-contiguous tribal lands in the Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin, CA (Meadowbrook parcel).[3]				
Rest of State:				
Colusa County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Eastern Nevada County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nevada County (part) remainder.				
Eastern Riverside County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Riverside County (part) remainder.				
Glenn County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Inyo County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lake County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lake Tahoe Air Basin		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
El Dorado County (part) remainder.				
Placer County (part) remainder.				
North Central Coast Air Basin		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monterey County.				
San Benito County.				
Santa Cruz County.				
North Coast Air Basin		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Del Norte County	1/16/18			
Humboldt County	1/16/18			
Mendocino County.				
Sonoma County (part) remainder.				
Trinity County.				
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lassen County.				
Modoc County.				
Siskiyou County.				
Northeastern Kern County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kern County (part) remainder.				
Northeast San Bernardino County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Bernardino County (part) remainder.				
Northern Channel Islands.		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
The Channel Islands located in the South Central Coast Air Basin: Anacapa, San Miguel, San Nicholas, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands.				
Northern Great Basin Valleys Air Basin		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Alpine County.				
Mono County.				
Northern Mountain Counties		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Plumas County.				
Sierra County.				
Santa Barbara County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
That part of Santa Barbara County excluding the Channel Islands of San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands.				
Shasta County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sutter and Yuba Counties		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sutter County (part) remainder.				

CALIFORNIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Yuba County.				
Tehama County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Western San Luis Obispo County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Luis Obispo County (part) remainder.				

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.
[3] See Section 23.0 of the EPA's technical support document for California, titled ''California Final Area Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards Technical Support Document (TSD),'' for more information and maps showing the locations of the main body of the reservation and the non-contiguous Pu'eska Mountain and Meadowbrook lands (available in Docket ID: EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0548).
[4] See Section 22.0 of the EPA's technical support document for California, titled ''California Final Area Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards Technical Support Document (TSD),'' for more information and maps showing the boundaries of the nonattainment area (available in Docket ID: EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0548).

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■ 5. Section 81.306 is amended by revising the table titled ''Colorado—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.306 Colorado.

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COLORADO—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Denver Metro/North Front Range, CO		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Adams County.				
Arapahoe County.				
Boulder County.				
Broomfield County.				
Denver County.				
Douglas County.				
Jefferson County.				
Larimer County (part):				
Including the portion of Rocky Mountain National Park therein and that portion of the county that lies south of a line described as follows: Beginning at a point on Larimer County's eastern boundary and Weld County's western boundary intersected by 40 degrees, 42 minutes, and 47.1 seconds north latitude, proceed west to a point defined by the intersection of 40 degrees, 42 minutes, 47.1 seconds north latitude and 105 degrees, 29 minutes, and 40.0 seconds west longitude, thence proceed south on 105 degrees, 29 minutes, 40.0 seconds west longitude to the inter-section with 40 degrees, 33 minutes and 17.4 seconds north latitude, thence proceed west on 40 degrees, 33 minutes, 17.4 seconds north latitude until this line intersects Larimer County's western boundary and Grand County's eastern boundary.				
Weld County (part):				
That portion of the county that lies south of a line described as follows: Beginning at a point on Weld County's eastern boundary and Logan County's western boundary intersected by 40 degrees, 42 minutes, 47.1 seconds north latitude, proceed west on 40 degrees, 42 minutes, 47.1 seconds north latitude until this line intersects Weld County's western boundary and Larimer County's eastern boundary.				
Alamosa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Archuleta County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Baca County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bent County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chaffee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cheyenne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clear Creek County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Conejos County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Costilla County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crowley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Custer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

COLORADO—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Delta County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dolores County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Eagle County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Elbert County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
El Paso County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fremont County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Garfield County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gilpin County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grand County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gunnison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hinsdale County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Huerfano County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kiowa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kit Carson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lake County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
La Plata County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Larimer County (part remainder)		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Las Animas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Logan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mesa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mineral County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Moffat County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montezuma County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montrose County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morgan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Otero County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ouray County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Park County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Phillips County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pitkin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Prowers County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pueblo County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rio Blanco County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rio Grande County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Routt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Saguache County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Juan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

COLORADO—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
San Miguel County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sedgwick County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Summit County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Teller County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Weld County (part) remainder	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Yuma County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 6. Section 81.307 is amended by adding a new table titled ''Connecticut—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' following the table titled ''Connecticut—2008 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.307 Connecticut.

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CONNECTICUT—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Greater Connecticut, CT	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Hartford County.				
Litchfield County.				
New London County.				
Tolland County.				
Windham County.				
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Moderate.
Fairfield County.				
Middlesex County.				
New Haven County.				

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 7. Section 81.308 is amended by adding a new table titled ''Delaware—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' following the table titled ''Delaware—2008 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.308 Delaware.

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DELAWARE—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-MD-DE	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
New Castle County.				
Kent County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sussex County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 8. Section 81.309 is amended by adding a new table titled ''District of Columbia—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' following the table titled ''District of Columbia—2008 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.309 District of Columbia.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS

[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Washington, DC-MD-VA District of Columbia.		Nonattainment		Marginal.

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.

[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 9. Section 81.310 is amended by revising the table titled ''Florida—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.310 Florida.

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FLORIDA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS

[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date	Type
Jacksonville, FL Duval County.		Unclassifiable.		
Alachua County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Baker County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bradford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brevard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Broward County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Calhoun County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Charlotte County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Citrus County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clay County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Collier County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Columbia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
DeSoto County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dixie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Escambia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Flagler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gadsden County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gilchrist County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Glades County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gulf County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hamilton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hardee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hendry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hernando County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

FLORIDA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date	Type
Highlands County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hillsborough County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Holmes County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Indian River County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lafayette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lake County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Leon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Levy County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Liberty County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Manatee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Martin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Miami-Dade County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monroe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nassau County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Okaloosa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Okeechobee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Orange County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Osceola County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Palm Beach County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pasco County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pinellas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Polk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Putnam County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Johns County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Lucie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Santa Rosa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sarasota County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Seminole County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sumter County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Suwannee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Taylor County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Union County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Volusia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wakulla County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

FLORIDA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date	Type
Walton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

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[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 10. Section 81.311 is amended by revising the table titled ''Georgia—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.311 Georgia.

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GEORGIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Atlanta, GA	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Bartow County.				
Clayton County.				
Cobb County.				
DeKalb County.				
Fulton County.				
Gwinnett County.				
Henry County.				
Appling County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Atkinson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bacon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Baker County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Baldwin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Banks County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Barrow County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ben Hill County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Berrien County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bibb County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bleckley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brantley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brooks County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bryan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bulloch County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Burke County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Butts County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Calhoun County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Camden County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Candler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carroll County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Catoosa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Charlton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chatham County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

GEORGIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Chattahoochee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chattooga County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cherokee County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clarke County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clinch County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Coffee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Colquitt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Columbia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cook County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Coweta County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crawford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crisp County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dade County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dawson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Decatur County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dodge County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dooly County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dougherty County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Douglas County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Early County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Echols County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Effingham County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Elbert County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Emanuel County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Evans County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fannin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fayette County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Floyd County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Forsyth County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gilmer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Glascock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Glynn County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gordon County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grady County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greene County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Habersham County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hall County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

GEORGIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Hancock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Haralson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harris County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hart County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Heard County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Houston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Irwin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jasper County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jeff Davis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jenkins County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Johnson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jones County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lamar County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lanier County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Laurens County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Liberty County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Long County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lowndes County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lumpkin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McDuffie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McIntosh County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Macon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Meriwether County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Miller County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mitchell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monroe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montgomery County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morgan County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Murray County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Muscogee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Newton County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oconee County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oglethorpe County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

GEORGIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Paulding County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Peach County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pickens County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pierce County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pike County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Polk County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pulaski County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Putnam County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Quitman County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rabun County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Randolph County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Richmond County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rockdale County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Schley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Screven County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Seminole County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Spalding County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stephens County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stewart County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sumter County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Talbot County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Taliaferro County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tattnall County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Taylor County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Telfair County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Terrell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Thomas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tift County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Toombs County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Towns County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Treutlen County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Troup County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Turner County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Twiggs County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Union County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Upson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Walker County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Walton County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ware County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

GEORGIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Warren County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Webster County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wheeler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
White County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Whitfield County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wilcox County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wilkes County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wilkinson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Worth County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 11. Section 81.314 is amended by revising the table titled ''Illinois—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.314 Illinois.

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ILLINOIS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Chicago, IL-IN-WI		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Cook County.				
DuPage County.				
Grundy County (part):				
Aux Sable Township and Goose Lake Township.				
Kane County.				
Kendall County (part):				
Oswego Township.				
Lake County.				
Will County.				
St. Louis, MO-IL		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Madison County.				
St. Clair County.				
Adams County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Alexander County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Boone County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bond County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brown County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bureau County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Calhoun County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carroll County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cass County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Champaign County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Christian County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clark County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

ILLINOIS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Clay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clinton County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Coles County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crawford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cumberland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
De Kalb County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
De Witt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Douglas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Edgar County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Edwards County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Effingham County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fayette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fulton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gallatin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greene County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grundy County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hamilton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hancock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hardin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Henderson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Henry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Iroquois County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jasper County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jersey County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jo Daviess County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Johnson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kankakee County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kendall County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Knox County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
La Salle County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lawrence County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Livingston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Logan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Macon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

ILLINOIS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Macoupin County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marshall County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mason County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Massac County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McDonough County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McLean County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Menard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mercer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montgomery County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morgan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Moultrie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ogle County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Peoria County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Perry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Piatt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pike County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pope County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pulaski County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Putnam County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Randolph County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Richland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rock Island County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Saline County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sangamon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Schuyler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Scott County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shelby County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stark County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stephenson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tazewell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Union County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vermilion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wabash County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Warren County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
White County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Whiteside County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

ILLINOIS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Williamson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Winnebago County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Woodford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 12. Section 81.315 is amended by revising the table titled ''Indiana—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.315 Indiana.

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INDIANA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Chicago, IL-IN-WI		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Lake County (part).				
Calumet Township, Hobart Township, North Township, Ross Township, and St. John Township.				
Louisville, KY-IN		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Clark County.				
Floyd County.				
Adams County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Allen County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bartholomew County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Benton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Blackford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Boone County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brown County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carroll County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cass County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clinton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crawford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Daviess County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dearborn County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Decatur County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
DeKalb County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Delaware County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dubois County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Elkhart County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fayette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fountain County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fulton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

INDIANA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Gibson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grant County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greene County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hamilton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hancock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harrison County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hendricks County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Henry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Howard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Huntington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jasper County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jennings County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Johnson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Knox County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kosciusko County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
LaGrange County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lake County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
La Porte County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lawrence County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marshall County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Martin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Miami County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monroe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montgomery County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morgan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Newton County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Noble County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ohio County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Orange County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Owen County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Parke County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Perry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pike County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Porter County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

INDIANA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Posey County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pulaski County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Putnam County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Randolph County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ripley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rush County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Joseph County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shelby County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Spencer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Starke County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Steuben County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sullivan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Switzerland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tippecanoe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tipton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vanderburgh County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vermillion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vigo County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wabash County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Warren County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Warrick County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wells County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
White County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Whitley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 13. Section 81.318 is amended by revising the table titled ''Kentucky—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.318 Kentucky.

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KENTUCKY—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Cincinnati, OH-KY	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Boone County (part):				
The entire county except for 2010 US Census Tracts 706.01 and 706.04.				
Campbell County (part):				
The entire county except for 2010 US Census Tracts 520.01 and 520.02.				
Kenton County (part):				
The entire county except for 2010 US Census Tracts 637.01 and 637.02.				
Louisville, KY-IN	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Bullitt County.				

KENTUCKY—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Jefferson County.				
Oldham County.				
Adair County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Allen County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Anderson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ballard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Barren County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bath County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Boone County (part) remainder	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bourbon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Boyd County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Boyle County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bracken County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Breathitt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Breckinridge County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Butler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Caldwell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Calloway County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Campbell County (part) remainder	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carlisle County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carroll County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carter County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Casey County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Christian County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clark County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clinton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crittenden County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cumberland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Daviess County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Edmonson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Elliott County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Estill County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fayette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fleming County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Floyd County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fulton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gallatin County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

KENTUCKY—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Garrard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grant County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Graves County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grayson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Green County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greenup County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hancock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hardin County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harlan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harrison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hart County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Henderson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Henry County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hickman County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hopkins County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jessamine County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Johnson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kenton County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Knott County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Knox County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Larue County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Laurel County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lawrence County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Leslie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Letcher County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lewis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Livingston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Logan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lyon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mason County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McCracken County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McCreary County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McLean County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Magoffin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

KENTUCKY—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Marshall County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Martin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Meade County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Menifee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mercer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Metcalfe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monroe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montgomery County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morgan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Muhlenberg County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nelson County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nicholas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ohio County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Owen County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Owsley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pendleton County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Perry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pike County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Powell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pulaski County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Robertson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rockcastle County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rowan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Russell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Scott County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shelby County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Simpson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Spencer County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Taylor County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Todd County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Trigg County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Trimble County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Union County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Warren County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Webster County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Whitley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wolfe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

KENTUCKY—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Woodford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 14. Section 81.319 is amended by revising the table titled ''Louisiana—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.319 Louisiana.

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LOUISIANA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Acadia Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Allen Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ascension Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Assumption Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Avoyelles Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Beauregard Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bienville Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bossier Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Caddo Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Calcasieu Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Caldwell Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cameron Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Catahoula Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Claiborne Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Concordia Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
De Soto Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
East Baton Rouge Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
East Carroll Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
East Feliciana Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Evangeline Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grant Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Iberia Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Iberville Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson Davis Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lafayette Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lafourche Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

LOUISIANA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
LaSalle Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Livingston Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morehouse Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Natchitoches Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Orleans Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ouachita Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Plaquemines Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pointe Coupee Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rapides Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Red River Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Richland Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sabine Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Bernard Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Charles Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Helena Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. James Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. John the Baptist Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Landry Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Martin Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Mary Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Tammany Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tangipahoa Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tensas Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Terrebonne Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Union Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vermilion Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vernon Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Webster Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
West Baton Rouge Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
West Carroll Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
West Feliciana Parish		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Winn Parish	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 15. Section 81.321 is amended by revising the table titled ''Maryland—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.321 Maryland.

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MARYLAND—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS

[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Baltimore, MD		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Anne Arundel County.				
Baltimore County.				
Carroll County.				
Harford County.				
Howard County.				
City of Baltimore.				
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-MD-DE		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Cecil County.				
Washington, DC-MD-VA		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Calvert County.				
Charles County.				
Frederick County.				
Montgomery County.				
Prince George's County.				
Allegany County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Caroline County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dorchester County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Garrett County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kent County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Queen Anne's County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Mary's County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Somerset County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Talbot County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wicomico County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Worcester County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.

[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 16. Section 81.322 is amended by revising the table titled ''Massachusetts—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.322 Massachusetts.

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MASSACHUSETTS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS

[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date	Type
Barnstable County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Berkshire County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bristol County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dukes County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Essex County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hampden County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

MASSACHUSETTS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date	Type
Hampshire County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Middlesex County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nantucket County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Norfolk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Plymouth County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Suffolk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Worcester County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 17. Section 81.323 is amended by revising the table titled ''Michigan—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.323 Michigan.

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MICHIGAN—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Allegan County, MI	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Allegan County (part):				
Casco Township, Cheshire Township, City of Douglas, City of Holland, City of Saugatuck, Clyde Township, Fillmore Township, Ganges Township, Heath Township, Laketown Township, Lee Township, Manlus Township, Overisel Township, Saugatuck Township, and Valley Township.				
Berrien County, MI	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Berrien County.				
Detroit, MI	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Livingston County.				
Macomb County.				
Monroe County.				
Oakland County.				
St. Clair County.				
Washtenaw County.				
Wayne County.				
Muskegon County, MI	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Muskegon County (part):				
Blue Lake Township, City of Montague, City of Muskegon, City of Muskegon Heights, City of North Muskegon, City of Roosevelt Park, City of Whitehall, Dalton Township, (incl. Village of Lakewood Club), Fruitland Township, Fruitport Township, (incl. Village of Fruitport) Laketon Township, Montague Township, Muskegon Township, Norton Shores Township, White River Township, and Whitehall Township.				
Alcona County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Allegan County (part) remainder	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Alger County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Alpena County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Antrim County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Arenac County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Baraga County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Barry County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Benzie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

MICHIGAN—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Branch County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Calhoun County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cass County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Charlevoix County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cheboygan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chippewa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clare County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clinton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crawford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Delta County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dickinson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Eaton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Emmet County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Genesee County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gladwin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gogebic County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grand Traverse County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gratiot County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hillsdale County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Houghton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Huron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ingham County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ionia County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Iosco County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Iron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Isabella County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kalamazoo County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kalkaska County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kent County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Keweenaw County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lake County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lapeer County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Leelanau County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lenawee County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Luce County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mackinac County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Manistee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marquette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

MICHIGAN—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Mason County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mecosta County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Menominee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Midland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Missaukee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montcalm County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montmorency County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Muskegon County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Newaygo County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oceana County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ogemaw County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ontonagon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Osceola County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oscoda County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Otsego County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ottawa County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Presque Isle County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Roscommon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Saginaw County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Joseph County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Schoolcraft County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sanilac County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shiawassee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tuscola County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Van Buren County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wexford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 18. Section 81.326 is amended by revising the table titled ''Missouri—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.326 Missouri.

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MISSOURI—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
St. Louis, MO-IL		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Franklin County (part):				
Boles Township.				
St. Charles County.				
St. Louis County.				
City of St. Louis.				

MISSOURI—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Adair County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Andrew County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Atchison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Audrain County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Barry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Barton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bates County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Benton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bollinger County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Boone County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Buchanan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Butler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Caldwell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Callaway County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Camden County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cape Girardeau County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carroll County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carter County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cass County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cedar County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chariton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Christian County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clark County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clinton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cole County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cooper County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crawford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dade County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dallas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Daviess County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
DeKalb County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dent County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Douglas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dunklin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County (part) remainder	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gasconade County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gentry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greene County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

MISSOURI—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Grundy County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harrison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Henry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hickory County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Holt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Howard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Howell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Iron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jasper County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Johnson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Knox County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Laclede County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lafayette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lawrence County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lewis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Linn County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Livingston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McDonald County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Macon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Maries County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mercer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Miller County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mississippi County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Moniteau County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monroe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montgomery County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morgan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
New Madrid County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Newton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nodaway County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oregon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Osage County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ozark County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pemiscot County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

MISSOURI—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Perry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pettis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Phelps County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pike County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Platte County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Polk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pulaski County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Putnam County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ralls County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Randolph County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ray County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Reynolds County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ripley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Clair County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Francois County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ste. Genevieve County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Saline County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Schuyler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Scotland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Scott County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shannon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shelby County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stoddard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stone County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sullivan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Taney County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Texas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vernon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Warren County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Webster County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Worth County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wright County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 19. Section 81.329 is amended by revising the table titled ''Nevada—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.329 Nevada.

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NEVADA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Las Vegas, NV		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Clark County (part):				
That portion of Clark County that lies in hydrographic area 212.[3]				
Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony.				
Rest of State		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carson City.				
Churchill County	1/16/18			
Clark County (part) remainder.				
Douglas County.				
Elko County	1/16/18			
Esmeralda County	1/16/18			
Eureka County	1/16/18			
Humboldt County	1/16/18			
Lander County	1/16/18			
Lincoln County.				
Lyon County	1/16/18			
Mineral County	1/16/18			
Nye County.				
Pershing County	1/16/18			
Storey County	1/16/18			
Washoe County.				
White Pine County	1/16/18			

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.
[3] Hydrographic areas are shown on the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources' map titled Water Resources and Inter-basin Flows (September 1971).

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■ 20. Section 81.331 is amended by adding a new table titled ''New Jersey—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' following the table titled ''New Jersey—2008 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.331 New Jersey.

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NEW JERSEY—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT		Nonattainment		Moderate.
Bergen County.				
Essex County.				
Hudson County.				
Hunterdon County.				
Middlesex County.				
Monmouth County.				
Morris County.				
Passaic County.				
Somerset County.				
Sussex County.				
Union County.				
Warren County.				
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-MD-DE		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Atlantic County.				
Burlington County.				
Camden County.				
Cape May County.				
Cumberland County.				
Gloucester County.				
Mercer County.				
Ocean County.				
Salem County.				

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 21. Section 81.332 is amended by revising the table titled ''New Mexico—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.332 New Mexico.

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NEW MEXICO—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS

[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Doña Ana County (Sunland Park Area), NM	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Doña Ana County (part): The area bounded on the New Mexico-Texas state line on the east, the New Mexico-Mexico international line on the south, latitude N31°49′30″ on the north, and longitude W106°36′36″ on the west.				
Rest of State:				
Bernalillo County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Catron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chaves County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cibola County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Colfax County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Curry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Doña Ana County (part) remainder	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
De Baca County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Eddy County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grant County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Guadalupe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harding County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hidalgo County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lea County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Los Alamos County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Luna County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McKinley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mora County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Otero County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Quay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rio Arriba County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Roosevelt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sandoval County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Juan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Miguel County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Santa Fe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sierra County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Socorro County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Taos County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Torrance County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Union County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

NEW MEXICO—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Valencia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 22. Section 81.333 is amended by revising the table titled ''New York—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.333 New York.

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NEW YORK—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT		Nonattainment		Moderate.
Bronx County.				
Kings County.				
Nassau County.				
New York County.				
Queens County.				
Richmond County.				
Rockland County.				
Suffolk County.				
Westchester County.				
Poughkeepsie Area, NY		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dutchess County.				
Orange County.				
Putnam County.				
Kingston Area, NY		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ulster County.				
Albany County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Allegany County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Broome County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cattaraugus County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cayuga County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chautauqua County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chemung County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chenango County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clinton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Columbia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cortland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Delaware County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Erie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Essex County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fulton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Genesee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greene County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hamilton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Herkimer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

NEW YORK—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lewis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Livingston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monroe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montgomery County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Niagara County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oneida County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Onondaga County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ontario County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Orleans County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oswego County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Otsego County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rensselaer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Lawrence County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Saratoga County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Schenectady County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Schoharie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Schuyler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Seneca County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Steuben County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sullivan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tioga County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tompkins County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Warren County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wyoming County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Yates County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 23. Section 81.336 is amended by revising the table titled ''Ohio—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.336 Ohio.

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OHIO—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Cincinnati, OH-KY		Nonattainment		Marginal.

OHIO—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Butler County.				
Clermont County.				
Hamilton County.				
Warren County.				
Cleveland, OH		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Cuyahoga County.				
Geauga County.				
Lake County.				
Lorain County.				
Medina County.				
Portage County.				
Summit County.				
Columbus, OH		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Delaware County.				
Fairfield County.				
Franklin County.				
Licking County.				
Adams County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Allen County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ashland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ashtabula County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Athens County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Auglaize County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Belmont County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brown County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Champaign County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clark County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clinton County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Columbiana County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Coshocton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crawford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Darke County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Defiance County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Erie County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fayette County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fulton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gallia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greene County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Guernsey County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hancock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hardin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harrison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Henry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Highland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hocking County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Holmes County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Huron County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

OHIO—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Knox County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lawrence County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Logan County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lucas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mahoning County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Meigs County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mercer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Miami County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monroe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montgomery County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morgan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morrow County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Muskingum County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Noble County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ottawa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Paulding County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Perry County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pickaway County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pike County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Preble County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Putnam County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Richland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ross County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sandusky County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Scioto County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Seneca County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shelby County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stark County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Trumbull County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tuscarawas County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Union County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vinton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Williams County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

OHIO—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Wood County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wyandot County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

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[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 24. Section 81.337 is amended by revising the table titled ''Oklahoma—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.337 Oklahoma.

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OKLAHOMA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Adair County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Alfalfa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Atoka County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Beaver County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Beckham County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Blaine County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bryan County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Caddo County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Canadian County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carter County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cherokee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Choctaw County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cimarron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cleveland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Coal County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Comanche County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cotton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Craig County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Creek County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Custer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Delaware County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dewey County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ellis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Garfield County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Garvin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grady County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grant County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

OKLAHOMA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Greer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harmon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harper County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Haskell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hughes County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Johnston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kingfisher County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kiowa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Latimer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Le Flore County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Logan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Love County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McClain County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McCurtain County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McIntosh County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Major County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marshall County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mayes County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Murray County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Muskogee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Noble County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nowata County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Okfuskee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oklahoma County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Okmulgee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Osage County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ottawa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pawnee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Payne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pittsburg County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pontotoc County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pottawatomie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pushmataha County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Roger Mills County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rogers County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

OKLAHOMA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Seminole County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sequoyah County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stephens County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Texas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tillman County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tulsa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wagoner County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washita County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Woods County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Woodward County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

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[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 25. Section 81.338 is amended by revising the table titled ''Oregon—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.338 Oregon.

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OREGON—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Baker County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Benton County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clackamas County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clatsop County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Columbia County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Coos County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crook County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Curry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Deschutes County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Douglas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gilliam County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grant County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harney County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hood River County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Josephine County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Klamath County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

OREGON—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Lake County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lane County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Linn County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Malheur County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morrow County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Multnomah County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Polk County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sherman County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tillamook County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Umatilla County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Union County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wallowa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wasco County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wheeler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Yamhill County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

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[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 26. Section 81.339 is amended by revising the table titled ''Pennsylvania—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.339 Pennsylvania.

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PENNSYLVANIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-MD-DE		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Bucks County.				
Chester County.				
Delaware County.				
Montgomery County.				
Philadelphia County.				
Adams County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Allegheny County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Armstrong County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Beaver County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bedford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Berks County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Blair County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bradford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

PENNSYLVANIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Butler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cambria County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cameron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Centre County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clarion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clearfield County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clinton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Columbia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crawford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cumberland County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dauphin County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Elk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Erie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fayette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Forest County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fulton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greene County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Huntingdon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Indiana County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Juniata County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lackawanna County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lancaster County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lawrence County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lebanon County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Luzerne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lycoming County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McKean County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mercer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mifflin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montour County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Northumberland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Perry County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Potter County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Schuylkill County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Snyder County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Somerset County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sullivan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

PENNSYLVANIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Susquehanna County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tioga County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Union County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Venango County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Warren County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Westmoreland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wyoming County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
York County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 27. Section 81.340 is amended by revising the table titled ''Rhode Island—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.340 Rhode Island.

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RHODE ISLAND—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Bristol County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kent County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Newport County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Providence County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 28. Section 81.344 is amended by revising the table titled ''Texas—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.344 Texas.

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TEXAS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Collin County.				
Dallas County.				
Denton County.				
Ellis County.				
Johnson County.				
Kaufman County.				
Parker County.				
Tarrant County.				
Wise County.				
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Brazoria County.				

TEXAS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)—Continued

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Chambers County.				
Fort Bend County.				
Galveston County.				
Harris County.				
Montgomery County.				
Rest of State:				
Anderson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Andrews County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Angelina County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Aransas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Archer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Armstrong County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Austin County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bailey County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bastrop County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Baylor County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Blanco County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Borden County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bosque County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bowie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brazos County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brewster County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Briscoe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brooks County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brown County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Burleson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Burnet County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Caldwell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Calhoun County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Callahan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cameron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Camp County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cass County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Castro County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cherokee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Childress County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cochran County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Coke County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Coleman County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

TEXAS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)—Continued

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Collingsworth County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Colorado County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Comanche County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Concho County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Coryell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cooke County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cottle County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crane County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crockett County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crosby County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Culberson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dallam County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dawson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Deaf Smith County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Delta County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
DeWitt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dickens County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dimmit County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Donley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Duval County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Eastland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ector County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Edwards County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
El Paso County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Erath County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Falls County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fannin County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fayette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fisher County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Floyd County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Foard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Freestone County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Frio County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gaines County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Garza County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gillespie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Glasscock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Goliad County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gonzales County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

TEXAS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)—Continued

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Gray County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grayson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gregg County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grimes County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hale County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hall County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hamilton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hansford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hardeman County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hardin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harrison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hartley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Haskell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hays County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hemphill County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Henderson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hidalgo County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hill County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hockley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hood County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hopkins County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Houston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Howard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hudspeth County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hunt County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hutchinson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Irion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jack County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jasper County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jeff Davis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jim Hogg County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jim Wells County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jones County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Karnes County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kenedy County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kent County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kerr County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kimble County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

TEXAS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)—Continued

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
King County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kinney County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kleberg County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Knox County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lamar County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lamb County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lampasas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
La Salle County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lavaca County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Leon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Liberty County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Limestone County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lipscomb County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Live Oak County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Llano County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Loving County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lubbock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lynn County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Matagorda County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McCulloch County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McLennan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McMullen County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Martin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mason County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Maverick County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Menard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Midland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Milam County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mills County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mitchell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montague County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Moore County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morris County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Motley County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nacogdoches County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Navarro County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Newton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

TEXAS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)—Continued

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Nolan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nueces County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ochiltree County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oldham County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Orange County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Palo Pinto County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Panola County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Parmer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pecos County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Polk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Potter County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Presidio County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rains County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Randall County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Reagan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Real County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Red River County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Reeves County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Refugio County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Roberts County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Robertson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rockwall County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Runnels County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rusk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sabine County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Augustine County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Jacinto County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Patricio County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Saba County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Schleicher County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Scurry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shackelford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shelby County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sherman County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Smith County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Somervell County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Starr County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stephens County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sterling County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stonewall County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

TEXAS—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)—Continued

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Sutton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Swisher County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Taylor County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Terrell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Terry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Throckmorton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Titus County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tom Green County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Travis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Trinity County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tyler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Upshur County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Upton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Uvalde County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Val Verde County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Van Zandt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Victoria County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ward County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Webb County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Walker County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Waller County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wharton County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wheeler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wichita County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wilbarger County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Willacy County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Williamson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Winkler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wood County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Yoakum County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Young County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Zapata County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Zavala County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 29. Section 81.345 is amended by revising the table titled ''Utah—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.345 Utah.

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UTAH—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS

[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Northern Wasatch Front, UT	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Weber County (part):				
All portions of Weber County west of and including Townships 5, 6, and that portion of 7 North Range 1 West that are west of the ridgeline that traces the Wasatch Mountains from the southeast corner of the township to the easternmost extension of the county boundary within the township.				
Tooele County (part):				
In Tooele County, the following Townships or portions thereof as noted (including Tooele City):				
Township 1 South Range 3 West.				
Township 2 South Range 3 West.				
Township 3 South Range 3 West.				
Township 3 South Range 4 West.				
Township 2 South Range 4 West.				
Township 2 South Range 5 West.				
Township 3 South Range 5 West.				
Township 3 South Range 6 West.				
Township 2 South Range 6 West.				
Township 1 South Range 6 West.				
Township 1 South Range 5 West.				
Township 1 South Range 4 West.				
Township 1 South Range 7 West.				
Township 2 South Range 7 West.				
Township 3 South Range 7 West.				
All Sections within Township 4 South Range 7 West except for Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32.				
Township 4 South Range 6 West.				
Township 4 South Range 5 West.				
Township 4 South Range 4 West.				
Township 4 South Range 3 West.				
Salt Lake County.				
Davis County.				
Southern Wasatch Front, UT	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Utah County (part):				
All portions of Utah County west of and including any portion of the following townships located within Utah County:				
Township 3 South Range 1 East.				
Township 4 South Range 2 East.				
Township 5 South Range 3 East.				
Township 6 South Range 3 East.				
Township 7 South Range 3 East.				
Township 8 South Range 3 East.				
Township 9 South Range 3 East.				
Township 10 South Range 2 East.				
Uinta Basin, UT[3]	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Marginal.
Duchesne County (part):				
All land in Duchesne County below a contiguous external perimeter of 6,250 ft. in elevation. All areas within that contiguous external perimeter are included in the nonattainment area—including mesas and buttes which may have an elevation greater than 6,250 ft., but which are surrounded on all sides by land lower than 6,250 ft. Additionally, areas that fall outside the 6,250 ft. contiguous external perimeter that have elevations less than 6,250 ft. are excluded from the nonattainment area. The boundary is defined by the 6,250 ft. contour line created from the 2013 USGS 10-meter seamless Digital Elevation Model (USGS NED n41w110 1/3 arc-second 2013 1 × 1 degree IMG).				
Uintah County (part):				
All land in Uintah County below a contiguous external perimeter of 6,250 ft. in elevation. All areas within that contiguous external perimeter are included in the nonattainment area—including mesas and buttes which may have an elevation greater than 6,250 ft., but which are surrounded on all sides by land lower than 6,250 ft. Additionally, areas that fall outside the 6,250 ft. contiguous external perimeter that have elevations less than 6,250 ft. are excluded from the nonattainment area. The boundary is defined by the 6,250 ft. contour line created from the 2013 USGS 10-meter seamless Digital Elevation Model (USGS NED n41w110 1/3 arc-second 2013 1 × 1 degree IMG).				
Beaver County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Box Elder	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cache County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carbon County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Daggett County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Duchesne County (part) remainder	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Emery County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

UTAH—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Garfield County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grand County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Iron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Juab County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kane County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Millard County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morgan County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Piute County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rich County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Juan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sanpete County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sevier County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Summit County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tooele County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Uintah County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Utah County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wasatch County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Weber County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.
[3] The EPA is designating portions of the Uinta Basin as ''nonattainment,'' including both Tribal and State lands. The Ute Tribe has air quality planning jurisdiction in the areas of Indian country included in the Uinta Basin nonattainment area, while the State of Utah has air quality planning jurisdiction in the areas of State land included in the Uinta Basin nonattainment area.

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■ 30. Section 81.347 is amended by revising the table titled ''Virginia—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.347 Virginia.

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VIRGINIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Washington, DC-MD-VA		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Arlington County.				
Fairfax County.				
Loudoun County.				
Prince William County.				
Alexandria City.				
Fairfax City.				
Falls Church City.				
Manassas City.				
Manassas Park City.				
Accomack County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Albemarle County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Alleghany County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

VIRGINIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Amelia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Amherst County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Appomattox County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Augusta County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bath County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bedford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Botetourt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brunswick County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Buchanan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Buckingham County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Campbell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Caroline County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Carroll County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Charles City County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Charlotte County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chesterfield County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clarke County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Craig County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Culpeper County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cumberland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dickenson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dinwiddie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Essex County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fauquier County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Floyd County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fluvanna County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Frederick County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fredericksburg City	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Giles County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gloucester County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Goochland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grayson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greene County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greensville County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Halifax County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hanover County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Henrico County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

VIRGINIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Henry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Highland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Isle of Wight County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
James City County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
King and Queen County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
King George County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
King William County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lancaster County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Louisa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lunenburg County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Madison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mathews County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mecklenburg County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Middlesex County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Montgomery County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nelson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
New Kent County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Northampton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Northumberland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nottoway County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Orange County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Page County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Patrick County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pittsylvania County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Powhatan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Prince Edward County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Prince George County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pulaski County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rappahannock County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Richmond County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Roanoke County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rockbridge County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rockingham County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Russell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Scott County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shenandoah County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Smyth County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Southampton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

VIRGINIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Spotsylvania County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stafford County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Surry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sussex County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tazewell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Warren County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Westmoreland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Winchester City		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wise County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wythe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
York County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bristol City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Buena Vista City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Charlottesville City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chesapeake City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Colonial Heights City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Covington City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Danville City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Emporia City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Franklin City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Galax City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hampton City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Harrisonburg City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hopewell City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lexington City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lynchburg City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Martinsville City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Newport News City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Norfolk City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Norton City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Petersburg City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Poquoson City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Portsmouth City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Radford City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Richmond City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Roanoke City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Salem City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Staunton City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

VIRGINIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Suffolk City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Virginia Beach City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Waynesboro City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Williamsburg City	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 31. Section 81.348 is amended by revising the table titled ''Washington—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.348 Washington.

* * * * *

WASHINGTON—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Tri-Cities Area, WA Benton County. Franklin County. Walla Walla County.	1/16/18	Unclassifiable.		
Adams County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Asotin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chelan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clallam County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clark County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Columbia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cowlitz County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Douglas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ferry County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Garfield County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grant County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grays Harbor County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Island County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
King County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kitsap County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kittitas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Klickitat County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lewis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mason County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Okanogan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pacific County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

WASHINGTON—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Pend Oreille County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pierce County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
San Juan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Skagit County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Skamania County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Snohomish County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Spokane County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Stevens County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Thurston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wahkiakum County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Whatcom County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Whitman County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Yakima County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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■ 32. Section 81.349 is amended by revising the table titled ''West Virginia—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.349 West Virginia.

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WEST VIRGINIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Barbour County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Berkeley County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Boone County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Braxton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brooke County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Cabell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Calhoun County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Clay County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Doddridge County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fayette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Gilmer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grant County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Greenbrier County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hampshire County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hancock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hardy County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

WEST VIRGINIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Harrison County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kanawha County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lewis County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Logan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
McDowell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marion County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marshall County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mason County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mercer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mineral County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Mingo County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monongalia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monroe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Morgan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Nicholas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ohio County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pendleton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pleasants County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pocahontas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Preston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Putnam County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Raleigh County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Randolph County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ritchie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Roane County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Summers County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Taylor County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tucker County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Tyler County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Upshur County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wayne County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Webster County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wetzel County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wirt County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wood County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

WEST VIRGINIA—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Wyoming County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *

■ 33. Section 81.350 is amended revising the table titled ''Wisconsin—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.350 Wisconsin.

* * * * *

WISCONSIN—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Chicago, IL-IN-WI		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Kenosha County (part):				
Inclusive and east of 88th Avenue.				
Door County, WI		Nonattainment		Marginal (Rural Transport).
Door County (part):				
Newport State Park Boundary.				
Manitowoc County, WI		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Manitowoc County (part):				
Inclusive and east of the following roadways going from the northern county boundary to the southern county boundary: Saxonburg Road, Zander Road, Saxonburg Road, Tapawingo Road, Tannery Road, E County Road V, Tannery Road, E Hillcrest Road, Sunset Drive, County Road VV, Manitou Drive, County Road B, Goodwin Road, N Rapids Road, S Rapids Road, Calumet Avenue, Hecker Road, Silver Creek Road, Gass Lake Road, Clover Road, Center Road, County Road F, Westview Road, County Road X, S Union Road.				
Northern Milwaukee/Ozaukee Shoreline, WI		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Milwaukee County (part):				
Northeastern corner of Milwaukee County bounded by and inclusive of the following roadways going from the northern county border to Lake Michigan: Highway 57/N. Sherman Blvd/N. 43rd Street to W. Mill Road to Highway 57/N. Green Bay Ave to W. Bender Road/Devon Street to N. Santa Monica Blvd to E. Belle Ave to southern boundary of Klode Park.				
Ozaukee County (part):				
Inclusive and east of County.				
Road KW, Cedar Beach Road, 6 Mile Road, County Road A, Lovers Lane Road, Woodland Road, County Road KK, Willow Road, Highway 57, County Road W, N. Riverside Drive, E. Green Bay Avenue, S. Main Street, N. Green Bay Road, 12th Avenue, Wisconsin Avenue, Green Bay Road, S. Main Street, N. Cedarburg Road/Highway 57.				
Sheboygan County, WI		Nonattainment		Marginal.
Sheboygan County (part):				
Inclusive and east of the following roadways going from the northern county boundary to the southern county boundary: Highway 43, Wilson Lima Road, Minderhaud Road, County Road KK/Town Line Road, N 10th Street, County Road A S/Center Avenue, Gibbons Road, Hoftiezer Road, Highway 32, Palmer Road/Smies Road/Palmer Road, Amsterdam Road/County Road RR, Termaat Road.				
Adams County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ashland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Barron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Bayfield County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Brown County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Buffalo County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Burnett County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Calumet County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Chippewa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

WISCONSIN—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Clark County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Columbia County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crawford County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dane County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dodge County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Door County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Douglas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Dunn County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Eau Claire County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Florence County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fond du Lac County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Forest County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Grant County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Green County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Green Lake County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Iowa County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Iron County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jackson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Jefferson County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Juneau County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kenosha County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Kewaunee County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
La Crosse County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lafayette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Langlade County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Manitowoc County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marathon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marinette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Marquette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Menominee County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Milwaukee County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Monroe County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oconto County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Oneida County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Outagamie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Ozaukee County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pepin County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Pierce County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

WISCONSIN—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Polk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Portage County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Price County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Racine County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Richland County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rock County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Rusk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
St. Croix County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sauk County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sawyer County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Shawano County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sheboygan County (part) remainder		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Taylor County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Trempealeau County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vernon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Vilas County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Walworth County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washburn County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washington County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Waukesha County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Waupaca County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Waushara County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Winnebago County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Wood County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Forest County Potawatomi Community Indian Tribe [3]	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.
[3] Includes Indian country of the tribe listed in this table located in Forest County, Wisconsin. Information pertaining to areas of Indian country in this table is intended for Clean Air Act planning purposes only and is not an EPA determination of Indian country status or any Indian country boundary. EPA lacks the authority to establish Indian country land status, and is making no determination of Indian country boundaries, in this table.

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■ 34. Section 81.351 is amended by revising the table titled ''Wyoming—2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Primary and Secondary)'' to read as follows:

§ 81.351 Wyoming.

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WYOMING—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Albany County		Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Big Horn County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Campbell County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

WYOMING—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued
[Primary and Secondary]

Designated area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
Carbon County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Converse County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Crook County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Fremont County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Goshen County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Hot Springs County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Johnson County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Laramie County	.....	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Lincoln County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Natrona County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Niobrara County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Park County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Platte County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sheridan County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sublette County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Sweetwater County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Teton County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Uinta County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Washakie County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		
Weston County	1/16/18	Attainment/ Unclassifiable.		

[1] Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.
[2] This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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