

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.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 that would:

Modify Class E airspace designated as a surface area to within a 4.1-mile radius (increased from a 3.9-mile radius) of Muscatine Municipal Airport, Muscatine, IA, with an extension 1.0 mile either side of the 305° bearing from the airport from the 4.1-mile radius to 4.4 miles northwest of the airport, and an extension 1.0 mile either side of the 238° bearing from the airport from the 4.1-mile radius to 4.4 miles southwest of the airport; and

Modify Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Muscatine Municipal Airport by removing the Port City VOR/DME from the airspace description, removing the extensions referencing the Port City VOR/DME, and adding an extension 3.8 miles either side of the 238° bearing from the airport from the 6.6-mile radius to 10.5 miles southwest of the airport.

Airspace reconfiguration is necessary due to the decommissioning of the Port City VOR as part of the VOR MON Program, and to bring the airspace and airspace descriptions into compliance with FAA Order 7400.2L, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of IFR operations at the airport.

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6002 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 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current, is non-controversial and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. It, therefore: (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal.

Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures” prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.11B, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 3, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6002 Class E Airspace Areas Designated as Surface Areas.

* * * * *

ACE IA E2 Muscatine, IA [Amended]

Muscatine Municipal Airport, IA
(Lat. 41°22′04″ N, long. 91°08′54″ W)

Within a 4.1-mile radius of Muscatine Municipal Airport, and within 1.0 mile either side of the 305° bearing from the airport from the 4.1-mile radius to 4.4 miles northwest of the airport, and within 1.0 mile either side of the 238° bearing from the airport from the 4.1-mile radius to 4.4 miles southwest of the airport. This Class E airspace area is effective during specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

ACE IA E5 Muscatine, IA [Amended]

Muscatine Municipal Airport, IA

(Lat. 41°22′04″ N, long. 91°08′54″ W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.6-mile radius of Muscatine Municipal Airport and within 3.8 miles either side of the 238° bearing from the airport from the 6.6-mile radius to 10.5 miles southwest of the airport.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on December 19, 2017.

Christopher L. Southerland,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2017–28048 Filed 12–28–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

18 CFR Part 35

[Docket No. RM17–3–000]

Fast-Start Pricing in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

ACTION: Withdrawal of notice of proposed rulemaking and termination of rulemaking proceeding.

SUMMARY: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is withdrawing its proposal to amend its regulations to require that each regional transmission organization and independent system operator incorporate market rules that meet certain requirements when pricing fast-start resources.

DATES: As of December 29, 2017, the notice of proposed rulemaking published on December 30, 2016, at 81 FR 96,391, is withdrawn.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Daniel Kheloussi (Technical Information), Office of Energy Policy and Innovation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426, (202) 502–6391, daniel.kheloussi@ferc.gov.

Angela Amos (Technical Information), Office of Energy Market Regulation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426, (202) 502–6676, angela.amos@ferc.gov.

Kaleb Lockwood (Legal Information), Office of the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426, (202) 502–8255, kaleb.lockwood@ferc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. On December 15, 2016, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR) in this proceeding.¹ For the reasons set forth below, we are exercising our discretion to withdraw the NOPR and terminate this rulemaking proceeding.

2. In the NOPR, the Commission preliminarily found that some existing regional transmission organization/independent system operator (RTO/ISO) fast-start pricing practices, or lack of fast-start pricing practices, may not result in rates that are just and reasonable.² As a result, the Commission proposed to require that each RTO/ISO establish the following set of requirements for its fast-start pricing: (1) Apply fast-start pricing to any resource committed by the RTO/ISO that is able to start up within ten minutes, has a minimum run time of one hour or less, and that submits economic energy offers to the market; (2) incorporate commitment costs, *i.e.*, start-up and no-load costs, of fast-start resources in energy and operating reserve prices; (3) modify fast-start pricing to relax the economic minimum operating limit of fast-start resources and treat them as dispatchable from zero to the economic maximum operating limit for the purpose of calculating prices; (4) if the RTO/ISO allows offline fast-start resources to set prices for addressing certain system needs, the resource must be feasible and economic; and (5) incorporate fast-start pricing in both the day-ahead and real-time markets. The Commission sought comment on the proposed reforms.³

3. The Commission received a number of comments in response to the proposed reforms in the NOPR. Some commenters expressed support for the proposed reforms. Other commenters raised concerns about the need for the proposed reforms relative to the burden of implementing changes. Additionally, some commenters discussed the need for regional flexibility to allow RTOs/ISOs to implement fast-start pricing practices that are appropriate for their regions.

4. Upon further consideration and after review of the comments received in response to the NOPR, we will withdraw the NOPR and terminate this proceeding. We appreciate the feedback received in response to the NOPR. We continue to believe that improved fast-start pricing practices have the potential

to achieve the goals outlined in the NOPR; however, we are persuaded by comments that question whether the proposed reforms would bring sufficient value in all RTOs/ISOs and argued for regional flexibility. Having considered these comments, we are persuaded to not require a uniform set of fast-start pricing requirements that would apply to all RTOs/ISOs. Instead, we will pursue the goals of the NOPR through section 206 actions involving NYISO, PJM, and SPP⁴ focusing on specific concerns with each RTO's/ISO's implementation of fast-start pricing consistent with the concerns outlined in the NOPR.

5. The Commission therefore withdraws the NOPR and terminates this rulemaking proceeding.

By direction of the Commission.

Issued: December 21, 2017.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2017-28201 Filed 12-28-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[Docket No. DEA-476]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Fentanyl-Related Substances in Schedule I

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Proposed amendment; notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration is publishing this notice of intent to issue an order temporarily scheduling fentanyl-related substances that are not currently listed in any schedule of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). The temporary order will place these substances in schedule I. This action is based on a finding by the Administrator that the placement of these synthetic opioids in schedule I is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. When it is issued, the temporary scheduling order will impose regulatory requirements under the CSA on the manufacture, distribution, reverse distribution, possession, importation, exportation, research, and conduct of instructional activities, and chemical

analysis of these synthetic opioids, as well as administrative, civil, and criminal remedies with respect to persons who fail to comply with such requirements or otherwise violate the CSA with respect to these substances.

DATES: December 29, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael J. Lewis, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Mailing Address: 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; Telephone: (202) 598-6812.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice of intent is issued pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of 21 U.S.C. 811(h). The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) intends to issue a temporary order (in the form of a temporary amendment) placing fentanyl-related substances in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. The temporary scheduling order will be published in the **Federal Register** on or after January 29, 2018.

Legal Authority

Section 201 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 U.S.C. 811, provides the Attorney General with the authority to temporarily place a substance in schedule I of the CSA for two years without regard to the requirements of 21 U.S.C. 811(b) if he finds that such action is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1). In addition, if proceedings to control a substance permanently are initiated under 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) while the substance is temporarily controlled under section 811(h), the Attorney General may extend the temporary scheduling for up to one year. 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2).

Where the necessary findings are made, a substance may be temporarily scheduled if it is not listed in any other schedule under section 202 of the CSA, 21 U.S.C. 812, or if there is no exemption or approval in effect for the substance under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), 21 U.S.C. 355. 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1). The Attorney General has delegated scheduling authority under 21 U.S.C. 811 to the Administrator of the DEA. 28 CFR 0.100.

Background

The Nature of the Problem and DEA's Approach To Correct It

It is well known that deaths associated with the abuse of substances structurally related to fentanyl¹ in the

¹ *Fast-Start Pricing in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators*, 81 FR 96,391 (Dec. 30, 2016), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 32,720 (2016).

² NOPR, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 32,720 at PP 36-37.

³ NOPR, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 32,720 at P 44.

⁴ *New York Independent System Operator, Inc.*, 161 FERC ¶ 61,294; *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, 161 FERC ¶ 61,295; and *Southwest Power Pool, Inc.*, 161 FERC ¶ 61,296, (2017).

¹ As explained further below, in this document, the term "fentanyl-related substances" is defined to include substances structurally related to fentanyl