

effects, distributive impacts, and equity). A regulatory impact analysis (RIA) must be prepared for major rules with economically significant effects (\$100 million or more in any 1 year). This document does not reach the economic threshold and thus is not considered a major rule.

The RFA requires agencies to analyze options for regulatory relief of small entities. For purposes of the RFA, small entities include small businesses, nonprofit organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. Most hospitals and most other providers and suppliers are small entities, either by nonprofit status or by having revenues of less than \$7.5 million to \$38.5 million in any 1 year. Individuals and states are not included in the definition of a small entity. We are not preparing an analysis for the RFA because we have determined, and the Secretary certifies, that this document will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

In addition, section 1102(b) of the Act requires us to prepare an RIA if a rule may have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals. This analysis must conform to the provisions of section 604 of the RFA. For purposes of section 1102(b) of the Act, we define a small rural hospital as a hospital that is located outside of a Metropolitan Statistical Area for Medicare payment regulations and has fewer than 100 beds. We are not preparing an analysis for section 1102(b) of the Act because we have determined, and the Secretary certifies, that this action will not have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals.

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 also requires that agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule whose mandates require spending in any 1 year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. Currently, that threshold is approximately \$148 million. This action will have no consequential effect on state, local, or tribal governments or on the private sector.

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a proposed rule (and subsequent final rule) that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on state and local governments, preempts state law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. Since this action does not impose any costs on state or local governments, the requirements of Executive Order 13132 are not applicable.

Executive Order 13771, titled Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs, was issued on January 30, 2017 and requires that the costs associated with significant new regulations “shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least two prior regulations.” OMB’s interim guidance, issued on April 5, 2017, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/memoranda/2017/M-17-21-OMB.pdf>, explains that for Fiscal Year 2017 the above requirements only apply to each new “significant regulatory action that imposes costs.” It has been determined that this document is not a “significant regulatory action” and thus does not trigger the aforementioned requirements of Executive Order 13771.

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12866, this document was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Dated: February 28, 2018.

Seema Verma,

Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

[FR Doc. 2018–06552 Filed 3–29–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 74, 76, and 78

[MB Docket No. 17–231; FCC 18–16]

Maintenance of Copies of FCC Rules

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) eliminates rules that require certain broadcast and cable entities to maintain paper copies of the Commission’s regulations. As set forth below, we conclude that eliminating these requirements, which apply to low power TV, TV and FM translators, TV and FM booster stations, cable television relay station (CARS) licensees, and certain cable operators, will advance the Commission’s goal of reducing outdated regulations and unnecessary regulatory burdens that can impede competition and innovation in media markets.

DATES: Effective March 30, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information, contact Jonathan Mark, Jonathan.Mark@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, Policy Division, (202)

418–3634. Direct press inquiries to Janice Wise at (202) 418–8165.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s Report and Order (Order), FCC 18–16, adopted and released on February 20, 2018. The full text of this document is available electronically via the FCC’s Electronic Document Management System (EDOCS) website at http://fjallfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/ or via the FCC’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS) website at <http://fjallfoss.fcc.gov/ecfs2/>. (Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Microsoft Word, and/or Adobe Acrobat.) This document is also available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, which is located in Room CY–A257 at FCC Headquarters, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. The Reference Information Center is open to the public Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. The complete text may be purchased from the Commission’s copy contractor, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–B402, Washington, DC 20554. Alternative formats are available for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), by sending an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or calling the Commission’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

Synopsis

I. Report and Order

1. In this Order, we eliminate rules that require certain broadcast and cable entities to maintain paper copies of the Commission’s regulations. As part of our initiative to modernize our media regulations, we issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) proposing to eliminate requirements that regulatees maintain copies of certain portions of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). We received unanimous support for this proposal. As set forth below, we conclude that eliminating these requirements, which apply to low power TV, TV and FM translators, TV and FM booster stations, cable television relay station (CARS) licensees, and certain cable operators, will advance the Commission’s goal of reducing outdated regulations and unnecessary regulatory burdens that can impede competition and innovation in media markets.

2. We adopt the proposal to eliminate the requirement, set forth in § 74.769 of our rules, that licensees or permittees of

low power TV, TV translators, and TV booster stations maintain “a current copy of Volume I and Volume III of the Commission’s rules.” We also adopt the proposal to eliminate the requirement in § 74.1269 of our rules that licensees and permittees of FM translator and FM booster stations maintain “a current copy of Volumes I (parts 0, 1, 2 and 17) and III (parts 73 and 74) of the Commission’s rules.” As we noted in the NPRM, the Commission adopted these requirements more than 40 years ago as part of its regulation of then recently established broadcast translator services. We agree with NAB that, “given licensees’ ability today to immediately access FCC rules via the internet, requiring broadcasters to retain hard copies of the rules is no longer necessary.” Indeed, the electronic version of the CFR available on the internet is often more current than the printed version, which is published only once a year. Removing this requirement also would help small broadcasters in particular by enabling them to cut unnecessary costs.

3. Additionally, as proposed in the NPRM, we eliminate the requirement in § 76.1714(a) that cable operators serving 1,000 or more subscribers maintain a current copy of part 76 of the Commission’s rules and, if subject to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) rules contained in part 11, an EAS Operating Handbook. As noted in the NPRM, we recognize the public safety benefits of keeping the EAS Handbook in close proximity, but we see no need to duplicate the requirement in section 11.15—which this order does not impact—that a copy of the handbook “be located at normal duty positions or EAS equipment locations when an operator is required to be on duty and be immediately available to staff responsible for authenticating messages and initiating actions.” We agree with NCTA that this “requirement wastes resources and is unjustified today given that the materials are readily available for free to anyone with access to the internet.” Moreover, because the most up-to-date version of the Commission’s rules is accessible via the internet, a requirement to keep a hard copy of part 76 of the Commission’s rules has outlived its usefulness.

4. We also eliminate from §§ 76.1714(c) and 78.67 of the Commission’s rules the requirement that CARS licensees maintain a current copy of part 78 of the Commission’s rules and, in cases where aeronautical obstruction markings of antennas are required, a current copy of part 17. The Commission adopted these rules several decades ago as part of a comprehensive

regulatory framework to govern then-nascent cable television service. We agree with ACA and other commenters that, because the Commission’s rules are now easily accessible via the internet, requirements to keep hard copies of those rules have outlived their purpose.

5. For these reasons, we find that these pre-internet era rules requiring certain broadcast and cable entities to keep hard copies of Commission rules are outdated and impose an unnecessary burden on regulates. As such, we find that removing them is in the public interest. At the same time, we note that our action today does not eliminate the portions of §§ 74.769, 74.1269, 76.1714, and 78.67 that obligate the subject broadcast and cable entities to be familiar with the rules governing their respective operations.

II. Procedural Matters

A. Final Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis

6. This document does not contain any new or revised information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified “information burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees” pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

B. Congressional Review Act

7. The Commission will send a copy of this Order in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, see 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

C. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

8. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) in MB Docket 17–231. The Commission sought written public comments on proposals in the NPRM, including comment on the IRFA. The Commission received no comments on the IRFA, although some commenters discussed the effect of the proposals on smaller entities, as discussed below. The present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.

9. *Need for, and Objectives of, the Report and Order.* The Report and Order (Order) stems from a Public Notice issued by the Commission in May 2017, launching an initiative to modernize the

Commission’s media regulations. The parties that filed comments in the proceeding unanimously agree that the recordkeeping requirements at issue are outdated and unnecessary and should be eliminated. The Order adopts the NPRM’s proposal to eliminate provisions of the Commission’s rules that obligate certain broadcasters and cable entities to maintain paper copies of Commission rules.

10. Specifically, the Order eliminates: (i) The requirement that licensees or permittees of low power TV, TV translator, and TV booster stations maintain a copy of Volume I and Volume III of the Commission’s rules; (ii) the requirement that licensees or permittees of FM translator and FM booster stations maintain a copy of Volumes I (parts 0, 1, 2 and 17) and III (parts 73 and 74) of the Commission’s rules; (iii) the requirement that certain cable operators maintain a copy of part 76 of the Commission’s rules and, if subject to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) rules contained in part 11 of such rules, an EAS Operating Handbook; and (iv) the requirements that cable television relay station (CARS) licensees maintain a copy of part 76 of the Commission’s rules and, in cases where aeronautical obstruction markings of antennas are required, part 17 of such rules. The Order finds that eliminating these recordkeeping requirements will remove an outdated and unnecessary regulatory burden that may impede competition and innovation in media markets.

11. *Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA.* No comments were filed in response to the IRFA.

12. *Response to Comments by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.* Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA, the Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA), and to provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rules as a result of those comments.¹ The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in response to the proposed rules in this proceeding.

13. *Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Will Apply.* The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted in the

¹ 5 U.S.C. 604(a)(3).

Order.² The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”³ In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.⁴ A small business concern is one which: (1) Is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.⁵ Below, we provide a description of such small entities, as well as an estimate of the number of such small entities, where feasible.

14. *Television Broadcasting.* This Economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound.” These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public. These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA has created the following small business size standard for such businesses: Those having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts. The 2012 Economic Census reports that 751 firms in this category operated in that year. Of that number, 656 had annual receipts of \$25,000,000 or less, 25 had annual receipts between \$25,000,000 and \$49,999,999, and 70 had annual receipts of \$50,000,000 or more. Based on this data, we estimate that the majority of commercial television broadcasters are small entities under the applicable SBA size standard.

15. In addition, the Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial television stations to be 1,384. Of this total, 1,264 stations had

revenues of \$38.5 million or less, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on February 24, 2017. Such entities, therefore, qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. The Commission has estimated the number of licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations to be 394. The Commission, however, does not compile and does not have access to information on the revenue of NCE stations that would permit it to determine how many such stations would qualify as small entities.

16. We note, however, that in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as “small” under the above definition, business (control) affiliations⁶ must be included. Our estimate, therefore likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, another element of the definition of “small business” requires that an entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific television broadcast station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which the proposed rules would apply does not exclude any television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and therefore could be over-inclusive.

17. There are also 1,968 LPTV stations, 417 Class A stations, and 3,776 TV translator stations. Given the nature of these services, we will presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

18. *Radio Stations.* This economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public.” The SBA has created the following small business size standard for this category: those having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts. Census data for 2012 shows that 2,849 firms in this category operated in that year. Of this number, 2,806 firms had annual receipts of less than \$25,000,000, and 43 firms had annual receipts of \$25,000,000 or more. Because the Census has no additional classifications that could serve as a basis for

determining the number of stations whose receipts exceeded \$38.5 million in that year, we conclude that the majority of television broadcast stations were small under the applicable SBA size standard.

19. Apart from the U.S. Census, the Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial AM radio stations to be 4,486 stations⁷ and the number of commercial FM radio stations to be 6,755, for a total number of 11,241. Of this total, 9,898 stations had revenues of \$38.5 million or less, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) in October 2014. In addition, the Commission has estimated the number of noncommercial educational FM radio stations to be 4,111. NCE stations are non-profit, and therefore considered to be small entities. Therefore, we estimate that the majority of radio broadcast stations are small entities.

20. *Low Power FM Stations.* The same SBA definition that applies to radio stations would apply to low power FM stations. As noted above, the SBA has created the following small business size standard for this category: Those having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts. The Commission has estimated the number of licensed low power FM stations to be 1,966. In addition, as of June 30, 2017, there were a total of 7,453 FM translator and FM booster stations. Given the nature of these services, we will presume that these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition.

21. We note again, however, that in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as “small” under the above definition, business (control) affiliations⁸ must be included. Because we do not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies in determining whether an entity meets the applicable revenue threshold, our estimate of the number of small radio broadcast stations affected is likely overstated. In addition, as noted above, one element of the definition of “small business” is that an entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific radio broadcast station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, our estimate

⁷ This number is derived from subtracting the total number of noncommercial educational stations (204) from the total number of licensed AM stations (4690).

⁸ “[Business concerns] are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.”

² 5 U.S.C. 603(b)(3).

³ 5 U.S.C. 601(6).

⁴ 5 U.S.C. 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of “small business concern” in 15 U.S.C. 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the *Federal Register*.” 5 U.S.C. 601(3).

⁵ 15 U.S.C. 632. Application of the statutory criteria of dominance in its field of operation and independence are sometimes difficult to apply in the context of broadcast television. Accordingly, the Commission’s statistical account of television stations may be over-inclusive.

⁶ “[Business concerns] are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.”

of small radio stations potentially affected by the proposed rules includes those that could be dominant in their field of operation. For this reason, such estimate likely is over-inclusive.

22. Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation). The Commission has developed its own small business size standards for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules, a "small cable company" is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide.⁹ In addition, under the Commission's rate regulation rules, a "small system" is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers.¹⁰ Industry data indicate that there are currently 4,300 active cable systems in the United States.¹¹ Of this total, 3,550 cable systems have fewer than 15,000 subscribers, and 750 systems have 15,000 or more subscribers.¹² Thus, we estimate that most cable systems are small entities.

23. Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard). The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, also contains a size standard for small cable system operators, which is "a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than 1 percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250 million."¹³ There are approximately 52,107,104 cable video subscribers in the United States today. Accordingly, an operator serving fewer than 521,071 subscribers shall be deemed a small operator if its annual revenues, when combined with the total annual revenues of all its affiliates, do not exceed \$250 million in the aggregate. Based on available data, we find that all but six incumbent cable operators are small entities under this size standard. We note that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million.¹⁴ Although it seems certain that some of these cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million, we are unable at this time to estimate

with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

24. We also note that there currently are 182 cable antenna relay service (CARS) licensees.¹⁵ The Commission, however, neither requests nor collects information on whether CARS licensees are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million. Although some CARS licensees may be affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of CARS licensees that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

25. *Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements.* The Report and Order eliminates rules that require certain broadcast and cable entities to maintain paper copies of sections of the Commission's regulations. Accordingly, the *Report and Order* does not impose any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements.

26. Because no commenter provided information specifically quantifying the costs and administrative burdens of complying with the existing recordkeeping requirements, we cannot precisely estimate the impact on small entities of eliminating them. The rule revisions adopted in the Order will afford all affected Commission regulatees, including small entities, greater flexibility in the manner by which they access and stay familiar with Commission rules governing their services. Additionally, as NAB notes, removing this obligation will also help small entities in particular to cut unnecessary costs related to maintaining updated paper copies of Commission rules.¹⁶ No party in the proceeding has opposed the proposals set forth in the NPRM. We thus find it reasonable to conclude that the benefits of eliminating the rules at issue outweigh any costs.

27. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered.* The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant, specifically small business, alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): (1) The establishment of differing compliance or reporting

requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.¹⁷

28. The Report and Order eliminates the obligation, imposed on certain broadcasters and cable regulatees, to maintain paper copies of Commission rules. Eliminating these requirements is intended to modernize the Commission's regulations and reduce costs and recordkeeping burdens for affected entities, include small entities. Under the revised rules, affected entities no longer will need to expend time and resources maintaining and updating hard copies of Commission rules, but rather, will be able to stay familiar with Commission rules by accessing those rules online. As noted, no party has opposed the rule revisions we adopt in the Order. Thus, we anticipate that affected small entities will benefit from such revisions.

29. *Report to Congress.* The Commission will send a copy of the Report and Order, including this FRFA, in a report to be sent to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act.¹⁸ In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the *Report and Order*, including this FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA. A copy of the Report and Order and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the **Federal Register**.

30. *It is ordered* that, pursuant to the authority found in sections 1, 4(i), and 4(j) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), and 154(j), this Report and Order is *hereby adopted*.

31. *It is further ordered* that, pursuant to the authority found in sections 1, 4(i), and 4(j) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), and 154(j), the Commission's rules are amended as set forth in Rules Appendix A of the Report and Order, effective as of the date of publication of a summary in the **Federal Register**.¹⁹

32. *It is further ordered* that the Commission's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference Information Center, shall send a copy of this Report and Order, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to

⁹ 47 CFR 76.901(e).

¹⁰ 47 CFR 76.901(c).

¹¹ August 24, 2017 Report from the Media Bureau based on data contained in the Commission's Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ 47 U.S.C. 543(m)(2); see 47 CFR 76.901(f) & nn.1-3.

¹⁴ The Commission receives such information on a case-by-case basis if a cable operator appeals a local franchise authority's finding that the operator does not qualify as a small cable operator.

¹⁵ August 24, 2017 report from Media Bureau staff based on data contained in the Commission's Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS).

¹⁶ NAB Comments at 2.

¹⁷ 5 U.S.C. 603(c)(1)-(c)(4).

¹⁸ See 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

¹⁹ These rules serve to "relieve[s] a restriction." 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1).

the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

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

34. *It is further ordered* that, should no petitions for reconsideration or petitions for judicial review be timely filed, MB Docket No. 17–231 shall be terminated and its docket closed.

List of Subjects

47 CFR Part 74

Education, Radio, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Television.

47 CFR Part 76

Administrative practice and procedure, Cable television, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

47 CFR Part 78

Cable television, Radio, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Television. Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,
Secretary.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR parts 74, 76 and 78 as follows:

PART 74—EXPERIMENTAL RADIO, AUXILIARY, SPECIAL BROADCAST AND OTHER PROGRAM DISTRIBUTIONAL SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 74 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 302a, 303, 307, 309, 310, 336, and 554.

■ 2. Revise § 74.769 to read as follows:

§ 74.769 Familiarity with FCC rules.

Each licensee or permittee of a station authorized under this subpart shall be familiar with those rules relating to stations authorized under this subpart. Copies of the Commission's rules may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20401, or accessed online at <https://www.ecfr.gov> or <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR>.

■ 3. Amend § 74.787 by revising paragraph (a)(5)(viii) to read as follows:

§ 74.787 Digital licensing.

- (a) * * *
(5) * * *

(viii) The following sections are applicable to analog-to-digital and digital-to-digital replacement television translator stations:

Applicable Rule Sections

- § 73.1030 Notifications concerning interference to radio astronomy, research and receiving installations.
§ 74.703 Interference.
§ 74.709 Land mobile station protection.
§ 74.734 Attended and unattended operation.
§ 74.735 Power Limitations.
§ 74.751 Modification of transmission systems.
§ 74.763 Time of Operation.
§ 74.765 Posting of station and operator licenses.
§ 74.769 Familiarity with FCC rules.
§ 74.780 Broadcast regulations applicable to translators, low power, and booster stations (except § 73.653—Operation of TV aural and visual transmitters and § 73.1201—Station identification).
§ 74.781 Station records.
§ 74.784 Rebroadcasts.
* * * * *

■ 4. Revise § 74.789 to read as follows:

§ 74.789 Broadcast regulations applicable to digital low power television and television translator stations.

The following sections are applicable to digital low power television and television translator stations:

- § 73.1030 Notifications concerning interference to radio astronomy, research and receiving installations.
§ 74.600 Eligibility for license.
§ 74.703 Interference.
§ 74.709 Land mobile station protection.
§ 74.732 Eligibility and licensing requirements.
§ 74.734 Attended and unattended operation.
§ 74.735 Power limitations.
§ 74.751 Modification of transmission systems.
§ 74.763 Time of operation.
§ 74.765 Posting of station and operator licenses.
§ 74.769 Familiarity with FCC rules.
§ 74.780 Broadcast regulations applicable to translators, low power, and booster stations (except § 73.653—Operation of TV aural and visual transmitters and § 73.1201—Station identification).
§ 74.781 Station records.
§ 74.784 Rebroadcasts.

■ 5. Revise § 74.1269 to read as follows:

§ 74.1269 Familiarity with FCC rules.

Each licensee or permittee of a station authorized under this subpart shall be

familiar with those rules relating to stations authorized under this subpart. Copies of the Commission's Rules may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20401, or accessed online at <https://www.ecfr.gov> or <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR>.

PART 76—MULTICHANNEL VIDEO AND CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE

■ 6. The authority citation for part 76 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 153, 154, 301, 302, 302a, 303, 303a, 307, 308, 309, 312, 315, 317, 325, 338, 339, 340, 341, 503, 521, 522, 531, 532, 534, 535, 536, 537, 543, 544, 544a, 545, 548, 549, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 561, 571, 572 and 573.

■ 7. Amend § 76.1700 by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 76.1700 Records to be maintained by cable system operators.

* * * * *

(d) *Exceptions to the public inspection file requirements.* The operator of every cable television system having fewer than 1,000 subscribers is exempt from the online public file and from the public record requirements contained in § 76.1701 (political file); § 76.1702 (EEO records available for public inspection); § 76.1703 (commercial records for children's programming); § 76.1704 (proof-of-performance test data); § 76.1706 (signal leakage logs and repair records); § 76.1714 (Familiarity with FCC rules); and § 76.1715 (sponsorship identification).

* * * * *

■ 8. Amend § 76.1714 by revising the section heading and paragraphs (a) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 76.1714 Familiarity with FCC rules.

(a) The operator of a cable television system is expected to be familiar with the rules governing cable television systems and, if subject to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) rules contained in part 11 of this chapter, the EAS rules. Copies of the Commission's rules may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20401, at nominal cost, or accessed online at <https://www.ecfr.gov> or <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR>. Copies of the EAS Operating Handbook may be accessed online at <https://www.fcc.gov/general/eas-test-reporting-system>.

* * * * *

(c) Both the licensee of a cable television relay station (CARS) and the

operator or operators responsible for the proper operation of the station are expected to be familiar with the rules governing cable television relay stations. Copies of the Commission's rules may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20401, at nominal cost, or accessed online at <https://www.ecfr.gov> or <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR>.

PART 78—CABLE TELEVISION RELAY SERVICE

■ 9. The authority citation for part 78 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2, 3, 4, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 48 Stat., as amended, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085; 47 U.S.C. 152, 153, 154, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309.

■ 10. Revise § 78.67 to read as follows:

§ 78.67 Familiarity with FCC rules.

Both the licensee of a cable television relay station (CARS) and the operator or operators responsible for the proper operation of the station are expected to be familiar with the rules governing CARS stations. Copies of the Commission's rules may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20401, at nominal cost, or accessed online at <https://www.ecfr.gov> or <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR>.

[FR Doc. 2018-06029 Filed 3-29-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 92

[Docket No. FWS-R7-MB-2017-0087; FXMB1261070000-189-FF07M01000]

RIN 1018-BC70

Migratory Bird Subsistence Harvest in Alaska; Harvest Regulations for Migratory Birds in Alaska During the 2018 Season

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or we) is establishing migratory bird subsistence harvest regulations in Alaska for the 2018 season. These regulations allow for the continuation of customary and traditional subsistence uses of migratory

birds in Alaska and prescribe regional information on when and where the harvesting of birds may occur. These regulations were developed under a co-management process involving the Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Native representatives. The rulemaking is necessary because the regulations governing the subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska are subject to annual review. This rulemaking establishes region-specific regulations that go into effect on April 2, 2018.

DATES: The amendments to subpart C of 50 CFR part 92 are effective April 2, 2018. The amendments to subpart D of 50 CFR part 92 are effective April 2, 2018, through August 31, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donna Dewhurst, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E. Tudor Road, Mail Stop 201, Anchorage, AK 99503; (907) 786-3499.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Why is this rulemaking necessary?

This rulemaking is necessary because, by law, the migratory bird harvest season is closed unless opened by the Secretary of the Interior, and the regulations governing subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska are subject to public review and annual approval. This rule establishes regulations for the taking of migratory birds for subsistence uses in Alaska during the spring and summer of 2018. This rule also sets forth a list of migratory bird season openings and closures in Alaska by region.

How do I find the history of these regulations?

Background information, including past events leading to this rulemaking, accomplishments since the Migratory Bird Treaties with Canada and Mexico were amended, and a history, were originally addressed in the **Federal Register** on August 16, 2002 (67 FR 53511) and most recently on April 4, 2017 (82 FR 16298).

Recent **Federal Register** documents and all final rules setting forth the annual harvest regulations are available at <http://www.fws.gov/alaska/ambcc/regulations.htm> or by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

What is the process for issuing regulations for the subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska?

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is establishing migratory bird subsistence-harvest regulations in Alaska for the 2018 season. These regulations allow for

the continuation of customary and traditional subsistence uses of migratory birds in Alaska and prescribe regional information on when and where the harvesting of birds may occur. These regulations were developed under a co-management process involving the Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Native representatives.

The Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council (Co-management Council) held meetings on April 5–6, 2017, to develop recommendations for changes that would take effect during the 2018 harvest season. The Co-management Council recommended no changes for the 2018 regulations.

On February 1, 2018, we published in the **Federal Register** a proposed rule (83 FR 4623) to amend 50 CFR part 92 to propose regulations for the 2018 spring and summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska at subpart D, and to amend subpart C. We accepted public comments on the proposed rule for 30 days, ending March 5, 2018. A summary of the comments we received, and our responses to them, is provided below, under Summary of Comments and Responses.

This Final Rule

This final rule contains no changes from the proposed regulation amendments published on February 1, 2018 (83 FR 4623).

Who is eligible to hunt under these regulations?

Eligibility to harvest under the regulations established in 2003 was limited to permanent residents, regardless of race, in villages located within the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Archipelago, the Aleutian Islands, and in areas north and west of the Alaska Range (50 CFR 92.5). These geographical restrictions opened the initial migratory bird subsistence harvest to about 13 percent of Alaska residents. High-populated, roaded areas such as Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna and Fairbanks North Star boroughs, the Kenai Peninsula roaded area, the Gulf of Alaska roaded area, and Southeast Alaska were excluded from eligible subsistence harvest areas.

In response to petitions requesting inclusion in the harvest in 2004, we added 13 additional communities consistent with the criteria set forth at 50 CFR 92.5(c). These communities were Gulkana, Gakona, Tazlina, Copper Center, Mentasta Lake, Chitina, Chistochina, Tatitlek, Chenega, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Tyonek, and Hoonah, with a combined population of 2,766. In 2005, we added three