

that had fulfilled its stated purpose when EPA designated the site in 1990.

*d. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act*

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly affect small governments. The action imposes no new enforceable duty on any state, local or tribal governments or the private sector.

*e. Executive Order 13132: Federalism*

This action does not have federalism implications. It does 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 various levels of government.

*f. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments*

This action does not have tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175, because the withdrawal from EPA regulation of the Grays Harbor Eight Mile Site will not have a direct effect on 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. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action. Although Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action, the EPA consulted with tribal officials in the development of this action, particularly as it relates to potential impacts to tribal trust resources and tribal operations within the Quinault Indian Nation's Usual and Accustomed Area. The Quinault Indian Nation responded to EPA's request for Tribal Consultation on April 5, 2018, stating this action does not require government-to-government consultation.

*g. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks*

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not economically significant as defined in Executive Order 12866, and because the EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children. This action's health and risk assessments are contained in Section 3. Background, a. History of Disposal Sites near Grays Harbor, Washington.

*h. 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.

*i. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act*

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

*j. 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 decision is contained in Section 5. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews, *f. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*.

*k. Congressional Review Act*

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act (CRA), and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 228**

Environmental protection, Water pollution control.

**Authority:** This action is issued under the authority of Section 102 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1401, 1411, 1412.

Dated: May 24, 2018.

**Chris Hladick,**  
*Regional Administrator, Region 10.*

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the EPA amends title 40, chapter I, subchapter H of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

**PART 228—CRITERIA FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DISPOSAL SITES FOR OCEAN DUMPING**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 228 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 33 U.S.C. 1412 and 1418.

**§ 228.15 [Amended]**

■ 2. Section 228.15 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (n)(10).

[FR Doc. 2018–13715 Filed 6–25–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

**47 CFR Parts 2 and 90**

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

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

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule; announcement of effective date.

**SUMMARY:** In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) announces that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved, for a period of three years, the information collection associated with the Commission's Service Rules Governing Narrowband Operations in the 769–775/799–805 MHz Bands Order on Reconsideration (*Order*). This document is consistent with the *Order*, which stated that the Commission would publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of those rules.

**DATES:** The amendments to 47 CFR 2.1033(c)(20) and 90.548(c) published at 81 FR 66830, September 29, 2016, are effective July 26, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John Evanoff, Policy and Licensing Division, Public Safety and Homeland Bureau, at (202) 418–0848, or email: [john.evanoff@fcc.gov](mailto:john.evanoff@fcc.gov). For additional information concerning the information collection requirements contained in this document, send an email to [PRA@fcc.gov](mailto:PRA@fcc.gov) or contact Nicole Ongele, Office of Managing Director, Performance Evaluation and Records Management, 202–418–2991, or by email to [PRA@fcc.gov](mailto:PRA@fcc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This document announces that, on March 13, 2017, OMB approved, for a period of three years, the information collection requirements relating to the 700 MHz interoperability testing rules contained in the Commission's *Report and Order*, FCC 16–111, published at 81 FR 66830, Sept. 29, 2016. The OMB Control Number is 3060–0057. The Commission publishes this document as an

announcement of the effective date of the rules. If you have any comments on the burden estimates listed below, or how the Commission can improve the collections and reduce any burdens caused thereby, please contact Nicole Ongele, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–A620, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. Please include the OMB Control Number, 3060–0057, in your correspondence. The Commission will also accept your comments via email at [PRA@fcc.gov](mailto:PRA@fcc.gov).

To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to [fcc504@fcc.gov](mailto:fcc504@fcc.gov) or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

### Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the FCC is notifying the public that it received final OMB approval on March 13, 2017, for the information collection requirements contained in the modifications to the Commission's rules in 47 CFR parts 2 and 90.

Under 5 CFR part 1320, an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a current, valid OMB Control Number.

No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act that does not display a current, valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number is 3060–0057.

The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, October 1, 1995, and 44 U.S.C. 3507.

The total annual reporting burdens and costs for the respondents are as follows:

*OMB Control Number:* 3060–0057.

*OMB Approval Date:* March 13, 2017.

*OMB Expiration Date:* March 31, 2020.

*OMB Control Number:* 3060–0057.

*Title:* Application for Equipment Authorization, FCC Form 731.

*Form Number:* FCC Form 731.

*Type of Review:* Revision of a currently approved collection.

*Respondents:* Business or other for-profit entities, and state, local, or tribal government.

*Number of Respondents and Responses:* 3,740 respondents; 22,250 responses.

*Estimated Time per Response:* 35 hours.

*Frequency of Response:* On occasion reporting requirement and third party disclosure requirement.

*Obligation to Respond:* Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for these collections are contained in Sections 4(i), 301, 302, 303(e), 303(f), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. Sections 154(i), 301, 302, 303(e), 303(f), and 303(r).

*Total Annual Burden:* 778,750 hours.

*Total Annual Cost:* \$34,465,000.

*Privacy Act Impact Assessment:* No impact(s).

*Nature and Extent of Confidentiality:* There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

*Needs and Uses:* Commission rules require that manufacturers of certain radio frequency (RF) equipment file FCC Form 731 to obtain approval prior to marketing their equipment.

Manufacturers may then market their RF equipment based on a showing of compliance with technical standards established in the FCC Rules for each type of equipment or device operated under the applicable FCC Rule part. The following types of equipment are regulated (a) the RF equipment is regulated under certain rule sections of 47 CFR part 15 and part 18, and (b) in addition, rules governing certain RF equipment operating in the licensed services also require equipment authorization as established in the procedural rules in 47 CFR part 2. The RF equipment manufacturers comply with the information collection requirements by (a) Filing FCC Form 731 electronically with the Commission, or (b) Submitting the information to a Telecommunications Certification Body (TCB), which acts on behalf of the FCC to issue grants of certification and may issue grants more expeditiously than the FCC. The TCBs have flexibility in the format in which they require the collection of information (i) TCBs may require applicants to submit the required information in FCC Form 731 format or in another format selected by the TCB, but (ii) whatever the information collection method, the information required is governed by the procedural rules in 47 CFR part 2 and a showing of compliance with the FCC technical standards for the specific type of equipment. RF manufacturer applicants for equipment certification may also request “expedited authorization” to market their equipment by: (a) Choosing to pay the fee levied by a TCB, and (b) submitting their request to a TCB in order for expedited authorization to market. The TCB processes the RF equipment manufacturer's application as follows:

(i) The TCB receives and reviews the RF manufacturer's information submission/application; and (ii) the TCB enters the information into the FCC Equipment Authorization System database using an interface that provides the TCB with the tools to issue a standardized Grant of Equipment Authorization. Whichever method the RF manufacturers choose to submit their information—via either the FCC on FCC Form 731 or the TCB, FCC Rules require that applicants supply the following data: (a) Demographic information including Grantee name and address, contact information, etc.; (b) information specific to the equipment including FCC Identifier, equipment class, technical specifications, etc.; and (c) attachments that demonstrate compliance with FCC Rules that may include any combination of the following based on the applicable Rule parts for the equipment for which authorization is requested: (1) Identification of equipment (47 CFR 2.925); (2) attestation statements that may be required for specific equipment; (3) external photos of the equipment for which authorization is requested; (4) block diagram of the device; (5) schematics; (6) test report; (7) test setup photos; (8) Users Manual; (9) Internal Photos; (10) Parts List/Tune Up Information; (11) RF Exposure Information; (12) Operational Description; (13) Cover Letters; and, (14) Software Defined Radio/Cognitive Radio Files.

In general, an applicant's submission is as follows: (a) FCC Form 731 includes approximately two pages covering the demographic and equipment identification information; and (b) applicants must supply additional documentation and other information, as described above, demonstrating conformance with FCC Rules, which may range from 100–1,000 pages. The supplemental information is essential to control potential interference to radio communications, which the FCC may use, as is necessary, to investigate complaints of harmful interference. In response to new technologies and in allocating spectrum, the Commission may establish new technical operating standards: (a) RF equipment manufacturers must meet the new standards to receive an equipment authorization, and (b) RF equipment manufacturers must still comply with the Commission's requirements in FCC Form 731 and demonstrate compliance as required by 47 CFR part 2 of FCC Rules. Thus, this information collection applies to a variety of RF equipment: (a) That is currently manufactured, (b) that may be manufactured in the future, and

(c) that operates under varying technical standards. On July 8, 2004, the Commission adopted a Report and Order, Modification of Parts 2 and 15 of the Commission's rules for Unlicensed Devices and Equipment Approval, ET Docket No. 03–201, FCC 04–165. The change requires that all paper filings required in 47 CFR Sections 2.913, 2.926(c), 2.929(c) and 2.929(d) of the rules are outdated and now must be filed electronically via the internet on FCC Form 731. The Commission believes that electronic filing speeds up application processing and supports the Commission in further streamlining to reduce cost and increase efficiency. Information on the procedures for electronically filing equipment authorization applications can be obtained from the Commission's rules, and from the internet at: <http://transition.fcc.gov/oet/ea/ea-app-info.htm>.

On August, 26, 2016, the Federal Communications Commission released an Order on Reconsideration, FCC 16–111, PS Docket No. 13–87 that modified Part 2 and Part 90 of the Rules for equipment approval and Private Land Mobile Radio Services. The amended rule requires all Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturers who manufacture 700 MHz narrowband equipment capable of operating on the interoperability channels to demonstrate compliance with the Commission's Interoperability Technical Standards in 90.548. The *Order on Reconsideration* prescribed two methods stage for showing compliance with Section 90.548 after equipment authorization application approval and before the marketing and sale of equipment capable of operating on the 700 MHz narrowband interoperability channels. Specifically, the Commission modified Section 2.1033(c)(20) to provide that before

equipment operating under 47 CFR part 90 and capable of operating on the 700 MHz interoperability channels (See 47 CFR 90.531(b)(1)) may be marketed or sold, the manufacturer thereof shall have a Compliance Assessment Program Supplier's Declaration of Conformity and Summary Test Report or, alternatively, a document detailing how the manufacturer determined that its equipment complies with 47 CFR 90.548 and that the equipment is interoperable across vendors. Submission of a 700 MHz narrowband radio for certification will constitute a representation by the manufacturer that the radio will be shown, by testing, to be interoperable across vendors before it is marketed or sold.

The Commission also modified Section 90.548(c) of the Commission's rules to provide that transceivers capable of operating on the interoperability channels listed in 47 CFR 90.531(b)(1) shall not be marketed or sold until the transceiver has previously been certified for interoperability by the Compliance Assessment Program (CAP) administered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; provided, however, that this requirement is suspended if the CAP is discontinued. Submission of a 700 MHz narrowband radio for certification will constitute a representation by the manufacturer that the radio will be shown, by testing, to be interoperable across vendors before it is marketed or sold. In the alternative, manufacturers may employ their own protocol for verifying compliance with Project 25 standards and determining that their product is interoperable among vendors. In the event that field experience reveals that a transceiver is not interoperable, the Commission may require the manufacturer thereof to provide evidence of compliance with 47 CFR 90.548.

To effectively implement the provisions of the new Rules, no modifications to the existing FCC Form 731 Application for Equipment Authorization are required. The changes are intended to simplify the filing process, ensure equipment complies with Project 25 standards and is interoperable across vendors. The following specific methods are proposed to ensure compliance with Section 90.548 and simplify filing processes for equipment manufacturers:

(1) The *Order on Reconsideration* establishes that before the marketing or sale of equipment designed to operate on the 700 MHz narrowband interoperability channels, manufacturers shall have a Compliance Assessment Program Supplier's Declaration of Conformity and Summary Test Report or, alternatively, a document detailing how the manufacturer determined that its equipment complies with § 90.548 and that the equipment is interoperable across vendors. OMB has approved the information collections associated with P25 CAP compliance under OMB Control No. 1640–0015.<sup>1</sup>

(2) In the event that field experience reveals that a transceiver is not interoperable, the Commission may require the manufacturer thereof to provide evidence of compliance with § 90.548.

Federal Communications Commission.

**Marlene Dortch,**

*Secretary, Office of the Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2018–13700 Filed 6–25–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6712–01–P**

<sup>1</sup> Congressional direction for a P25 compliance assessment program can be found in the *COPS Law Enforcement Technologies and Interoperable Communications Program* section of the Conference Report to Public Law 109–148, as well as the *Science & Technology Management and Administration* section of Division E of the Conference Report to Public Law 110–161.