

(1) Toll free numbers assigned via competitive bidding may remain in reserved status for a period of unlimited duration.

(2) [Reserved]

* * * * *

(d) *Disconnect Status*. Toll free numbers must remain in disconnect or a combination of disconnect and transitional status for up to 4 months. No requests for extension of the 4-month disconnect or transitional interval will be granted. All toll free numbers in disconnect status must go directly into the spare or unavailable category upon expiration of the 4-month disconnect interval. A Responsible Organization may not retrieve a toll free number from disconnect or transitional status and return that number directly to working status at the expiration of the 4-month disconnect interval.

* * * * *

(f) *Unavailable Status*. (1) Written requests to make a specific toll free number unavailable must be submitted to the *Toll Free Numbering Administrator (TFNA)* by the Responsible Organization managing the records of the toll free number. The request shall include the appropriate documentation of the reason for the request. The *Toll Free Numbering Administrator (TFNA)* is the only entity that can assign this status to or remove this status from a number. Responsible Organizations that have a *Toll Free Subscriber* with special circumstances requiring that a toll free number be designated for that particular subscriber far in advance of its actual usage may request that the *Toll Free Numbering Administrator (TFNA)* place such a number in unavailable status.

(2) Seasonal numbers shall be placed in unavailable status. The Responsible Organization for a *Toll Free Subscriber* who does not have a year round need for a toll free number shall follow the procedures outlined in § 52.103(f)(1) of these rules if it wants the *Toll Free Numbering Administrator (TFNA)* to place a particular toll free number in unavailable status.

■ 4. Amend § 52.105 by adding paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 52.105 Warehousing.

* * * * *

(f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to toll free numbers assigned via competitive bidding or to numbers transferred under this exception.

■ 5. Amend § 52.107 by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 52.107 Hoarding.

* * * * *

(c) *Toll Free Numbers Assigned via Competitive Bidding*. The provisions of this section shall not apply to toll free numbers assigned via competitive bidding or to numbers transferred under the exception to § 52.105 contained in paragraph (f) of that section.

■ 6. Amend § 52.109 by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 52.109 Permanent cap on number reservations.

* * * * *

(c) The Wireline Competition Bureau shall modify the quantity of numbers a Responsible Organization may have in reserve status or the percentage of numbers in the spare pool that a Responsible Organization may reserve when exigent circumstances make such action necessary. The Wireline Competition Bureau shall establish, modify, and monitor toll free number conservation plans when exigent circumstances necessitate such action.

■ 7. Revise § 52.111 to read as follows:

§ 52.111 Toll free number assignment.

Toll free telephone numbers must be made available to Responsible Organizations and subscribers on an equitable basis. The Commission will assign toll free numbers by competitive bidding, on a first-come, first-served basis, by an alternative assignment methodology, or by a combination of the foregoing options.

[FR Doc. 2018–22674 Filed 10–22–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 541

[Docket No. NHTSA–2016–0046]

RIN 2127–AL72

Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2017 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of This Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2017

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), U.S. Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule announces the annual update to the listings of light duty truck lines subject to the requirements and vehicle lines exempted from the requirements in the theft prevention standard. Specifically,

this final rule announces that there were no new light-duty truck (LDT) lines added because none became subject to the theft prevention standard for MY 2017. This final rule also identifies those vehicle lines exempted from parts marking requirements and removes the names of vehicle lines whose production has been discontinued more than 5 years.

DATES: This final rule is effective October 23, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Hisham Mohamed, Consumer Standards Division, Office of International Policy, Fuel Economy and Consumer Programs, NHTSA, West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, (NRM–310, Room W43–437) Washington, DC 20590. Mr. Mohamed's telephone number is 202–366–0307. His fax number is 202–493–2990.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The theft prevention standard (49 CFR part 541) applies to (1) all passenger car lines; (2) all multipurpose passenger vehicle (MPV) lines with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 6,000 pounds or less; (3) low-theft light-duty truck (LDT) lines with a GVWR of 6,000 pounds or less that have major parts that are interchangeable with a majority of the covered major parts of passenger car or MPV lines; and (4) high-theft LDT lines with a GVWR of 6,000 pounds or less.

The purpose of the theft prevention standard is to reduce the incidence of motor vehicle theft by facilitating the tracing and recovery of parts from stolen vehicles. The standard seeks to facilitate such tracing by requiring that vehicle identification numbers (VINs), VIN derivative numbers, or other symbols be placed on major component vehicle parts. The theft prevention standard requires motor vehicle manufacturers to inscribe or affix VINs onto covered original equipment major component parts, and to inscribe or affix a symbol identifying the manufacturer and a common symbol identifying the replacement component parts for those original equipment parts, on all vehicle lines subject to the requirements of the standard.

Section 33104(d) provides that once a line has become subject to the theft prevention standard, the line remains subject to the requirements of the standard unless it is exempted under section 33106. Section 33106 provides that a manufacturer may petition annually to have one vehicle line exempted from the requirements of section 33104, if the line is equipped with an antitheft device meeting certain conditions as standard equipment. The exemption is granted if NHTSA

determines that the antitheft device is likely to be as effective as compliance with the theft prevention standard in reducing and deterring motor vehicle thefts.

The agency annually publishes the names of those LDT lines that have been determined to be high theft pursuant to 49 CFR part 541, LDT lines that have been determined to have major parts that are interchangeable with a majority of the covered major parts of passenger car or MPV lines, and vehicle lines that are exempted from the theft prevention standard under section 33104.

Appendix A to part 541 identifies those LDT lines that are or will be subject to the theft prevention standard beginning in a given model year. Appendix A–I to part 541 lists those vehicle lines that are or have been exempted from the theft prevention standard.

For MY 2017, there are no new LDT lines that will be subject to the theft prevention standard in accordance with the procedures published in 49 CFR part 542. However, appendix A to part 541 is amended to remove two vehicle lines that have been discontinued more than 5 years ago: The Chevrolet S–10 and the GMC Sonoma.

For MY 2017, appendix A–1 identifies those vehicle lines that have been exempted by the agency from the parts-marking requirements of part 541 and is amended to include eleven vehicle lines newly exempted in full. The eleven exempted vehicle lines are the BMW MINI Countryman (MPV), Chevrolet Bolt, Fiat 124 Spyder, Honda Pilot, Hyundai IONIQ, Jaguar XE, Jeep Compass, Lexus RX, Lincoln MKC, Maserati Levante (MPV) and the Tesla Model 3.

The agency is removing the Lincoln Town Car, Mercury Mariner, Mercury Grand Marquis, Buick Lucerne, Pontiac G6, Saturn Aura, Mazda Tribute and Nissan Versa (2008–2011), vehicle lines from the appendix A–I listing because they have been discontinued more than 5 years ago. The agency is also removing the Cadillac Eldorado, Cadillac Concours, Oldsmobile Ninety-Eight, Pontiac Firebird, Chevrolet Camaro (1990–2002) and Oldsmobile Eighty-Eight vehicle lines from the appendix A–II listing because they have also been discontinued more than 5 years ago. The agency will continue to maintain a comprehensive database of all exemptions on our website. However, we believe that re-publishing a list containing vehicle lines that have not been in production for a considerable period of time is unnecessary.

The vehicle lines listed as being exempt from the standard have previously been exempted in

accordance with the procedures of 49 CFR part 543 and 49 U.S.C. 33106. Therefore, NHTSA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B) that notice and opportunity for comment on these listings are unnecessary. Further, public comment on the listing of selections and exemptions is not contemplated by 49 U.S.C. chapter 331. For the same reasons, since this revised listing only informs the public of previous agency actions and does not impose additional obligations on any party, NHTSA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) that the amendment made by this document should be effective as soon as it is published in the **Federal Register**.

Regulatory Impacts

A. Executive Order 12866, Executive Order 13563 and the Department of Transportation's regulatory policies provide for making determinations on whether a regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and to the requirements of the Executive Orders. The Order defines a "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or Tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

This final rule was not reviewed under Executive Order 12866. It is not significant within the meaning of the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures. It will not impose any new burdens on vehicle manufacturers. This document informs the public of previously granted exemptions. Since the only purpose of this final rule is to inform the public of previous actions taken by the agency no new costs or burdens will result.

B. Executive Order 13771

Executive Order 13771 titled "Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs," directs that, unless prohibited by law, whenever an executive department or agency publicly proposes for notice and

comment or otherwise promulgates a new regulation, it shall identify at least two existing regulations to be repealed. In addition, any new incremental costs associated with new regulations shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs. Only those rules deemed significant under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review," are subject to these requirements. As discussed above, this rule is not a significant rule under Executive Order 12866 and, accordingly, is not subject to the offset requirements of Executive Order 13771.

C. National Environmental Policy Act

NHTSA has analyzed this final rule for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act. The agency has determined that implementation of this action will not have any significant impact on the quality of the human environment as it merely informs the public about previous agency actions. Accordingly, no environmental assessment is required.

D. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

The agency has analyzed this rulemaking in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132 and has determined that it does not have sufficient Federal implications to warrant consultation with State and local officials or the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement. As discussed above, this final rule only provides better information to the public about previous agency actions.

E. Unfunded Mandates Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires agencies to prepare a written assessment of the costs, benefits and other effects of proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate likely to result in the expenditure by State, local or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of more than \$100 million annually (\$120.7 million as adjusted annually for inflation with base year of 1995). The assessment may be combined with other assessments, as it is here.

This final rule will not result in expenditures by State, local or tribal governments or automobile manufacturers and/or their suppliers of more than \$120.7 million annually. This document informs the public of previously granted exemptions. Since the only purpose of this final rule is to inform the public of previous actions taken by the agency, no new costs or burdens will result.

F. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

Pursuant to Executive Order 12988, “Civil Justice Reform,”¹ the agency has considered whether this final rule has any retroactive effect. We conclude that it would not have such an effect as it only informs the public of previous agency actions. In accordance with section 33118 when the Theft Prevention Standard is in effect, a State or political subdivision of a State may not have a different motor vehicle theft prevention standard for a motor vehicle or major replacement part. Title 49 U.S.C. 33117 provides that judicial review of this rule may be obtained pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 32909. Section 32909 does not require submission of a petition for reconsideration or other administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court.

G. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Department of Transportation has not submitted an information collection request to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35). This rule does not impose any new information collection requirements on manufacturers.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 541

Administrative practice and procedure, Labeling, Motor vehicles, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

In consideration of the foregoing, 49 CFR part 541 is amended as follows:

PART 541—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 541 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 33101, 33102, 33103, 33104, 33105 and 33106; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.95.

Appendix A to Part 541—[Removed and Reserved]

■ 2. Appendix A to part 541 is removed and reserved.

■ 3. Appendix A–I to part 541 is revised to read as follows:

Appendix A–I to Part 541—Lines With Antitheft Devices Which Are Exempted From the Parts-Marking Requirements of This Standard Pursuant to 49 CFR Part 543

Manufacturer	Subject lines
BMW	MINI, MINI Countryman (MPV), ¹ X1 (MPV), X1 Car Line (2012–2015), X3, X4, X5, Z4, 1 Car Line, 3 Car Line, 4 Car Line, 5 Car Line, 6 Car Line, 7 Car Line.
CHRYSLER	200, 300C, Dodge Charger, Dodge Challenger, Dodge Dart, Dodge Journey, Fiat 500, Jeep Cherokee, Jeep Compass, ¹ Jeep Grand Cherokee, Jeep Patriot, Jeep Wrangler, Town and Country MPV.
FORD MOTOR CO	C-Max, Edge, Escape, Explorer, Fiesta, Focus, Fusion, Lincoln MKC, ¹ Lincoln MKX, Mustang, Taurus.
GENERAL MOTORS	Buick LaCrosse/Regal, Buick Verano, Cadillac ATS, Cadillac CTS, Cadillac DTS, Cadillac SRX, Cadillac XTS, Chevrolet Bolt, ¹ Chevrolet Camaro, Chevrolet Corvette, Chevrolet Cruze, Chevrolet Equinox, Chevrolet Impala/Monte Carlo, Chevrolet Malibu, Chevrolet Sonic, Chevrolet Spark, GMC Terrain.
HONDA	Accord, Acura TL, Civic, CRV, Pilot. ¹
HYUNDAI	Azera, Equus, Genesis, IONIQ. ¹
JAGUAR	F-Type, XE, ¹ XF, XJ, XK, Land Rover Discovery Sport, Land Rover LR2, Land Rover Range Rover Evoque.
MASERATI	Ghibli, Levante (SUV), ¹ Quattroporte.
MAZDA	2, 3, 5, 6, CX–3, CX–5, CX–7, CX–9, Fiat 124 Spyder, ¹ MX–5 Miata.
MERCEDES-BENZ	smart USA fortwo, smart Line Chassis. SL-Line Chassis (SL-Class) (the models within this line are): SL400, SL550, SL 63/AMG, SL 65/AMG. SLK-Line Chassis (SLK-Class) (the models within this line are): SLK 250, SLK 300, SLK 350, SLK 55 AMG. S-Line Chassis (S/CL/S-Coupe Class) (the models within this line are): S450, S500, S550, S600, S55, S63 AMG, S65 AMG, CL55, CL65, CL500, CL550, CL600. NGCC Chassis Line (CLA/GLA/B-Class) (the models within this line are): B250e, CLA250, CLA250 4MATIC, CLA45 4MATIC AMG, GLA250, GLA45 AMG. C-Line Chassis (C-Class/CLK/GLK-Class) (the models within this line are): C63 AMG, C240, C250, C300, C350, CLK 350, CLK 550, CLK 63AMG, GLK250, GLK350. E-Line Chassis (E-Class/CLS Class) (the models within this line are): E55, E63 AMG, E320 BLUETEC, E350 BLUETEC, E320/E320DT CDi, E350/E500/E550, E400 HYBRID, CLS400, CLS500, CLS55 AMG, CLS63 AMG.
MITSUBISHI	Eclipse, Endeavor, Galant, iMiEV, Lancer, Outlander, Outlander Sport, Mirage.
NISSAN	Altima, Cube, Juke, Leaf, Maxima, Murano, NV200 Taxi, Pathfinder, Quest, Rogue, Sentra, Versa Hatchback, Infiniti G (2003–2013), Infiniti M (2004–2013), Infiniti Q70, Infiniti Q50/60, Infiniti QX60.
PORSCHE	911, Boxster/Cayman, Macan, Panamera.
SAAB	9–3, 9–5.
SUBARU	Forester, Impreza, Legacy, B9 Tribeca, Outback, WRX, XV Crosstrek.
SUZUKI	Kizashi.
TESLA	Model 3, ¹ Model S, Model X.
TOYOTA	Camry, Corolla, Highlander, Lexus ES, Lexus GS, Lexus LS, Lexus RX, ¹ Prius, RAV4, Sienna.
VOLKSWAGEN	Audi A3, Audi A4, A4 Allroad MPV, Audi A6, Audi A8, Audi Q3, Audi Q5, Audi TT, Beetle, Eos, Golf/Rabbit/GTI/R32, Jetta, Beetle, Passat, Tiguan.
VOLVO	S60.

¹ Granted an exemption from the parts marking requirements beginning with MY 2017.

¹ See 61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996.

Appendix A–II to Part 541—[Removed and Reserved]**■ 4. Appendix A–II to part 541 is removed and reserved.**

Issued in Washington, DC, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.5.

Heidi R. King,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2018–23045 Filed 10–22–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 648**

[Docket No. 170828822–70999–03]

RIN 0648–XG552

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; quota transfer.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the State of Maine is transferring a portion of its 2018 commercial summer flounder quota to the State of Connecticut. This quota adjustment is necessary to comply with the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan quota transfer provisions. This announcement informs the public of the revised commercial quotas for Maine and Connecticut.

DATES: Effective October 22, 2018, through December 31, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Ferrio, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Regulations governing the summer flounder fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.100 through 648.110. These regulations require annual specification of a commercial quota that is apportioned among the coastal states from Maine through North Carolina. The process to set the annual commercial quota and the percent allocated to each state is described in § 648.102, and the initial 2018 allocations were published on December 22, 2017 (82 FR 60682), and corrected January 30, 2018 (83 FR 4165).

The final rule implementing Amendment 5 to the Summer Flounder Fishery Management Plan, as published in the **Federal Register** on December 17,

1993 (58 FR 65936), provided a mechanism for transferring summer flounder commercial quota from one state to another. Two or more states, under mutual agreement and with the concurrence of the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Administrator, can transfer or combine summer flounder commercial quota under § 648.102(c)(2). The Regional Administrator is required to consider the criteria in § 648.102(c)(2)(i)(A) through (C) in the evaluation of requests for quota transfers or combinations.

Maine is transferring 2,500 lb (1,134 kg) of summer flounder commercial quota to Connecticut through mutual agreement of the states. Based on the initial quotas published in the 2018 Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Specifications and subsequent adjustments, the revised summer flounder quotas for calendar year 2018 are now: Maine, 561 lb (254 kg); and Connecticut, 147,768 lb (67,026 kg).

Classification

This action is taken under 50 CFR part 648 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: October 18, 2018.

Karen H. Abrams,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–23137 Filed 10–22–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 665**

[Docket No. 180208146–8946–01]

RIN 0648–XG025

Pacific Island Pelagic Fisheries; 2018 U.S. Territorial Longline Bigeye Tuna Catch Limits

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

ACTION: Final specifications.

SUMMARY: In this final rule, NMFS specifies a 2018 limit of 2,000 metric tons (t) of longline-caught bigeye tuna for each U.S. Pacific territory (American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)). NMFS will allow each territory to allocate up to 1,000 t each year to U.S. longline fishing vessels in a valid specified fishing agreement. As an

accountability measure, NMFS will monitor, attribute, and restrict (if necessary), catches of longline-caught bigeye tuna, including catches made under a specified fishing agreement. These catch limits and accountability measures support the long-term sustainability of fishery resources of the U.S. Pacific Islands.

DATES: The final specifications are effective October 22, 2018, through December 31, 2018. The deadline to submit a specified fishing agreement pursuant to 50 CFR 665.819(b)(3) for review is November 21, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific (Pelagic FEP) are available from the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), 1164 Bishop St., Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813, tel 808–522–8220, fax 808–522–8226, or www.wpcouncil.org.

NMFS prepared environmental analyses that describe the potential impacts on the human environment that would result from the action. Copies of those analyses, which include a 2018 environmental assessment (EA) and a finding of no significant impact (FONSI), are available from www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2018-0026, or from Michael D. Tosatto, Regional Administrator, NMFS Pacific Islands Region (PIR), 1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. 176, Honolulu, HI 96818.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rebecca Walker, NMFS PIRO Sustainable Fisheries, 808–725–5184.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS is specifying a catch limit of 2,000 t of longline-caught bigeye tuna for each U.S. territory in 2018. NMFS is also authorizing each territory to allocate up to 1,000 t of its 2,000 t bigeye tuna limit to U.S. longline fishing vessels permitted to fish under the Pelagic FEP. NMFS will monitor catches of longline-caught bigeye tuna by the longline fisheries of each territory, including catches made by U.S. longline vessels operating under specified fishing agreements. The criteria that a specified fishing agreement must meet, and the process for attributing longline-caught bigeye tuna, will follow the procedures in 50 CFR 665.819. When NMFS projects that a territorial catch or allocation limit will be reached, NMFS will, as an accountability measure, prohibit the catch and retention of longline-caught bigeye tuna by vessels in the applicable territory (territorial catch limit), and/or vessels in a specified fishing agreement (allocation limit).