

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, Room 1-A620, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. Please include the OMB Control Number, 3060-1217, 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 21, 2016, for the information collection requirements contained in the modifications to the Commission's rules in 47 CFR part 12.

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 3060-1217.

The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 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:* 3060-1217.

*OMB Approval Date:* March 21, 2016.

*OMB Expiration Date:* March 31, 2019.

*Title:* Ensuring Continuity of 911 Communications Report and Order (PS Docket No. 14-174, FCC 15-98).

*Form Number:* N/A.

*Respondents:* Business or other for-profit entities.

*Number of Respondents and Responses:* 570 respondents; 570 responses.

*Estimated Time per Response:* Estimated time per respondent will vary widely by respondent because of differences in their current level of backup power provisioning. Some respondents may not need to expend any resources to comply with the third party disclosure requirement, because

they are already providing the service. Others may have to build the service from the ground up. And, still others may currently be providing some, but not all of the required disclosure. Consequently, a respondent may spend zero to 70 hours per initial notification.

*Frequency of Response:* Respondents are required to disclose the information to subscribers at the point of sale and annually thereafter.

*Obligation to Respond:* Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in sections 1, 4(i), and 251(e)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 251(e)(3); section 101 of the NET 911 Improvement Act of 2008, Public Law 110-283, 47 U.S.C. 615a-1; and section 106 of the Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010, Pub. L. 111-260, 47 U.S.C. 615c.

*Total Annual Burden:* 1,888 hours.

*Total Annual Cost:* No cost.

*Nature and Extent of Confidentiality:* An assurance of confidentiality is not offered because this information collection does not require the collection of personally identifiable information (PII) from individuals.

*Privacy Act:* No impact(s).

*Needs and Uses:* For over one hundred years, consumers have trusted that they will hear a dial tone in an emergency even when the power is out. Now, as networks transition away from copper-based, line-powered technology, many are aware of the innovation this transition has spurred in emergency services, but many consumers remain unaware that they must take action to ensure that dial tone's availability in the event of a commercial power outage. The vital importance of the continuity of 911 communications, and the Commission's duty to promote safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communication, favor action to ensure that all consumers understand the risks associated with non-line-powered 911 service, know how to protect themselves from such risks, and have a meaningful opportunity to do so. Accordingly, on August 6, 2015, the Commission adopted the *Order* to promote continued access to 911 during commercial power outages, by requiring providers of facilities-based, fixed residential voice services that are not line powered to offer subscribers the option to purchase a backup power solution capable of 8 hours of standby power, and within three years, an additional solution capable of 24 hours of backup power. The *Order* also promotes consumer education and choice by requiring covered providers to

disclose to subscribers, information about: (a) Availability of backup power sources; (b) service limitations with and without backup power during a power outage; (c) purchase and replacement options; (d) expected backup power duration; (e) proper usage and storage conditions for the backup power source; (f) subscriber backup power self-testing and monitoring instructions; and (g) backup power warranty details, if any.

Federal Communications Commission.

**Marlene H. Dortch,**

*Secretary.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 665

[Docket No. 150715616-6300-02]

RIN 0648-XE062

#### Pacific Island Fisheries; 2015-16 Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures; Main Hawaiian Islands Deep 7 Bottomfish

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

**ACTION:** Final specifications.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS specifies an annual catch limit (ACL) of 326,000 lb for Deep 7 bottomfish in the main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) for the 2015-16 fishing year. As an accountability measure (AM), if the ACL is projected to be reached, NMFS would close the commercial and non-commercial fisheries for MHI Deep 7 bottomfish for the remainder of the fishing year. The ACL and AM specifications support the long-term sustainability of Hawaii bottomfish.

**DATES:** The final specifications are effective from May 9, 2016, through August 31, 2016.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for the Hawaiian Archipelago 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](http://www.wpcouncil.org). Copies of the environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact for this action, identified by NOAA-NMFS-2015-0090, are available from [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), or from Michael D. Tosatto, Regional

Administrator, NMFS Pacific Islands Region (PIR), 1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. 176, Honolulu, HI 96818.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Matthew Dunlap, NMFS PIR Sustainable Fisheries, 808-725-5177.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Through this action, NMFS is specifying an ACL of 326,000 lb of Deep 7 bottomfish in the MHI for the 2015–16 fishing year. The Council recommended this ACL, based on the best available scientific, commercial, and other information, taking into account the associated risk of overfishing. This ACL is 20,000 lb lower than the ACL set for the 2014–15 fishing year. The MHI Management Subarea is the portion of U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone around the Hawaiian Archipelago lying to the east of 161°20' W. longitude. The Deep 7 bottomfish consist of onaga (*Etelis coruscans*), ehu (*E. carbunculus*), gindai (*Pristipomoides zonatus*), kalekale (*P. sieboldii*), opakapaka (*P. filamentosus*), lehi (*Aphareus rutilans*), and hapuupuu (*Hyporthodus quernus*).

The MHI bottomfish fishing year started September 1, 2015, and is currently open. NMFS will monitor the fishery, and if the fishery reaches the ACL before August 31, 2016, NMFS will, as an associated accountability

measure authorized in 50 CFR 665.4(f), close the non-commercial and commercial fisheries for Deep 7 bottomfish in Federal waters through August 31. During a fishery closure for Deep 7 bottomfish, no person may fish for, possess, or sell any of these fish in the MHI. There is no prohibition on fishing for or selling other (*non-Deep 7*) bottomfish throughout the year. All other management measures continue to apply in the MHI bottomfish fishery.

You may review additional background information on this action in the preamble to the proposed specifications (81 FR 8884; February 23, 2016); we do not repeat that information here.

#### Comments and Responses

The comment period for the proposed specifications ended on March 9, 2016. NMFS received no public comments.

#### Changes From the Proposed Specifications

There are no changes in the final specifications from the proposed specifications.

#### Classification

The Regional Administrator, NMFS PIR, determined that this action is

necessary for the conservation and management of MHI Deep 7 bottomfish, and that it is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and other applicable laws.

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration during the proposed specification stage that this action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. NMFS published the factual basis for certification in the proposed specifications, and does not repeat it here. NMFS did not receive comments regarding this certification. As a result, a final regulatory flexibility analysis is not required, and one was not prepared.

This action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: April 1, 2016.

**Samuel D. Rauch,**

*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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