

repeater, and at least 5 business days before operating a modified repeater. Under § 25.263(c), SDARS licensees operating terrestrial repeaters must maintain an accurate and up-to-date inventory of all terrestrial repeaters, including the information set forth in § 25.263(c)(2) for each repeater, which must be made available to the Commission upon request.

The following modified information collections are contained in the Order on Reconsideration and received OMB approval:

47 CFR 25.263(b)—SDARS licensees are required to provide informational notifications as specified in § 25.263, including a requirement that SDARS licensees must share with WCS licensees certain technical information at least 10 business days before operating a new repeater, and at least 5 business days before operating a modified repeater; exempting modifications that do not increase the predicted power flux density at ground level by more than one decibel (dB) (cumulative) and exempting terrestrial repeaters operating below 2 watts equivalent isotropically radiated power.

47 CFR 25.263(c)—SDARS licensees operating terrestrial repeaters must maintain an accurate and up-to-date inventory of terrestrial repeaters operating above 2 W EIRP, including the information set forth in § 25.263(c)(2) for each repeater, which shall be made available to the Commission upon request. Requirement can be satisfied by maintaining inventory on a secure Web site that can be accessed by authorized Commission staff.

The information collection requirements contained in § 25.263 are necessary to determine the potential of radiofrequency interference from SDARS terrestrial repeaters to WCS stations. Without such information, the Commission would be unable to fulfill its statutory responsibilities in accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

The information collection requirements contained in § 25.263 are necessary to determine the potential of radiofrequency interference from SDARS terrestrial repeaters to Wireless Communications Service (WCS) stations in adjacent frequency bands. Without such information, the Commission would be unable to fulfill its statutory responsibilities in accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Office of Managing Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 541

[Docket No. NHTSA-2013-0027]

RIN 2127-AL42

Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2014 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of This Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2014

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule announces NHTSA's determination that there are no new model year (MY) 2014 light duty truck lines subject to the parts-marking requirements of the Federal motor vehicle theft prevention standard because they have been determined by the agency to be high-theft or because they have a majority of interchangeable parts with those of a passenger motor vehicle line. This final rule also identifies those vehicle lines that have been granted an exemption from the parts-marking requirements because the vehicles are equipped with antitheft devices determined to meet certain statutory criteria.

DATES: The amendment made by this final rule is effective July 23, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Rosalind Proctor, Consumer Standards Division, Office of International Policy, Fuel Economy and Consumer Programs, NHTSA, West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., (NVS-131, Room W43-302) Washington, DC 20590. Ms. Proctor's telephone number is (202) 366-4807. Her fax number is (202) 493-0073.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The theft prevention standard 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 light-duty truck lines with a GVWR of 6,000 pounds or less.

The purpose of the theft prevention standard (49 CFR Part 541) 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 § 33106. Section 33106 provides that a manufacturer may petition annually to have one vehicle line exempted from the requirements of § 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, those 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 those 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 identifies those vehicle lines that are or have been exempted from the theft prevention standard.

For MY 2014, 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. Therefore, Appendix A does not need to be amended.

For MY 2014, the list of lines that have been exempted by the agency from the parts-marking requirements of Part 541 is amended to include thirteen

vehicle lines newly exempted in full. The thirteen exempted vehicle lines are the BMW Carline 4, Jeep Cherokee, Ford Edge, Cadillac ATS Vehicle line, Honda Civic, Jaguar F-Type, Maserati Quattroporte, Mercedes-Benz New Generation Compact Car (NGCC) Line Chassis/CLA-Class, Mitsubishi Mirage, Nissan Infiniti QX60 (formerly known as the Infiniti JX), Toyota RAV4, Volkswagen Eos, and the Volvo S60.

Subsequent to publishing the June 4, 2012 final rule (See 77 FR 32903), the agency also granted one petition for exemption in full to Jaguar Land Rover North America LLC's (Jaguar) Land Rover LR2 vehicle lines beginning with its MY 2013 vehicles.

We note that the agency also removes from the list being published in the **Federal Register** each year certain vehicles lines that have been discontinued more than 5 years ago. Therefore, the agency is removing the Chevrolet Malibu Maxx, Chevrolet Uplander and the Pontiac Grand Prix vehicle lines from the Appendix A–I listing. The agency will continue to maintain a comprehensive database of all exemptions on our Web site. 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 for good cause 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 for good cause that the amendment made by this notice should be effective as soon as it is published in the **Federal Register**.

Regulatory Impacts

A. Executive Order 12866 and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review" (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), provides for making determinations whether a regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and to the requirements of the Executive Order. 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. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. § 601 et seq.) requires agencies to evaluate the potential effects of their rules on small businesses, small organizations and small governmental jurisdictions. I have considered the effects of this rulemaking action under the Regulatory Flexibility Act and certify that it would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As noted above, the effect of this final rule is only to inform the public of agency's previous actions.

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. 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.

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. In accordance with § 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. 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.

¹ See 61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996.

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
	C-Class/CLK-Class (the models within this line are): C240. C300. C350. CLK 350. CLK 550. CLK 63AMG. E-Class/CLS Class (the models within this line are): E320/E320DT CDI. E350/E500/E550. CLS500/CLS55.
MITSUBISHI	Eclipse. Endeavor. Galant. iMiEV. Lancer. Outlander. Outlander Sport. Mirage. ¹
NISSAN	Altima. Cube. Juke. Leaf. Maxima. Murano. Pathfinder. Quest. Rogue. Sentra. Versa (2008–2011). Versa Hatchback. ⁵ Versa Note. ⁶ Infiniti G. ⁴ Infiniti Q50. Infiniti QX60. ¹² Infiniti M. ³ Infiniti Q70
PORSCHE	911. Boxster/Cayman. Panamera.
SAAB	9–3. 9–5.
SUBARU	Forester. Impreza. Legacy. B9 Tribeca. Outback. XV Crosstrek.
SUZUKI	Kizashi. XL–7.
TESLA	Model S.
TOYOTA	Camry. Corolla. Lexus ES. Lexus GS. Lexus LS. Lexus SC. Prius. RAV4. ¹
VOLKSWAGEN	Audi A3. Audi A4. A4 Allroad MPV. Audi A6. Audi A8. Audi Q5. Beetle. Eos. ¹ Golf/Rabbit/GTI/R. Jetta.

Manufacturer	Subject lines
VOLVO	New Beetle (renamed "Beetle" in MY 2012). Passat. Tiguan. S60. ¹

¹Granted an exemption from the parts marking requirements beginning with MY 2014.

²Formerly known as the Infiniti JX—nameplate changed to Infiniti QX60 beginning with MY 2014 vehicles.

³Nameplate changed to Infiniti Q70 beginning with MY 2014 vehicles.

⁴Nameplate changed from the Infiniti G Sedan to the Infiniti Q50 Sedan and the Infiniti G Coupe/Convertible model was changed to the Infiniti Q60 Coupe/Convertible beginning with MY 2014 vehicles.

⁵Nameplate changed to Nissan Versa Note beginning with MY 2014.

⁶Nissan will not utilize its exemption for the Versa Note in MY2014 but will parts-mark all Versa Note vehicles.

Issued on: July 18, 2013.

Christopher J. Bonanti,

Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2013-17630 Filed 7-22-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 120918468-3111-02]

RIN 0648-XC769

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting retention of northern rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary because the 2013 total allowable catch of northern rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the GOA has been reached.

DATES: Effective 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), July 22, 2013, through 2400 hours, A.l.t., December 31, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Whitney, 907-586-7269.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the GOA exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR Part 600 and 50 CFR Part 679.

The 2013 total allowable catch (TAC) of northern rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the GOA is 2,008 metric tons as established by the final 2013 and 2014 harvest specifications for groundfish of the GOA (78 FR 13162, February 26, 2013).

In accordance with § 679.20(d)(2), the Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Administrator), has determined that the 2013 TAC of northern rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the GOA has been reached. Therefore, NMFS is requiring that northern rockfish caught in the Western Regulatory Area of the GOA be

treated as prohibited species in accordance with § 679.21(b).

Classification

This action responds to the best available information recently obtained from the fishery. The Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA), finds good cause to waive the requirement to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) as such requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. This requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest as it would prevent NMFS from responding to the most recent fisheries data in a timely fashion and would delay prohibiting the retention of northern rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the GOA. NMFS was unable to publish a notice providing time for public comment because the most recent, relevant data only became available as of July 17, 2013.

The AA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effective date of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). This finding is based upon the reasons provided above for waiver of prior notice and opportunity for public comment.

This action is required by § 679.20 and § 679.21 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: July 18, 2013.

Kelly Denit,

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

[FR Doc. 2013-17670 Filed 7-18-13; 4:15 pm]

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