

new issues regarding quality of service and the viability of future competition in the VRS market. To the extent relevant, the Commission may address these comments when it completes action on the broader VRS rulemaking proposals.

12. In summary, the Commission directs the TRS Fund administrator, Rolka Loube, to compensate the smallest VRS providers at a rate of \$5.29 per minute, applicable from July 1, 2015, through October 31, 2016. More specifically, from the effective date of this Report and Order through October 31, 2016, the Commission directs the administrator to pay compensation to the smallest VRS providers at a rate of \$5.29 per minute. Second, the Commission directs the administrator to pay each of the smallest VRS providers a one-time lump sum reflecting the difference between the compensation they would have received if they had been paid at a rate of \$5.29 per minute and the compensation they actually received at the lower applicable rates, for all compensable calls completed during the period between July 1, 2015, and the effective date of document FCC 16–25. In addition, to avoid subjecting the smallest VRS providers to a sudden drop in compensation upon the expiration of the 16-month period, the Commission directs the administrator to pay compensation to the smallest VRS providers at a rate of \$5.06 per minute from November 1, 2016, through April 30, 2017, and at a rate of \$4.82 per minute from May 1, 2017, through June 30, 2017.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

13. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Commission has prepared the Final Regulatory Flexibility Certification (FRFC) as to the policies and rules adopted in document FCC 16–25. The Commission will send a copy of document FCC 16–25, including the FRFC, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA). (See 5 U.S.C. 603(a).)

14. After consideration of the comments received in response to the *VRS Rate Freeze FNPRM*, the Commission modifies in part the four-year compensation rate plan for video relay service (VRS) adopted in the 2013 *VRS Reform Order*. Although the Commission believes that the four-year schedule of VRS compensation rate reductions continues to be justified in order to gradually move compensation rates close to a level close to average allowable provider costs, the Commission modifies the schedule as

applied to the smallest VRS providers, *i.e.*, those providing 500,000 or fewer compensable minutes of use of VRS per month. Spreading rate reductions over a four-year period was largely intended to provide a reasonable opportunity for the smallest providers to reach minimum efficient scale while benefitting from the *VRS Reform Order* initiatives, which were intended to address many of the issues that have made it difficult for small providers to operate efficiently.

15. The smallest providers have achieved significant reductions in their per-minute costs but have yet to approach the size or efficiency levels of their larger rivals. Further, some small providers offer service features that may be helpful in advancing the goal of functionally equivalent service for certain subsets of VRS consumers, such as Spanish language speakers and deaf-owned businesses. Therefore, the Commission adopts the temporary, limited compensation rate “freeze” proposed in the *VRS Rate Freeze FNPRM*. Specifically, from the effective date of document FCC 16–25 through October 31, 2016, the Commission directs the TRS Fund administrator to pay compensation to the three smallest VRS providers at a rate of \$5.29 per minute. In addition, the Commission directs the administrator to pay each of the smallest VRS providers a one-time lump sum reflecting the difference between the compensation they would have received if they had been paid at a rate of \$5.29 per minute and the compensation they actually received at the lower applicable rates, for all compensable calls completed during the period between July 1, 2015, and the effective date of document FCC 16–25. In addition, to avoid subjecting the smallest VRS providers to a sudden drop in compensation upon the expiration of the 16-month period, the Commission directs the administrator to pay compensation to the smallest VRS providers at a rate of \$5.06 per minute from November 1, 2016, through April 30, 2017, and at a rate of \$4.82 per minute from May 1, 2017, through June 30, 2017.

16. In document FCC 16–25, the Commission adopts its proposal to temporarily “freeze” the compensation rates applicable to the smallest VRS providers and determines, as it concluded in the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, that this measure will not impose any additional compliance requirements on small businesses and would temporarily ease the impact of existing VRS regulations on small entities by temporarily increasing the VRS compensation rate for small entities above the rate

currently in effect. Therefore, the Commission certifies that the rule amendments in document FCC 16–25 will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Ordering Clause

Pursuant to the authority contained in sections 4(i), 201(b), and 225 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 201(b), 225, document FCC 16–25 *is adopted*.

Federal Communications Commission.

Gloria J. Miles,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–06305 Filed 3–18–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 160202070–6070–01]

RIN 0648–XE427

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Adjustment of Georges Bank and Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic Yellowtail Flounder Annual Catch Limits

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; adjustment of annual catch limits.

SUMMARY: This action transfers unused quota of Georges Bank and Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic yellowtail flounder from the Atlantic scallop fishery to the Northeast multispecies fishery for the remainder of the 2015 fishing year. This quota transfer is justified when the scallop fishery is not expected to catch the entire allocation of either stock of yellowtail flounder. The quota transfer is intended to provide additional harvest opportunities for groundfish vessels to help achieve the optimum yield for these stocks while ensuring sufficient amounts of yellowtail flounder are available for the scallop fishery.

DATES: Effective April 18, 2016, through April 30, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aja Szumylo, Fishery Policy Analyst, 978–281–9195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS is required to estimate the total amount of

yellowtail flounder catch from the scallop fishery by January 15 each year. If the scallop fishery is expected to catch less than 90 percent of its Georges Bank (GB) or Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic (SNE/MA) yellowtail flounder sub-ACL, the Regional Administrator (RA) has the authority to reduce the scallop fishery sub-annual catch limit (sub-ACL) for these stocks to the amount projected to be caught, and increase the groundfish fishery sub-ACL for these stocks up to the amount reduced from the scallop fishery. This adjustment is intended to help achieve optimum yield for these stocks, while not threatening an overage of the ACLs for the stocks by the groundfish and scallop fisheries.

Based on the most current available data, we project that the scallop fishery will have unused quota in the 2015 fishing year. We expect that the scallop fishery will catch up to 30 mt of GB yellowtail flounder, or 79 percent of its 2015 fishing year sub-ACL, and up to 44 mt of SNE/MA yellowtail flounder, or 66 percent of its 2015 fishing year sub-ACL. Because the scallop fishery is not expected to catch its entire allocation of GB and SNE/MA yellowtail flounder, this rule reduces the scallop sub-ACL for both stocks to the upper limit projected to be caught, and increases the groundfish sub-ACLs for these stocks by the same amount, effective April 18, 2016, through April 30, 2016.

This results in a transfer of 7.9 mt of GB yellowtail flounder and 22.3 mt of SNE/MA yellowtail flounder, from the scallop fishery to the groundfish fishery. Table 1 summarizes the revisions to the 2015 fishing year sub-ACLs, and Table 2 shows the revised allocations for the groundfish fishery as allocated between the sectors and common pool based on final sector membership for fishing year 2015. This transfer is based on the upper limit of expected yellowtail flounder catch by the scallop fishery, which is expected to minimize any risk of an ACL overage by the scallop fishery while still providing additional fishing opportunities for groundfish vessels.

TABLE 1—GEORGES BANK AND SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND/MID-ATLANTIC YELLOWTAIL FLOUNDER SUB-ACLs
[In metric tons]

Stock	Fishery	Initial sub-ACL (mt)	Change (mt)	Revised sub-ACL (mt)	Percent change
GB Yellowtail Flounder	Groundfish	195	+7.9	202.9	+4
	Scallop	38.0	-7.9	30.1	-21
SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	Groundfish	557	+22.3	579.3	+4
	Scallop	66.0	-22.3	43.7	-34

TABLE 2—ALLOCATIONS FOR SECTORS AND THE COMMON POOL
[In pounds]

Stock Sector name	GB yellowtail flounder		SNE/MA yellowtail flounder	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Fixed Gear Sector	60	63	4,537	4,719
Maine Coast Community Sector	15	16	8,095	8,419
Maine Permit Bank	59	62	390	405
Northeast Coast Communities Sector	3,594	3,739	8,826	9,179
Northeast Fishery Sector I	0	0	0	0
Northeast Fishery Sector II	8,197	8,529	17,162	17,849
Northeast Fishery Sector III	197	205	5,014	5,214
Northeast Fishery Sector IV	9,296	9,672	28,813	29,966
Northeast Fishery Sector V	5,420	5,639	253,651	263,807
Northeast Fishery Sector VI	11,622	12,093	64,600	67,186
Northeast Fishery Sector VII	44,912	46,732	53,151	55,279
Northeast Fishery Sector VIII	41,896	43,593	66,703	69,374
Northeast Fishery Sector IX	115,114	119,778	96,962	100,844
Northeast Fishery Sector X	7	7	6,724	6,993
Northeast Fishery Sector XI	7	7	240	249
Northeast Fishery Sector XIII	106,377	110,687	228,053	237,183
New Hampshire Permit Bank	0	0	0	0
Sustainable Harvest Sector 1	3,974	4,135	5,343	5,557
Sustainable Harvest Sector 3	70,954	73,828	127,312	132,409
All Sectors Combined	421,701	438,785	975,574	1,014,632
Common Pool	8,200	8,533	252,401	262,506

Classification

Pursuant to section 304(b)(1)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that the management measures implemented in this final rule are necessary for the conservation and

management of the Northeast multispecies fishery and consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law.

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

The NMFS Assistant Administrator finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

553(b)(B) to waive prior notice and the opportunity for public comment for this in season sub-ACL adjustment because notice and comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Because NMFS is required to project GB and SNE/MA yellowtail flounder catch in the scallop fishery on or around January 15 of each year, there

is insufficient time to allow for prior public notice and comment for the transfer of quota for these yellowtail flounder stocks from the scallop fishery to the groundfish fishery. The NE multispecies fishing year ends on April 30, 2016. If NMFS allowed for the time necessary to provide for prior notice and comment, it would be unlikely that the transfer would occur in time to allow groundfish vessels to harvest the additional quota of these stocks before the end of the fishing year. As a result, groundfish fishermen would be prevented from offsetting their current negative economic circumstances due to the severe decreases in ACLs of several important groundfish stocks, thus undermining the intent of the rule. Giving effect to this rule as soon as possible will help relieve fishermen from more restrictive ACLs for the yellowtail stocks and help achieve optimum yield in the fishery. For these same reasons, the NMFS Assistant Administrator also finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness for this action for these same reasons. Further, there is no need to allow the industry additional time to adjust to this rule because it does not require any compliance or other action on the part of individual scallop or groundfish fishermen.

Because notice and opportunity for comment are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are inapplicable. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and one has not been prepared.

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

Dated: March 15, 2016.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

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

[FR Doc. 2016-06306 Filed 3-18-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 140918791-4999-02]

RIN 0648-XE516

Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Deep-Water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in 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 directed fishing for species that comprise the deep-water species fishery by vessels using trawl gear in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary because the first seasonal apportionment of the Pacific halibut bycatch allowance specified for the deep-water species fishery in the GOA has been reached.

DATES: Effective 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), March 16, 2016, through 1200 hours, A.l.t., April 1, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Josh Keaton, 907-586-7228.

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 first seasonal apportionment of the Pacific halibut bycatch allowance specified for the deep-water species fishery in the GOA is 85 metric tons as established by the final 2015 and 2016 harvest specifications for groundfish of the GOA (80 FR 10250, February 25, 2015), for the period 1200 hours, A.l.t., January 20, 2016, through 1200 hours, A.l.t., April 1, 2016.

In accordance with § 679.21(d)(6)(i), the Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS, has determined that the first seasonal apportionment of the Pacific halibut bycatch allowance specified for the trawl deep-water species fishery in the GOA has been reached. Consequently, NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for the deep-water

species fishery by vessels using trawl gear in the GOA. The species and species groups that comprise the deep-water species fishery include sablefish, rockfish, deep-water flatfish, rex sole, and arrowtooth flounder.

After the effective date of this closure the maximum retainable amounts at § 679.20(e) and (f) apply at any time during a trip.

Classification

This action responds to the best available information recently obtained from the fishery. The 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 the closure of the deep-water species fishery by vessels using trawl gear in 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 March 14, 2016.

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 § 679.21 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: March 16, 2016.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

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

[FR Doc. 2016-06295 Filed 3-16-16; 4:15 pm]

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