

Alabama's program changes at a later date.

XI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011). This action authorizes State requirements for the purpose of RCRA section 3006 and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. Therefore, this action is not subject to review by OMB. This action is not subject to Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) because actions such as the authorization of Alabama's revised hazardous waste program under RCRA are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this action authorizes pre-existing requirements under State law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by State law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538). For the same reason, this action also does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Tribal governments, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action will 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 the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it merely authorizes State requirements as part of the State RCRA hazardous waste program without altering the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established by RCRA. This action also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant and it does not make decisions based on environmental health or safety risks. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

Under RCRA section 3006(b), the EPA grants a state's application for authorization as long as the state meets the criteria required by RCRA. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for the EPA, when it reviews a state authorization application, to require the use of any particular voluntary consensus standard in place of another standard that otherwise satisfies the requirements of RCRA. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. As required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996), in issuing this rule, the EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct. The EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1988), by examining the takings implications of this action in accordance with the “Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings” issued under the executive order. This action does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). “Burden” is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The EPA will submit a report containing this document and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). This final action will be effective July 22, 2025.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Hazardous waste, Hazardous waste transportation, Indian lands, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: This action is issued under the authority of sections 2002(a), 3006, and 7004(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6926, and 6974(b).

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Kevin J. McOmber,
Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–09302 Filed 5–22–25; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 22–405; FCC 24–105; FR ID 292650]

FM Terrestrial Digital Audio Broadcasting Systems

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 revisions to the information collection requirements under OMB Control Number 3060–1034, as associated with the amended adopted in the Federal Communications Commission's First Report and Order: Rules for FM Terrestrial Digital Audio Broadcasting Systems, FCC 24–105 (FM Digital First R&O). This FM Digital First R&O permits the operation of digital FM stations with asymmetric power levels on the digital sidebands and the accompanying use of FCC 2100, Schedule 335–FM to notify the Commission of such operations. This document is consistent with the FM Digital First R&O, which states that the Commission will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date for these amended rule sections and revise the rules accordingly.

DATES: Effective May 23, 2025. The amendments to instruction 4 (47 CFR 73.404) and instruction 5 (47 CFR 73.406), published at 89 FR 84096 on Oct. 21, 2024, are effective May 23, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cathy Williams, Office of the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, at (202) 418–2918 or Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document announces that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the information collection

requirements in 47 CFR 73.404 and 73.406 on April 18, 2025. These rule sections were adopted in the FM Digital First R&O, FCC 24–105. The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the effective date for these amended 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 Cathy Williams, *Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov*. Please include the OMB Control Number in your correspondence. The Commission will also accept your comments via email at *PRA@fcc.gov*.

Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the Commission is notifying the public that it received final OMB approval on April 18, 2025, for the information collection requirements contained in 47 CFR 73.404 and 73.406. 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 for the information collection requirements in 47 CFR 73.404 and 73.406 is 3060–1034.

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: 3060–1034.

Title: Digital Audio Broadcasting Systems and their Impact on the Terrestrial Radio Broadcast Service; Form 2100, Schedule 335–FM—FM Digital Notification; Form 2100, Schedule 335–AM—AM Digital Notification.

Form Number: Form 2100, Schedule 335–FM.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 215 respondents; 215 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 1 hour–8 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 345 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$128,250.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory

authority for this collection of information is contained in sections 154(i), 303, 310 and 553 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Needs and Uses: On September 24, 2024, the Commission adopted the First Report and Order in the Modifying Rules for FM Terrestrial Digital Audio Broadcasting System, MB Docket No. 22–405, FCC 24–105 (FM Digital First R&O) proceeding, to allow digital FM station operation with asymmetric power on the digital sidebands. This asymmetric sideband operation will allow digital FM stations to operate with different power levels on the upper and lower digital sidebands, as a way to facilitate greater digital FM radio coverage without interfering with adjacent-channel FM stations, upon notification to the Commission on FCC Form 2100, Schedule 335–FM. Prior to adoption of the FM Digital First R&O, an FM digital station that wished to employ asymmetric sideband operation had to apply for an experimental authorization and renew that authorization annually. Initiating such operation by notification rather than experimental authorization will be simpler and less expensive to the licensee, and thus less burdensome. Additionally, eliminating the requirement of annual experimental authorization will remove a regulatory barrier and incentivize more digital FM stations to adopt such operations. This submission was therefore made to OMB for approval of new or modified Information Collection requirements stemming from the FM Digital First R&O.

The changes as adopted in the FM Digital First R&O require modifications to Schedule 335–FM and rule §§ 73.404 and 73.406. Specifically, the FM Digital First R&O permits digital FM stations to use asymmetric sideband operation by notifying the Commission using Schedule 335–FM, and modifies that schedule by including fields to report the digital ERP being transmitted on each digital sideband, as well as the total digital ERP. Therefore, Schedule 335–FM is being amended to provide fields for the notifying station to indicate the digital ERP transmitted on each digital sideband, as well as the total digital ERP.

The Commission also made an administrative change to the procedures used by FM station licensees seeking to increase digital power above –14 dBc. Those requests, previously submitted by “informal request,” will now be submitted using Schedule 335–FM. After the effective date of the rules adopted in the First Digital R&O, digital

FM stations must use Schedule 335–FM to request an increase in total digital ERP above –14 dBc, using Table 1 to 73.404(f), and will also report certain digital power decreases on Schedule 335–FM. In sum, after the effective date of the FM Digital First R&O, a digital FM station will report the following actions (or request authority in the case of an increase of total digital ERP above –14 dBc) by submitting Schedule 335–FM: the initiation of hybrid digital operation; the initiation of asymmetric sideband operation at any power level, as well as the discontinuance of asymmetric sideband operation; an increase of total digital ERP above –14 dBc; or a decrease in total digital ERP from a level above –14 dBc to a level at or below –14 dBc. As required with the current informal request process, a station choosing to operate with total digital ERP between –14 dBc and –10 dBc must attach an exhibit demonstrating that the proposed FM digital ERP is permitted for each digital sideband, using Table 1 to 73.404(f). This exhibit will now be an attachment to the Schedule 335–FM submission. As is the case with the current informal request process, a digital FM station choosing to operate with total digital ERP above –14 dBc may initiate such operation upon approval from the Commission.

Schedule 335–FM is amended as follows:

a. To include a question for the notifying station to report when asymmetric sideband operations commenced.

b. To provide fields for the notifying station to indicate the digital ERP transmitted on each digital sideband, as well as the total digital ERP.

c. To include a question for the notifying station to report that it has discontinued digital broadcasts and/or asymmetric sideband operations, and provide the date of the discontinuance.

d. To include a question for the notifying station to report that the total digital ERP (listed in a previous item of the schedule) is greater than –14 dBc. A station choosing to operate with total digital ERP between –14 dBc and –10 dBc must attach an exhibit demonstrating that the proposed FM digital ERP is permitted for each digital sideband, using Table 1 in § 73.404(f).

e. To include a question for the notifying station to report a decrease in the total digital ERP to –14 dBc or below, and provide the date on which such decreased digital ERP operations commenced.

Moreover, to implement the new or modified information collection requirements contained in the FM Digital First R&O, § 73.404(e) and (f) of

the rules are revised to allow digital FM stations to use asymmetric power on the digital sidebands and to use the “Maximum permissible FM digital ERP per-sideband” Table to comport with the current limits on FM digital ERP.

Additionally, the newly adopted digital FM notification requirements are added to rule § 73.406 in new paragraphs (d)(5) and (d)(6).

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–09278 Filed 5–22–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 250506–0081]

RIN 0648–BN28

International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; Fishing Restrictions for Tropical Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean for 2025 and Beyond

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS is issuing regulations under the Tuna Conventions Act (TCA) of 1950, as amended, to implement Resolution C–24–01 (*Conservation Measures For Tropical Tunas In The Eastern Pacific Ocean During 2025–2026*) adopted at the 102nd Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) in September 2024. This final rule maintains and extends management measures for fishing vessels targeting tropical tuna (*i.e.*, bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)) in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO). The fishing restrictions will apply to large purse seine vessels of class sizes 4–6 (*i.e.*, vessels with a carrying capacity of 182 metric tons (mt) or greater) and longline vessels greater than 24 meters in overall length that fish for tropical tuna in the EPO. This rule is necessary for the conservation of tropical tuna stocks in the EPO and for the United States to satisfy its obligations as a member of the IATTC.

DATES: This rule is effective June 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A plain language summary of this rule is available at <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/NOAA-NMFS-2024-0119>.

Copies of supporting documents that were prepared for this rule, including the regulatory impact review (RIR) are available via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>, docket NOAA–NMFS–2024–0119, or contact Tyler Lawson, NMFS West Coast Region Portland Office, 1201 NE Lloyd Blvd., Suite 1100, Portland, OR 97205, or tyler.lawson@noaa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tyler Lawson, NMFS WCR, at (503) 230–5421, tyler.lawson@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background on the IATTC

The United States is a member of the IATTC, which was established under the 1949 Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (1949 Convention). In 2003, the IATTC updated the 1949 Convention through the adoption of the Convention for the Strengthening of the IATTC Established by the 1949 Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica (Antigua Convention). The Antigua Convention entered into force in 2010. The United States acceded to the Antigua Convention on February 24, 2016. The full text of the Antigua Convention is available at: https://www.iatcc.org/PDFFiles2/Antigua_Convention_Jun_2003.pdf.

The IATTC consists of 21 member nations and 5 cooperating non-member nations. The IATTC is responsible for the conservation and management of tuna and tuna-like species in the IATTC Convention Area. The IATTC Convention Area is defined as waters of the EPO within the area bounded by the west coast of the Americas and by 50° N latitude, 150° W longitude, and 50° S latitude. The IATTC maintains a scientific research and fishery monitoring program and regularly assesses the status of tuna, sharks, and billfish stocks in the IATTC Convention Area to determine appropriate catch limits and other measures deemed necessary to promote sustainable fisheries and prevent the overexploitation of these stocks.

International Obligations of the United States Under the Antigua Convention

As a Party to the Antigua Convention and a member of the IATTC, the United States is legally bound to implement decisions of the IATTC under the TCA of 1950, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 951 *et*

seq. (Pub. L. 114–81). The TCA directs the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of State and, with respect to enforcement measures, the U.S. Coast Guard, to promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the United States’ obligations under the Antigua Convention, including recommendations and decisions adopted by the IATTC. The authority of the Secretary of Commerce to promulgate such regulations has been delegated to NMFS.

IATTC Resolution on Tropical Tuna Conservation

The 102nd Meeting of the IATTC was held in Panama City, Panama, in September 2024. At this meeting, the IATTC adopted Resolution C–24–01 (*Conservation Measures for Tropical Tunas In The Eastern Pacific Ocean During 2025–2026*). Many of the provisions in Resolution C–24–01 are identical in content to those contained in the previous tropical tuna Resolution (C–21–04; *Conservation Measures for Tropical Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean During 2022–2024*), which NMFS implemented in a July 8, 2022 rulemaking (87 FR 40731), and are in effect until they are amended or replaced. Resolution C–24–01 continues to include provisions for a 72-day EPO fishing closure period for purse seine vessels, exemptions from that closure period due to force majeure, catch limits of bigeye tuna caught in the EPO for longline vessels greater than 24 m in overall length, catch limit transfer requirements for bigeye tuna, a requirement that all tropical tuna be retained and landed (with some exceptions), and restrictions on the use and design of fish aggregating devices (FADs).

In addition to continuing the existing measures, Resolution C–24–01 requires the IATTC to reexamine the Resolution at the annual IATTC meeting in 2025 or 2026 based on a yellowfin tuna benchmark assessment or, if a benchmark assessment is not available, the current stock assessment, as long as it is deemed reliable by IATTC scientific staff at that time. Based on that review, if necessary, the Resolution provides that the IATTC will take actions to reduce fishing pressure on yellowfin tuna to a level that allows for sustainable fishing. Alternatively, if the benchmark assessment or stock assessment shows that the yellowfin tuna stock is not overfished nor subject to overfishing, the IATTC will consider options for new measures that reduce the number of days of closure or the elimination of the “corralito” closure