

351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. The Department will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On October 11, 2017, the petitioner submitted a timely request that the Department postpone the preliminary determination in the LTFV investigation.³ The petitioner stated that it requests postponement because the respondents selected for individual examination are still filing their response to the Department's questionnaire and the Department needs additional time to fully analyze the questionnaire responses, request any necessary clarifications, and determine antidumping margins.⁴

For the reasons stated above and because there are no compelling reasons to deny the request, the Department, in accordance with section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act, is postponing the deadline for the preliminary determination by 50 days (*i.e.*, 190 days after the date on which this investigation was initiated). As a result, the Department will issue its preliminary determination no later than January 18, 2018. In accordance with section 735(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(1), the deadline for the final determination of this investigation will continue to be 75 days after the date of publication of the preliminary determination, unless postponed at a later date.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 733(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

Dated: November 9, 2017.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2017-24848 Filed 11-15-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XF785

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Application for Exempted Fishing Permit

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS has determined that twelve exempted fishing permit (EFP) applications warrant further consideration and is requesting public comment on the applications. All EFP applicants request an exemption from a single prohibition (the use of unauthorized gear to harvest HMS) under the Fishery Management Plan for U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species (HMS FMP) to test the effects and efficacy of using deep-set buoy gear (DSBG) and deep-set linked buoy gear (DSLBG) to harvest swordfish and other highly migratory species (HMS) off of the U.S. West Coast.

DATES: Comments must be submitted in writing by December 18, 2017.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA-NMFS-2017-0130, by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic Submission:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2017-0130, click the "Comment Now!" icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments. EFP applications will be available under Relevant Documents through the same link.

- *Mail:* Attn: Chris Fanning, NMFS West Coast Region, 501 W. Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802. Include the identifier "NOAA-NMFS-2017-0130" in the comments.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.*, name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information

submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter "N/A" in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Chris Fanning, NMFS, West Coast Region, 562-980-4198.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DSBG fishing trials have occurred for the past seven years (2011-2015, research years; 2015-2017, EFP years) in the U.S. West Coast Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off California. The data collected from this fishing activity have demonstrated DSBG to achieve about a 95% marketable catch composition (75% swordfish, 3% opah, and 17% marketable sharks). Non-marketable catch rates have remained low and all non-marketable catch were released alive. Due to DSBG being actively tended, strikes are capable of being detected within minutes of a hook on the line; as a result, all catches can be tended quickly, with catch brought onboard the vessel in good condition. To date, DSBG has had two interactions with protected species, both elephant seals which were not seriously injured and were released alive due to the strike detection of the gear. These species are protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, but are not listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

DSLBG trials produced similar data to DSBG activities with DSLBG fishing activity occurring over a 40-day period in 2015-2016. Swordfish and other marketable species have represented about 90% of the catch (68% swordfish, 2% opah, 5% escolar, and 16% marketable sharks). Non-marketable species are released alive due to quick DSLBG strike detection and active gear tending. Fishing is still occurring with DSLBG; however, no reports have been submitted from the 2016-2017 year. To date, there have been no interactions with protected species using DSLBG.

At its September 2017 meeting, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) received twelve additional applications for EFPs in time for review and recommended that NMFS consider issuing these EFPs to authorize use of DSBG and/or DSLBG (see Table 1).

NMFS is requesting public comment on the twelve applications recommended for issuance by the Council. If all applications were approved, the EFPs would allow up to thirteen vessels to fish with DSBG and four vessels to fish with DSLBG, throughout the duration of each EFP, in the U.S. West Coast EEZ with permitted exemption from the prohibitions of the

³ See Letter from the petitioner titled "Ripe Olives from Spain Request for Postponement of Preliminary Determination," dated October 11, 2017.

⁴ *Id.*

HMS FMP pertaining to non-authorized gear types. Aside from the exemption described above, vessels fishing under an EFP would be subject to all other regulations implemented in the HMS

FMP, including measures to protect sea turtles, marine mammals, and seabirds. For up-to-date information on HMS EFPs, please visit NMFS West Coast Region’s “Status of Exempted Fishing

Permits” Web page (http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/migratory_species/status_exempted_permits.html).

TABLE 1—EFP APPLICATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ISSUANCE BY THE COUNCIL
[Council recommended EFPs]

Name	Date of council recommendation	Number of vessels
Deep-Set Buoy Gear Applicants:		
Lutoshkin, Aleksandr	September 2017	1
Rynkevic, Ramunas	September 2017	1
Sokolova, Tetyana	September 2017	1
Ellis, Ron	September 2017	1
Foster, John	September 2017	1
Hall, John & Crivello, Frank III ¹	September 2017	2
Porter, Joshua	September 2017	1
Porter, Justin	September 2017	2
Rasmussen, Andrew	September 2017	1
Sidenko, Alexander	September 2017	1
Tafoya, Mark	September 2017	1
Deep-Set Linked Buoy Gear Applicants:		
Smith, Michael	September 2017	2
Hall, John & Crivello, Frank III	September 2017	2

¹ One application with both DSBG and DSLBG gear configurations and activities requested.

NMFS will consider all public comments submitted in response to this **Federal Register** Notice prior to issuance of any EFP. Additionally, NMFS will analyze the effects of issuing EFPs in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and NOAA’s Administrative Order 216–6, as well as for compliance with other applicable laws, including Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), which requires the agency to consider whether the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence and recovery of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

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

Dated: November 13, 2017.

Emily H. Menashes,
Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 2017–24882 Filed 11–15–17; 8:45 am]

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BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Fair Credit Reporting Act Disclosures

AGENCY: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

ACTION: Notice regarding charges for certain disclosures under the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau) announces that the ceiling on allowable charges under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) will remain unchanged at \$12.00, effective for 2018. The Bureau is required to increase the \$8.00 amount referred to in the FCRA on January 1 of each year, based proportionally on changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U), with fractional changes rounded to the nearest fifty cents. The CPI–U increased 53.11 percent between September 1997, when the FCRA amendments took effect, and September 2017. This increase in the CPI–U, and the requirement that any increase be rounded to the nearest fifty cents, result in a maximum allowable charge of \$12.00.

DATES: Effective January 1, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Monique Chenault, Paralegal Specialist, Office of Regulations, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552, at (202) 435–7700.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 612(f)(1)(A) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) provides that a consumer reporting agency may charge a consumer a reasonable amount for making a disclosure to the consumer pursuant to section 609 of the FCRA. Section 612(f)(1)(A) of the FCRA

provides that, where a consumer reporting agency is permitted to impose a reasonable charge on a consumer for making a disclosure to the consumer pursuant to section 609 of the FCRA, the charge shall not exceed \$8.00 and shall be indicated to the consumer before making the disclosure. Section 612(f)(2) of the FCRA states that the Bureau shall increase the \$8.00 maximum amount on January 1 of each year, based proportionally on changes in the Consumer Price Index, with fractional changes rounded to the nearest fifty cents. The Bureau’s calculations are based on the CPI–U, which is the most general Consumer Price Index and covers all urban consumers and all items.

Section 612(a) of the FCRA gives consumers the right to a free disclosure upon request once every 12 months. The maximum allowable charge established by this notice does not apply to requests made under that provision. The charge does apply when a consumer who orders a file disclosure has already received a free annual disclosure and does not otherwise qualify for an additional free disclosure.

The Bureau is using the \$8.00 amount set forth in section 612(f)(1)(A)(i) of the FCRA as the baseline for its calculation of the increase in the ceiling on reasonable charges for certain disclosures made under section 609 of the FCRA. Since the effective date of section 612(a) was September 30, 1997, the Bureau calculated the proportional increase in the CPI–U from September

¹ Public Law 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010), <https://www.treasury.gov/about/organizational-structure/offices/Documents/Dodd%20Frank%20Act.pdf>.