

unauthorized parties cannot access or alter the white space database or the list of available channels sent to white space devices or otherwise affect the database system or white space devices in performing their intended functions or in providing adequate interference protections to authorized services operating in the TV bands, the 600 MHz duplex gap, the 600 MHz service band, and 608–614 MHz (channel 37). In addition, a white space database must also verify that the FCC identifier (FCC ID) of a device seeking access to its services is valid; under the requirement in this paragraph (a)(1) the white space database must also verify that the FCC ID of a Mode I device provided by a fixed or Mode II device is valid. A list of devices with valid FCC IDs and the FCC IDs of those devices is to be obtained from the Commission's Equipment Authorization System.

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(e) * * *

(1) Fixed, mobile, and Mode II white space devices must provide their location and required identifying information to the white space database in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(2) Fixed, mobile, and Mode II white space devices shall not transmit unless they receive, from the white space database, a list of available channels and may only transmit on the available channels on the list provided by the database.

(3) Fixed and mobile white space devices register and receive a list of available channels from the database by connecting to the internet, either directly or through another fixed white space device that has a direct connection to the internet. Fixed devices must also register with the database in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

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(6) A fixed device with an antenna height above ground that exceeds 30 meters or an antenna height above average terrain (HAAT) that exceeds 250 meters generally, or 500 meters in less congested areas shall not be provided a list of available channels. The HAAT is to be calculated using computational software employing the methodology in § 73.684(d) of this chapter.

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(h) *Mode II personal/portable and mobile device information to database.*

(1) A mobile device and a personal/portable device operating in Mode II shall provide the database its FCC Identifier (as required by § 2.926 of this chapter) and serial number as assigned by the manufacturer.

(2) A personal/portable device operating in Mode II shall provide the database the device's geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude (NAD 83)).

(3) A mobile device shall provide the database with the boundaries of the geofenced area in which it will operate. Alternatively, the boundaries of the geofenced area may be loaded from the database into the mobile device.

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(l) * * *

(2) A white space database shall verify that the FCC identification number supplied by a fixed, mobile, or personal/portable white space device is for a certified device and may not provide service to an uncertified device.

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■ 8. Amend § 15.714 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 15.714 White space database administration fees.

(a) A white space database administrator may charge a fee for provision of lists of available channels to fixed, mobile, and personal/portable devices and for registering fixed devices. This paragraph (a) applies to devices that operate in the TV bands, the 600 MHz service band, the 600 MHz duplex gap, and 608–614 MHz (channel 37).

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■ 9. Amend § 15.715 by revising paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 15.715 White space database administrator.

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(e) Provide accurate lists of available channels and the corresponding maximum permitted power for each available channel to fixed, mobile, and personal/portable white space devices that submit to it the information required under § 15.713(e), (g), and (h) based on their geographic location and provide accurate lists of available channels and the corresponding maximum permitted power for each available channel to fixed, mobile, and Mode II devices requesting lists of available channels for Mode I devices. Database administrators may allow prospective operators of white space devices to query the database and determine whether there are vacant channels at a particular location.

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[FR Doc. 2020–26706 Filed 1–11–21; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 20–331; RM–11863; DA 20–1436; FRS 17286]

Television Broadcasting Services; Mesa, Arizona

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Media Bureau, Video Division (Bureau) has before it a notice of proposed rulemaking issued in response to a petition for rulemaking filed by Multimedia Holdings Corporation (Multimedia), licensee of KPNX, channel 12 (NBC), Mesa, Arizona, requesting the substitution of channel 18 for channel 12 at Mesa in the DTV Table of Allotments. The Bureau had instituted a freeze on the acceptance of rulemaking petitions by full power television stations requesting channel substitutions in May 2011 and waived the freeze to consider Multimedia's proposal to substitute channel 18 at Mesa. TEGNA, Inc., filed comments in support of the petition reaffirming its commitment to applying for channel 18. The Bureau believes the public interest would be served by the substitution and will permit the station to better serve its viewers, who have experienced reception problems with VHF channel 12.

DATES: Effective January 12, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at Joyce.Bernstein@fcc.gov, or (202) 418–1647.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Report and Order*, MB Docket No. 20–331; RM–11863; DA 20–1436, adopted December 2, 2020, and released December 2, 2020. The full text of this document is available for download at <https://www.fcc.gov/edocs>. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (tty).

This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any proposed information collection burden “for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees,” pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of

2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4). Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to this proceeding.

The Commission will send a copy of this *Report and Order* in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas Horan,

Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

Final Rule

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.

§ 73.622 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 73.622(i), the Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments under Arizona, by removing channel 12 and adding channel 18 at Mesa.

[FR Doc. 2020–27981 Filed 1–11–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 665

[Docket No. 210106–0003]

RTID 0648–XP014

Pacific Island Pelagic Fisheries; 2021 U.S. Territorial Longline Bigeye Tuna Catch Limits

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

ACTION: Final specifications.

SUMMARY: NMFS specifies a 2021 limit of 2,000 metric tons (t) of longline-caught bigeye tuna for each U.S. Pacific territory (American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), the territories). NMFS will allow each territory to allocate up to 1,500 t in 2021 to U.S. longline fishing vessels through

specified fishing agreements that meet established criteria. The overall allocation limit among all territories, however, may not exceed 3,000 t. As an accountability measure, NMFS will monitor, attribute, and restrict (if necessary) catches of longline-caught bigeye tuna, including catches made under a specified fishing agreement. These catch limits and accountability measures support the long-term sustainability of fishery resources of the U.S. Pacific Islands.

DATES: The final specifications are effective January 12, 2021, through December 31, 2021. The deadline to submit a specified fishing agreement pursuant to 50 CFR 665.819(b)(3) for review is July 12, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific (FEP) are available from the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), 1164 Bishop St., Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813, tel 808–522–8220, or www.wpcouncil.org.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, the Council and NMFS prepared environmental analyses that support this action, available from <http://www.regulations.gov/#/docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2020-0010>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lynn Rassel, NMFS PIRO Sustainable Fisheries, 808–725–5184.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS is specifying a 2021 catch limit of 2,000 t of longline-caught bigeye tuna for each U.S. Pacific territory. NMFS is also authorizing each U.S. Pacific territory to allocate up to 1,500 t of its 2,000 t bigeye tuna limit, not to exceed a 3,000 t total annual allocation limit among all the territories, to U.S. longline fishing vessels permitted to fish under the FEP. A specified fishing agreement with the applicable territory must identify those vessels.

NMFS will monitor catches of longline-caught bigeye tuna by the longline fisheries of each U.S. Pacific territory, including catches made by U.S. longline vessels operating under specified fishing agreements. The criteria that a specified fishing agreement must meet, and the process for attributing longline-caught bigeye tuna, will follow the procedures in 50 CFR 665.819. When NMFS projects that the fishery will reach a territorial catch or allocation limit, NMFS will, as an accountability measure, prohibit the catch and retention of longline-caught bigeye tuna by vessels in the applicable territory (if the territorial catch limit is

projected to be reached), and/or vessels in a specified fishing agreement (if the allocation limit is projected to be reached).

You may find additional background information on this action in the preamble to the proposed specifications published on November 9, 2020 (85 FR 71300). Regardless of the final specifications, all other existing management measures will continue to apply in the longline fishery.

Comments and Responses

On November 9, 2020, NMFS published the proposed specifications and request for public comments (85 FR 71300); the comment period closed on November 24, 2020. NMFS received comments on the proposed specifications from one person. NMFS considered these comments in making its decision on this action, and responds below. We made no changes to the final specifications.

NMFS specifically invited public comments on the effect of the proposed action on cultural fishing in American Samoa; we received no relevant comments on this issue.

Comment 1: Catch limits should be reduced because the styrofoam and plastic, with chemicals in them, used in longline fishing gear pose controversial implications for ecosystems, fish, and the food chain. Mitigation efforts should be made to protect consumers from harmful chemicals.

Response: NMFS has no information that longline fishing, including the gear used, results in significant adverse impacts to the marine habitat or food chain. Federal laws and regulations strictly regulate the disposal of waste in ocean waters. NMFS also notes that fisheries observers collect information on the frequency, location and composition of marine debris. During 2008–2016, NMFS observers on Hawaii vessels reported 1,326 marine debris items intercepted by longlines. While derelict fishing gear made up most of the debris, most (52 percent) was netting, and ropes and other types of lines (27 percent). Floats and monofilament fishing line used in longline fishing made up less than 9 percent of the debris. When longline fishermen snag marine debris in their gear, they typically bring it on board and disposed of in port. This prevents future entanglement with sea life and entry into the food chain.

Comment 2: Longline gear poses a threat to seabirds, most notably endangered albatross, that dive for baited lines and are hooked or entangled and drowned.