

program into the Code of Federal Regulations. The EPA does this by adding those citations and references to the authorized state rules in 40 CFR part 272. The EPA is not codifying the authorization of Hawaii's revisions at this time. However, the EPA reserves the ability to amend 40 CFR part 272, subpart L, for the authorization of Hawaii's program changes at a later date.

J. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this action from the requirements of Executive Order 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. 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 a 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) do not apply. As required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996), in issuing this authorization, 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). Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994), as amended by Executive Order 14008 (86 FR 7619, February 1, 2021), establishes Federal executive policy on environmental justice. Its main provision directs Federal agencies, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, to make environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States. Because this action authorizes pre-existing state rules that are at least equivalent to, and no less stringent than existing Federal requirements, and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law, and there are no anticipated significant adverse human health or environmental effects, this authorization is not subject to Executive Order 12898.

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).

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).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

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

Dated: April 25, 2022.

Martha Guzman Aceves,

Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2022–09430 Filed 5–2–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 20

[GN Docket No. 13–111; FCC 21–82; FR ID 84137]

Promoting Technological Solutions To Combat Contraband Wireless Device Use in Correctional Facilities

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission announces that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements under OMB Control Number 3060–1299 associated with the Commission's rules adopted in the *Second Report and Order*, FCC 21–82, governing the disabling of contraband wireless devices detected in correctional facilities upon satisfaction of certain criteria, and the advance notice of certain wireless provider network changes to promote and maintain contraband interdiction system effectiveness, and that compliance with

these rules is now required. This document is consistent with the *Second Report and Order*, which states that the Commission will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date for these revised rule sections and revise the rules accordingly.

DATES: Instruction 3 amending 47 CFR 20.23 by adding paragraphs (b) through (d), in the final rule published at 86 FR 44635 on August 13, 2021, is effective May 3, 2022.

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 OMB approved the information collection requirements in 47 CFR 20.23 on February 3, 2022. This rule section was adopted in the *Second Report and Order*, FCC 21-82. The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the immediate effective date for these revised rules.

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 February 3, 2022, for the information collection requirements contained in 47 CFR 20.23. 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 20.23 is 3060-1299.

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: 3060-1299.

OMB Approval Date: February 3, 2022.

OMB Expiration Date: February 28, 2025.

Title: Section 20.23(b)(1), (3)-(5), (7); (c)(1)-(2), (3), (3)(iii)-(iv), (4)(i)-(ii), (v); and (d), Contraband wireless devices in correctional facilities.

Form Number: N/A.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, and state, local or tribal governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents and Responses: 531 respondents and 16,389 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 hour-10 hours.

Frequency of Response: One-time application and self-certification response, one-time DCFO authorization request response, on occasion qualifying request response, on occasion reversal response, recordkeeping requirement, third party notification requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for the currently approved information collection is contained in sections 1, 2, 4(i), 4(j), 301, 302, 303, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 332 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i), 154(j), 301, 302a, 303, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 332.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 142,568 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No costs.

Needs and Uses: On July 13, 2021, the Commission released a Second Report and Order and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Promoting Technological Solutions to Combat Contraband Wireless Devices in Correctional Facilities, GN Docket No. 13-111, in which the Commission took further steps to facilitate the deployment and viability of technological solutions used to combat contraband wireless devices in correctional facilities. In the Second Report and Order, the Commission adopted a framework requiring the disabling of contraband wireless devices detected in correctional facilities upon satisfaction of certain criteria. The Commission further addressed issues involving oversight, wireless provider liability, and treatment of 911 calls. Finally, the Commission adopted rules requiring advance notice of certain wireless provider network changes to promote and maintain contraband interdiction system effectiveness.

In establishing rules requiring wireless providers to disable contraband wireless devices in correctional facilities and adopting a framework to enable designated correctional facility officials (DCFOs) relying on an authorized Contraband Interdiction System (CIS) to submit qualifying requests to wireless providers to disable contraband wireless devices in qualifying correctional facilities, the Commission found that a rules-based process will provide a valuable additional tool for departments of corrections to address contraband wireless device use. The framework includes a two-phase authorization process: (1) CIS applicants will submit

applications to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (Bureau) describing the legal and technical qualifications of the systems; and (2) CIS applicants will perform on-site testing of approved CISs at individual correctional facilities and file a self-certification with the Commission. After both phases are complete, DCFOs will be authorized to submit qualifying requests to wireless providers to disable contraband devices using approved CISs at each correctional facility. In addition, the Commission adopted rules requiring wireless providers to notify certain types of CIS operators of major technical changes to ensure that CIS effectiveness is maintained. The Commission found that these rules will provide law enforcement with the tools necessary to disable contraband wireless devices, which, in turn, will help combat the serious threats posed by the illegal use of such devices.

The new information collection in 47 CFR 20.23(b)(1) regarding the application to obtain new CIS certification will be used by the Bureau to determine whether to certify a system and ensure that the systems are designed to support operational readiness and minimize the risk of disabling a non-contraband device, and ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that only devices that are in fact contraband will be identified for disabling. Bureau certification will also enable targeted industry review of solutions by allowing interested stakeholders to provide feedback on the application for certification, including the proposed test plan.

The new collections in 47 CFR 20.23(b)(3) include the requirement that the CIS operator must file with the Bureau a self-certification that complies with paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of section 20.23, confirming that the testing at that specific correctional facility is complete and successful, and the CIS operator must serve notice of the testing on all relevant wireless providers prior to testing and provide such wireless providers a reasonable opportunity to participate in the tests. Self-certification will help the Bureau to ensure that qualifying requests identify contraband wireless devices accurately and in accordance with legal requirements. In addition to being used by the Bureau, the self-certification will be relied upon by the DCFO in conjunction with qualifying requests for disabling at a particular correctional facility. The serving of notice to the wireless providers will give them awareness and an opportunity to participate in the process.

The new information collections in 47 CFR 20.23(b)(4) afford wireless providers an opportunity to object to the certification filing made after individual site-testing is complete, while requiring objections to be served on the DCFO and the CIS operator. Section 20.23(b)(5) requires that CIS operators retest and recertify their systems at least every three years and comply with the same requirements as for initial self-certification. This requirement will enable the Bureau to ensure the ongoing accuracy and reliability of a given CIS at a particular facility. Section 20.23(b)(7) requires that a CIS operator retain records for at least five years and provide them upon request to the Bureau, which will support the Bureau's efforts to identify issues with CIS operations, resolve interference issues, and resolve complaints related to misidentification of contraband devices.

The new collections in 47 CFR 20.23(c)(1)–(2) include the requirement that individuals that seek to be recognized on the Commission's DCFO list must send a letter to the Contraband Ombudsperson in order for the Commission to approve that person for the qualified DCFO list and provide certainty to wireless providers that disabling requests are made by duly authorized individuals. Qualifying requests that include the required information will be used by wireless carriers to prevent use of contraband devices on their network and on other wireless provider networks.

The new collections in 47 CFR 20.23(c)(3) and (c)(3)(iii)–(iv) provide that, upon receiving a disabling request from a DCFO, the wireless provider must verify the request, may conduct customer outreach, either reject or grant the request and must notify the DCFO whether it is accepting or rejecting the request. This process ensures that a wireless provider responds to a DCFO within a reasonable timeframe—while giving the provider an opportunity to determine if there is an error—and to give the DCFO time to respond quickly if the request has been rejected. The wireless provider may contact the customer of record to notify them of the disabling and involve them in the process.

The new collections in 47 CFR 20.23(c)(4) provide that a wireless provider may reverse a disabled device where it determines that the device was erroneously identified as contraband, and the wireless provider must notify the DCFO of the reversal. The wireless provider may choose to involve the DCFO in the review and reversal process. The DCFO must also provide notice to the Contraband Ombudsperson

of the number of erroneously disabled devices. This process ensures the integrity of the contraband device disabling process by giving the wireless provider the opportunity to reverse a disabled device—with the ability to extend review to the DCFO—and by creating safeguards to make sure that the process is efficient and reliable.

The new collections in 47 CFR 20.23(d) regarding notification from CMRS licensees to MAS operators of technical changes to their network are required so that MAS operators are given sufficient time to make necessary adjustments to maintain the effectiveness of their interdiction systems. In order to ensure that issues regarding notification to solutions providers of more frequent, localized wireless provider network changes are appropriately considered, CMRS licensees and MAS operators must negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement for notification for those types of network adjustments not covered by the notice requirement. CMRS licensees must provide notice of technical changes associated with an emergency immediately after the exigency to ensure that MAS operators continue to be notified of network changes that could impact MAS effectiveness.

Federal Communications Commission.
Marlene Dortch,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022–09203 Filed 5–2–22; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–ES–2022–0021;
FF09E22000 FXES1113090FEDR 223]

RIN 1018–BG60

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing *Siderastrea glynni* From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), are amending the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (List) by removing the coral *Siderastrea glynni*. This amendment is based on a previously published determination by

the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, which has jurisdiction for this species.

DATES: This rule is effective May 3, 2022.

Applicability date: The delisting of *S. glynni* was effective January 31, 2022.

ADDRESSES: This rule and the NMFS proposed and final rules may be found online at <https://www.regulations.gov> in Docket No. FWS–HQ–ES–2022–0021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Maclin, Chief, Branch of Delisting and Foreign Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: ES, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803; 703–358–2646.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (35 FR 15627; October 6, 1970), NMFS has jurisdiction over the marine taxon specified in this rule. Under section 4(a)(2) of the Act, NMFS must decide whether a species under its jurisdiction should be classified as an endangered or threatened species. Under section 4(a)(2)(B) of the Act, if NMFS determines that a species should be removed from the List (delisted), or that a species' status should be changed from an endangered to a threatened species, then NMFS is required to recommend the status change to the Service. NMFS makes these determinations via its rulemaking process. If the Service concurs with the recommended status change, then the Service will implement the status change by publishing a final rule to amend the List in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 50 CFR 17.11(h).

On May 4, 2021, NMFS published a proposed rule (86 FR 23657) to remove *S. glynni* from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. NMFS solicited public comments on the proposed rule through July 6, 2021. On December 30, 2021, NMFS published a final rule (86 FR 74378) to remove *S. glynni* from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife.

The delisting of *S. glynni* was effective January 31, 2022. In the December 30, 2021, final rule (86 FR 74378), NMFS addressed all public comments received in response to the proposed rule. By publishing this final rule, we are simply taking the necessary administrative step to codify these changes in the List at 50 CFR 17.11(h).