

mailpiece prepared under a combined mailing of USPS Marketing Mail flats, Bound Printed Matter flats, and Periodicals flats must be identified as being part of a mixed class mailing through the use of an optional endorsement line (OEL) in accordance with the standards in 203.7.1.8. Post-print consolidators who have mailings of USPS Marketing Mail and Bound Printed Matter, using Permit Imprint may include a “Co-Class” marking.

[Revise the heading of 15.3 to read as follows:]

### 15.3 Combining Bundles of USPS Marketing Mail Flats, Bound Printed Matter Flats, and Periodicals Flats on the Same Pallet

#### 15.3.2 Mailpiece and Bundle Identification

[Revise the introductory text in item a. in 15.3.2 to read as follows:]

Each USPS Marketing Mail, Bound Printer Matter, and Periodicals mailpiece prepared under a combined mailing of USPS Marketing Mail flats, Bound Printed Matter flats, and Periodicals flats must be identified as being part of a mixed class mailing through the use of an optional endorsement line (OEL) in accordance with standards in 203.7.1.8. Post-print consolidators who have mailings of USPS Marketing Mail and Bound Printed Matter, using Permit Imprint may include a “Co-Class” marking.

### 15.4 Pallet Preparation

#### 15.4.1 Pallet Preparation, Sequence and Labeling

[Revise the text in 15.4.1 to read as follows:]

When combining USPS Marketing Mail, Bound Printed Matter, and Periodicals flats within the same bundle or combining bundles of USPS Marketing Mail flats, Bound Printed Matter flats, and bundles of Periodicals flats on pallets, bundles must be placed on pallets. For labeling, “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS”, as applicable’ means to label each individual pallet based on the classes of mailpieces on that individual pallet. As an example, in a combined mailing of USPS Marketing Mail, Bound Printed Matter, and Periodicals flats, some pallets may be labeled “MKT/BPM/PER” while others might properly be labeled “MKT/BPM,” “MKT/PER,” “BPM/PER,” or even “MKT,” “BPM,” or “PER.”

Preparation, sequence and labeling:

a. 5-digit scheme carrier routes, required. \* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item a 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS,” as applicable; \* \* \*

b. Merged 5-digit scheme, optional.

\* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item b 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS CR/5D,” as applicable \* \* \*

c. Merged 5-digit, optional.

\* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item c 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS,” as applicable; \* \* \*

d. 5-digit carrier routes, required.

\* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item d 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS,” as applicable; \* \* \*

e. 5-digit, required. \* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item e 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS,” as applicable; \* \* \*

f. 3-digit, optional, \* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item f 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS,” as applicable; \* \* \*

g. SCF, required. \* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item g 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS,” as applicable; \* \* \*

h. ASF, required unless bundle reallocation used under 15.1.10. \* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item h 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS NDC,” as applicable; \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item i to read as follows:]

i. NDC, required. Pallet may contain carrier route, automation or presorted mail for the 3-digit ZIP Code groups in L601. \* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item i 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS NDC,” as applicable; \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item j to read as follows:]

j. Mixed NDC, required, 100 pound minimum. Pallet may contain carrier route, automation or presorted mail.

\* \* \* Labeling:

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise item j 2 to read as follows:]

2. Line 2: “MKT/BPM/PER FLTS,” as applicable;

\* \* \* \* \*

We will publish an appropriate amendment to 39 CFR part 111 to reflect these changes.

Stanley F. Mires,

Attorney, Federal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2017–25488 Filed 11–24–17; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R07–OAR–2017–0386; FRL–9971–16–Region 7]

### Approval of Nebraska Air Quality Implementation Plans; Adoption of a New Chapter Under the Nebraska Administrative Code; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Withdrawal of direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** Due to adverse comments, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is withdrawing the direct final rule for “Approval of Nebraska Air Quality Implementation Plans; Adoption of a New Chapter Under the Nebraska Administrative Code” published in the **Federal Register** on October 5, 2017. Nebraska’s SIP revision added a new chapter titled “Visibility Protection” which provides Nebraska authority to implement Federal regulations relating to Regional Haze and Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART). The new chapter incorporates by reference EPA’s Guidelines for BART Determinations under the Regional Haze Rule. The revision to the SIP meets the visibility component of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

**DATES:** The direct final rule published at 82 FR 46415, October 5, 2017, is withdrawn effective November 27, 2017.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Greg Crable, Environmental Protection Agency, Air Planning and Development Branch, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219 at (913) 551–7391, or by email at [crable.gregory@epa.gov](mailto:crable.gregory@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Due to adverse comments, EPA is withdrawing the direct final rule to approve revisions to the Nebraska State Implementation Plan (SIP). In the direct final rule published on October 5, 2017 (82 FR 46415), we stated that if we received adverse comment by November 6, 2017, the rule would be withdrawn and not take effect. EPA received adverse comments. EPA will address the comments in a subsequent final action

based upon the proposed action also published on October 5, 2017 (82 FR 46433).

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Best available retrofit technology, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Regional haze, Sulfur dioxide, Visibility, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: November 16, 2017.

**James B. Gulliford,**

*Regional Administrator, Region 7.*

■ Accordingly, the direct final rule published at 82 FR 46415, October 5, 2017, is withdrawn effective November 27, 2017.

[FR Doc. 2017-25428 Filed 11-24-17; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 120404257-3325-02]

RIN 0648- XF854

#### Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2017 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Golden Tilefish Hook-and-Line Component

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

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; closure.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS implements accountability measures for the commercial hook-and-line component for golden tilefish in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the South Atlantic. NMFS projects commercial hook-and-line landings for golden tilefish will reach the hook-and-line component's commercial annual catch limit (ACL) on November 29, 2017. Therefore, NMFS closes the commercial hook-and-line component for golden tilefish in the South Atlantic EEZ on November 29, 2017, and it will remain closed until the start of the next fishing year on January 1, 2018. This closure is necessary to protect the golden tilefish resource.

**DATES:** This rule is effective 12:01 a.m., local time, November 29, 2017, until 12:01 a.m., local time, January 1, 2018.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mary Vara, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727-824-5305, email: [mary.vara@noaa.gov](mailto:mary.vara@noaa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic includes golden tilefish and is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council and is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

On April 23, 2013, NMFS published a final rule for Amendment 18B to the FMP (78 FR 23858). Amendment 18B to the FMP established a longline endorsement program for the commercial golden tilefish component of the snapper-grouper fishery and allocated the commercial golden tilefish ACL among two gear types, the longline and hook-and-line components.

The commercial ACL (equivalent to the commercial quota) for the hook-and-line component for golden tilefish in the South Atlantic is 135,324 lb (61,382 kg), gutted weight, for the current fishing year, January 1 through December 31, 2017, as specified in 50 CFR 622.190(a)(2)(ii).

Under 50 CFR 622.193(a)(1)(i), NMFS is required to close the commercial hook-and-line component for golden tilefish when the hook-and-line component's commercial ACL has been reached, or is projected to be reached, by filing a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register. NMFS has determined that the commercial ACL for the hook-and-line component for golden tilefish in the South Atlantic will be reached by November 29, 2017. Accordingly, the commercial hook-and-line component for South Atlantic golden tilefish is closed effective 12:01 a.m., local time, November 29, 2017, until 12:01 a.m., local time, January 1, 2018.

The commercial longline component for South Atlantic golden tilefish closed on May 9, 2017, for the remainder of the current fishing year, until 12:01 a.m., local time, January 1, 2018 (82 FR 21316; May 8, 2017). Therefore, because the commercial longline component is already closed, and NMFS is closing the commercial hook-and-line component through this temporary rule, all commercial fishing for South Atlantic golden tilefish is closed effective 12:01 a.m., local time, November 29, 2017, until 12:01 a.m., local time, January 1, 2018.

The operator of a vessel with a valid Federal commercial vessel permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper having golden tilefish on board must have landed and bartered, traded, or sold such golden tilefish prior to 12:01 a.m., local time, November 29, 2017. During the closure, the sale or purchase of golden tilefish taken from the EEZ is prohibited. The prohibition on sale or purchase does not apply to the sale or purchase of golden tilefish that were harvested by hook-and-line, landed ashore, and sold prior to 12:01 a.m., local time, November 29, 2017, and were held in cold storage by a dealer or processor. For a person on board a vessel for which a Federal commercial or charter vessel/headboat permit for the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery has been issued, the sale and purchase provisions of the commercial closure for golden tilefish would apply regardless of whether the fish are harvested in state or Federal waters, as specified in 50 CFR 622.190(c).

#### Classification

The Regional Administrator, Southeast Region, NMFS, has determined this temporary rule is necessary for the conservation and management of South Atlantic golden tilefish and is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

This action is taken under 50 CFR 622.193(a)(1)(i) and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

These measures are exempt from the procedures of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the temporary rule is issued without opportunity for prior notice and comment.

This action responds to the best scientific information available. The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA), finds that the need to immediately implement this action to close the commercial hook-and-line component for golden tilefish constitutes good cause to waive the requirements to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), as such procedures are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the rule itself has been subject to notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the closure. Such procedures are contrary to the public interest because the capacity of the fishing fleet allows for rapid harvest of the commercial ACL for the hook-and-line component, and there is a need to immediately implement this action to protect golden tilefish. Prior notice and