

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]  
**BILLING CODE 6712–01–P**

## 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).

**Administrative Procedure Act**

Because NMFS provided an opportunity for public comment on the proposed rule for this taxon, and we concur with the NMFS action, we find good cause that the notice and public comment procedures of 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are unnecessary for this action. We also find good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to make this rule effective immediately. The NMFS rule removed protection under the Act for this species and removed the species from the List at 50 CFR 224.101(h); this rule is an administrative action to remove the species from the List at 50 CFR 17.11(h). The public would not be served by delaying the effective date of this rulemaking action.

**Required Determinations***National Environmental Policy Act*

We have determined that an environmental assessment, as defined under the authority of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, need not be prepared in connection with regulations adopted pursuant to section 4(a) of the Act. We outlined our reasons for this determination in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 1983 (48 FR 49244).

**List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17**

Endangered and threatened species, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

**Regulation Promulgation**

Accordingly, we amend part 17, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the CFR, as set forth below.

**PART 17—ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE AND PLANTS**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 17 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407; 1531–1544; and 4201–4245, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 17.11 [Amended]**

■ 2. Amend § 17.11 in paragraph (h) in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife under Corals by removing the entry for “Coral, (no common name) (*Siderastrea glynni*)”.

**Martha Williams,**

*Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

[FR Doc. 2022–09424 Filed 5–2–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4333–15–P**