

4. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

5. Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect 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. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and determined that this rule does not have implications for federalism.

6. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

7. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

8. Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

9. Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

10. Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

11. Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

12. Energy Effects

This action is not a “significant energy action” under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use.

13. Technical Standards

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

14. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)(42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves the establishment of a temporary safety zone. This rule is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph 34(g) of Figure 2–1 of the Commandant Instruction. An environmental analysis checklist supporting this determination and a Categorical Exclusion Determination are available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this rule.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and record keeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR Part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1

■ 2. Add § 165.T13–280 to read as follows:

§ 165.T13–280 Safety Zone; Vigor Industrial Ferry Construction, West Duwamish Waterway, Seattle, WA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters of the West Duwamish Waterway in Seattle, WA encompassed within the area created by connecting the following points: 47°35′04″ N, 122°21′30″ W thence westerly to 47°35′04″ N, 122°21′50″ W thence northerly to 47°35′19″ N, 122°21′50″ W thence easterly to 47°35′19″ N, 122°21′30″ W thence southerly to 47°35′04″ N, 122°21′30″ W.

(b) *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in 33 CFR Part 165, Subpart C, no person may enter or remain in the safety zone created in this rule unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or a Designated Representative. See 33 CFR Part 165, Subpart C, for additional information and requirements. Vessel operators wishing to enter the zone during the enforcement period must request permission for entry by contacting the Joint Harbor Operation Center at 206–217–6001 or the Vessel Traffic Service Puget Sound on VHF channel 14.

(c) *Enforcement period.* The safety zone created in this rule is enforced from 11:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. on September 17, 2014, and from noon until 6:30 p.m. on September 18, 2014 unless cancelled sooner by the Captain of the Port.

Dated: August 26, 2014.

M.W. Raymond,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Puget Sound.

[FR Doc. 2014–21387 Filed 9–8–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R06–OAR–2012–0096; FRL–9916–32–Region 6]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Revision to Control Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Storage Tanks

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a Texas State Implementation (SIP) revision for control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from storage tanks. The revision implements additional controls in the Dallas-Fort Worth 1997 ozone nonattainment area (DFW area); modifies control requirements in the DFW area, the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria ozone nonattainment area (HGB area), the Beaumont-Port Arthur area (BPA area) and El Paso, Gregg, Nueces and Victoria Counties; and makes non-substantive changes to VOC control provisions that apply in Aransas, Bexar, Calhoun, Matagorda, San Patricio and Travis Counties. In addition, EPA finds that the SIP revision implements serious area reasonable available control technology (RACT) controls for the VOC storage source category in the DFW area and continues to implement severe area RACT for this source category in the HGB area as required by the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This rule is effective on November 10, 2014 without further notice, unless EPA receives relevant adverse comment by October 9, 2014. If EPA receives such comment, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket No. EPA-R06-OAR-2012-0096, by one of the following methods:

- *www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions.
- *Email:* Mr. Carl Young at young.carl@epa.gov.
- *Mail or delivery:* Mr. Guy Donaldson, Chief, Air Planning Section (6PD-L), Environmental Protection Agency, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket No. EPA-R06-OAR-2012-0096. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at *www.regulations.gov*, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through *www.regulations.gov* or email. The *www.regulations.gov* Web site is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email

comment directly to EPA without going through *www.regulations.gov* your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: The index to the docket for this action is available electronically at *www.regulations.gov* and in hard copy at EPA Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas. While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (e.g., copyrighted material), and some may not be publicly available at either location (e.g., CBI). To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment with the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** paragraph below or Mr. Bill Deese at 214-665-7253.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carl Young, (214) 665-6645, young.carl@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document wherever "we," "us," or "our" is used, we mean the EPA.

Table of Contents

- I. Background
- II. EPA's Evaluation
- III. Final Action
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

A. CAA and SIPs

Section 110 of the CAA requires states to develop and submit to EPA a SIP to ensure that state air quality meets National Ambient Air Quality Standards. These ambient standards currently address six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, lead, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. Each federally-approved SIP protects air quality primarily by addressing air pollution at its point of origin through air pollution regulations and control strategies. EPA approved SIP regulations and control strategies are federally enforceable. As needed, States revise the SIP as needed and submit revisions to EPA for approval.

B. SIP Revision Submitted on January 17, 2012

A SIP revision for controlling VOC emissions from storage tanks was adopted by Texas on December 7, 2011, and submitted to us on January 17, 2012. VOCs are an "ozone precursor", as they react with oxygen, nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sunlight to form ozone. Controlling sources of VOC and NO_x emissions can lower ozone levels in the ambient air.

The revision amends Title 30, Chapter 115 of the Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC 115) to (1) revise §§ 115.110, 115.112–115.117, and 115.119, and (2) add new §§ 115.111 and 115.118. The revision (1) implements additional VOC controls for storage tanks in the DFW area; (2) modifies VOC control requirements in the DFW area, the HGB area, the BPA area and El Paso, Gregg, Nueces and Victoria Counties and (3) makes non-substantive changes to VOC control provisions that apply in Aransas, Bexar, Calhoun, Matagorda, San Patricio and Travis Counties.

The DFW area consists of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall and Tarrant Counties. The DFW area was reclassified as serious ozone nonattainment for the 1997 ozone standard (75 FR 79302, December 20, 2010). The SIP revision for storage tanks was adopted by Texas to meet the CAA RACT requirements for the VOC storage emission source category in serious ozone nonattainment areas. In the DFW area the revision (1) requires control of VOC flash emissions from storage tanks in the DFW area that might otherwise emit 50 tons per year (tpy) of VOC or more, (2) adds requirements for low-leaking storage tank fittings and (3) limits situations when a floating roof storage tank is allowed to emit VOCs because the roof is not floating on the stored VOC liquid.

The revision also adds a requirement for the DFW and HGB areas that a vapor recovery unit used for VOC control must be designed to process all VOC vapor generated by the maximum crude oil and condensate throughput of the storage tank and must transfer recovered vapors to a pipe or container that is vapor-tight. The HGB area consists of Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller counties. The HGB area is classified as a severe ozone nonattainment area for the 1997 ozone NAAQS (73 FR 56983, October 1, 2008).

In the DFW, HGB and BPA areas and in El Paso, Gregg, Nueces and Victoria Counties the revision (1) adds an explicit requirement that any flare used for control must be designed and

operated according to 40 CFR 60.18(b)—(f) as amended through December 22, 2008, and (2) amends monitoring and testing requirements that ensure effectiveness of VOC controls. The BPA area consists of Hardin, Jefferson, and Orange Counties.

VOC control requirements for storage tanks also apply in Aransas, Bexar, Calhoun, Matagorda, San Patricio, and Travis Counties. The revision did not substantially change requirements for these counties.

The SIP revision submitted by Texas may be accessed online at www.regulations.gov, Docket No. EPA–R06–OAR–2012–0096.

C. CAA Requirements for the SIP Revision

The primary CAA requirements pertaining to the SIP revision submitted by Texas are found in CAA sections 110(l) and 182(b)(2). CAA section 110(l) requires that a SIP revision submitted to EPA be adopted after reasonable notice and public hearing. Section 110(l) also requires that we not approve a SIP revision if the revision would interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA. CAA section 182(b)(2) requires that ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate or above implement RACT controls on all major VOC and NO_x emission sources and on all sources and source categories covered by a control technique guideline (CTG) issued by us. RACT is defined as the lowest emissions limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility (44 FR 53762, September 17, 1979). The CTG and Alternative Control Technique (ACT) documents that we issue provide states with guidance concerning what types of controls could constitute RACT for a given source category. The documents we have issued pertaining to storage tanks are (1) Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Storage of Petroleum Liquids in Fixed-Roof Tanks (EPA–450/2–77–036, December 1977), (2) Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks (EPA–450/2–78–047, December 1978) and (3) Alternative Control Techniques Document—Volatile Organic Liquid Storage In Floating and Fixed Roof Tanks (EPA–453/R–94–001, January 1994). These documents are accessible online at www.epa.gov/airquality/ozonepollution/SIPToolkit/ctgs.html. Because the DFW area was classified as a serious ozone

nonattainment area, a major source is a source having the potential to emit 50 tpy of VOC or more (CAA 182(c)). Because the HGB area is classified as a severe ozone nonattainment area, a major source is a source having the potential to emit 25 tpy of VOC or more (CAA 182(d)).

II. EPA's Evaluation

VOC flash emissions occur during transfer of the VOCs from a higher pressure storage tank to a lower pressure tank, reservoir, or other container. Floating roof landing loss emissions occur when the liquid level in a floating roof tank is lowered and the roof rests (lands) on the legs, or supports, rather than on the liquid, severely limiting the VOC control efficiency of the floating roof. The storage tank requirements, to control flash emissions, use low-leaking tank fittings and further limit emissions from floating roof storage tanks were previously implemented in the HGB area and approved by us as RACT (75 FR 15348, March 29, 2010). For the DFW area, we previously found that Texas rules for storage tanks met RACT requirements (64 FR 3841, January 26, 1999 and 74 FR 1903, January 14, 2009). The RACT rules must address major sources that have the potential to emit 50 tpy of VOC or more in the DFW area (serious area requirement) and 25 tpy of VOC or more in the HGB area (severe area requirement).

Our evaluation found that the revision to the Texas SIP (1) improves the rules that were previously approved, (2) results in additional VOC reductions in the DFW area and (3) ensures that RACT is met for storage tanks with flash emissions in the DFW area and continues to be met in the HGB area. Additionally we found that (1) Texas adopted after reasonable notice and public hearing and (2) approval would not interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress or any other applicable requirement of the CAA. A technical support document (TSD) was prepared which details our evaluation. Our TSD may be accessed online at www.regulations.gov, Docket No. EPA–R06–OAR–2012–0096.

III. Final Action

We are approving a Texas SIP revision for control of VOC emissions from storage tanks adopted on December 7, 2011, and submitted on January 17, 2012. The revision (1) revises 30 TAC §§ 115.110, 115.112–115.117, and 115.119 and (2) adds new 30 TAC §§ 115.111 and 115.118. The revision (1) implements additional VOC controls for storage tanks in the DFW area; (2)

modifies VOC control requirements in the DFW area, the BPA area, the HGB area and the counties of El Paso, Gregg, Nueces and Victoria and (3) makes non-substantive changes to VOC control provisions that apply in Aransas, Bexar, Calhoun, Matagorda, San Patricio and Travis Counties. In addition, we find that this revision implements serious area RACT controls for the VOC storage source category in the DFW area for the 1997 ozone NAAQS and continues to implement severe area RACT controls for this source category in the HGB area.

We are publishing this rule without prior proposal because we view this as a non-controversial amendment and anticipate no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, we are publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision if relevant adverse comments are received. This rule will be effective on November 10, 2014 without further notice unless we receive relevant adverse comment by October 9, 2014. If we receive relevant adverse comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect. We will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. We will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so now. Please note that if we receive relevant adverse comment on an amendment, paragraph, or section of this rule and if that provision may be severed from the remainder of the rule, we may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions

of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

- is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
 - does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
 - does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
 - is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
 - is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
 - is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
 - does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).
- In addition, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249,

November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

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. EPA will submit a report containing this rule 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 of the rule 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).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by November 10, 2014. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not

be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: August 22, 2014.

Samuel Coleman,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 6.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

- 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart SS—Texas

- 2. In § 52.2270 (c), the table titled “EPA Approved Regulations in the Texas SIP” is amended by revising the entries for sections 115.110, 115.112 through 115.117, and 115.119 and adding in sequential order new entries for sections 115.111 and 115.118.

The amendments read as follows:

§ 52.2270 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA APPROVED REGULATIONS IN THE TEXAS SIP

State citation	Title/subject	State approval/ submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
*	*	*	*	*
Chapter 115 (Reg 5)—Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds				
*	*	*	*	*
Subchapter B—General Volatile Organic Compound Sources				
Division 1: Storage of Organic Compounds				
Section 115.110	Applicability and Definitions	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-
Section 115.111	Exemptions	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-
Section 115.112	Control Requirements	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-
Section 115.113	Alternate Control Requirements	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-
Section 115.114	Inspection Requirements	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-
Section 115.115	Monitoring Requirements	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-
Section 115.116	Testing Requirements	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-

EPA APPROVED REGULATIONS IN THE TEXAS SIP—Continued

State citation	Title/subject	State approval/ submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
Section 115.117	Approved Test Methods	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-
Section 115.118	Recordkeeping Requirements	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-
Section 115.119	Compliance Schedules	12/1/2011	9/9/2014 [Insert ISTER citation].	FEDERAL REG-
*	*	*	*	*

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2014–21306 Filed 9–8–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CG Docket Nos. 13–24 and 03–123; FCC 13–118]

Misuse of Internet Protocol (IP) Captioned Telephone Service; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Technical amendments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (Commission) published in the **Federal Register** on August 28, 2014, 79 FR 51450, amending its rules for Internet Protocol Captioned Telephone Service (IP CTS). That document inadvertently removed § 64.604(c)(11)(iv) of the Commission's rules. This document corrects the final regulations by adding back that section.

DATES: Effective September 9, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eliot Greenwald, Disability Rights Office, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, at (202) 418–2235 (voice), or email Eliot.Greenwald@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission published a document in the **Federal Register** on August 30, 2013, 78 FR 53684, adding § 64.604(c)(11)(iv) of its rules for IP CTS. In FR Doc. 2014–20433, published in the **Federal Register** on August 28, 2014, 79 FR 51450, § 64.604(c)(11)(iv) was inadvertently removed. This correction reverses that removal and adds § 64.604(c)(11)(iv) as published on August 30, 2013, 78 FR 53684.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 64

Individuals with disabilities, Telecommunications.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

Accordingly, 47 CFR part 64 is corrected by making the following technical amendment:

PART 64—MISCELLANEOUS RULES RELATING TO COMMON CARRIERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 64 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 254(k); 403(b)(2)(B), (c), Pub. L. 104–104, 110 Stat. 56. Interpret or apply 47 U.S.C. 201, 218, 222, 225, 226, 227, 228, 254(k), 616, 620, and the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. 112–96, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Amend § 64.604 by adding paragraph (c)(11)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 64.604 Mandatory minimum standards.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(11) * * *

(iv) IP CTS providers shall maintain, with each consumer's registration records, records describing any IP CTS equipment provided, directly or indirectly, to such consumer, stating the amount paid for such equipment, and stating whether the label required by paragraph (c)(11)(iii) of this section was affixed to such equipment prior to its provision to the consumer. For consumers to whom IP CTS equipment was provided directly or indirectly prior to the effective date of this paragraph (c)(11), such records shall state whether and when the label required by paragraph (c)(11)(iii) of this section was distributed to such consumer. Such records shall be maintained for a minimum period of five years after the consumer ceases to obtain service from the provider.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2014–21053 Filed 9–8–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2013–0103; 4500030113]

RIN 1018–AZ10

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for *Agave eggersiana* and *Gonocalyx concolor*, and Threatened Species Status for *Varronia rupicola*

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), determine endangered species status under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), for *Agave eggersiana* (no common name) and *Gonocalyx concolor* (no common name), and threatened species status for *Varronia rupicola* (no common name). These three plants are endemic to the Caribbean. The effect of this regulation will be to add these species to the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants.

DATES: This rule is effective October 9, 2014.

ADDRESSES: This final rule is available on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> and <http://www.fws.gov/caribbean/es>. Comments and materials we received, as well as supporting documentation we used in preparing this rule, are available for public inspection at <http://www.regulations.gov>. All of the comments, materials, and documentation that we considered in this rulemaking are available by appointment, during normal business hours at: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office, P.O. Box 491, Road 301 Km. 5.1, Boquerón, PR 00622; telephone 787–851–7297.