

These tables also indicate how the pollution potential of each substance has been categorized. The Coast Guard received comments to our 2013 interim rule regarding technical errors in the revised tables and is working to correct those errors. The additional delay will allow the Coast Guard to complete its work to correct technical errors and solicit additional comments in a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking, prior to finalizing the rule. This rulemaking promotes the Coast Guard's maritime safety and stewardship missions.

DATES: The effective date of the interim final rule published at 78 FR 50147 (Aug. 16, 2013), delayed until January 16, 2014, at 78 FR 56837 (Sept. 16, 2013), and further delayed until January 16, 2015, at 79 FR 2106 (Jan. 13, 2014), is further delayed until January 16, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, email or call Mr. Patrick Keffler, Coast Guard; email: Patrick.A.Keffler@uscg.mil; telephone: 202-372-1424. If you have questions about viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Cheryl Collins, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-366-9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document is issued under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 552(a).

Dated: November 6, 2014.

J.G. Lantz,

Director of Commercial Regulations and Standards, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2014-26920 Filed 11-13-14; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 20

[PS Docket Nos. 11-153; 10-255; FCC 14-118]

Facilitating the Deployment of Text-to-911 and Other Next Generation 911 Application; Framework for Next Generation 911 Deployment

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 on an emergency basis, for a period of six months, the information collection associated with the

Commission's Second Report and Order that adopted rules requiring Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers and other providers of interconnected text messaging applications (collectively, "covered text providers") to provide text-to-911 service.

This document is consistent with the Second Report and Order, which stated that the Commission would publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of those rules.

DATES: The amendments to 47 CFR 20.18(n)(10)(i) and (ii), (n)(10)(iii)(C), and (n)(11) published at 79 FR 55367, September 16, 2014, are effective November 14, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy May, Policy and Licensing Division, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, at (202) 418-1463, or email: timothy.may@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document announces that, on October 27, 2014, OMB approved on an emergency basis, for a period of six months, the information collection requirements relating to the text-to-911 rules contained in the Commission's Second Report and Order, FCC 14-118, published at 79 FR 55367, September 16, 2014. The OMB Control Number is 3060-1204. The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the effective date of the rules. If you have any comments on the burden estimates listed below, or how the Commission can improve the collections and reduce any burdens caused thereby, please contact Benish Shah, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1-A866, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. Please include the OMB Control Number, 3060-1204, in your correspondence. The Commission will also accept your comments via email at PRA@fcc.gov. 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 and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY).

Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the FCC is notifying the public that it received emergency OMB approval on October 27, 2014, for the information collection requirements contained in the modifications to the Commission's rules in 47 CFR part 20.

Under 5 CFR 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 is 3060-1204.

The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 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: 3060-1204.

OMB Approval Date: October 27, 2014.

OMB Expiration Date: April 30, 2015.

Title: Deployment of Text-to-911.

Form Number: Public Safety Answering (PSAP) Text-to-911 Registration Form (No Form Number Assigned).

Respondents: Businesses or other for-profit; not-for-profit institutions; and state, local or tribal governments.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 3,370 respondents; 58,012 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1-8 hours.

Frequency of Response: One-time reporting requirements.

Obligation to Respond: Mandatory. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i), 154(j), 154(o), 251(e), 303(b), 303(g), 303(r), 316, and 403.

Total Annual Burden: 76,237 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: The Commission will work with respondents to ensure that their concerns regarding the confidentiality of any proprietary or business-sensitive information are resolved in a manner consistent with the Commission's rules.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: This information collection does not affect individuals or households, and therefore a privacy impact assessment is not required.

Needs and Uses: On August 13, 2014, the Commission released the Order, FCC 14-118, published at 79 FR 55367, September 16, 2014, adopting final rules—containing information collection requirements—to enable the Commission to implement text-to-911 service pursuant to the Second Report and Order, FCC 14-118, released August 13, 2014. The Second Report and Order adopts new rules to commence the implementation of text-to-911 service with an initial deadline of December 31, 2014 for all covered text providers to be capable of supporting text-to-911

service. The Second Report and Order also provides that covered text providers then have a six-month implementation period—they must begin routing all 911 text messages to a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) by June 30, 2015 or within six months of a valid PSAP request for text-to-911 service, whichever is later. To implement these requirements, the Commission seeks to collect information primarily for a database in which PSAPs will voluntarily register that they are technically ready to receive text messages to 911. As PSAPs become text-ready, they may either register in the PSAP database (or, if the database is not yet available, submit a notification to PS Docket Nos. 10–255 and 11–153), or provide other written notification reasonably acceptable to a covered text messaging provider. Either measure taken by the PSAP shall constitute sufficient notification pursuant to the adopted rules in the Second Report and Order. PSAPs and covered text providers may mutually agree to an alternative implementation timeframe (other than six months). Covered text providers must notify the FCC of the dates and terms of the alternate timeframe that they have mutually agreed on with PSAPs within 30 days of the parties' agreement.

Additionally, the rules adopted by the Second Report and Order also include other information collections for third party notifications that need to be effective in order to implement text-to-911, including necessary notifications to consumers, covered text providers, and the Commission. These notifications are essential to ensure that all of the affected parties are aware of the limitations, capabilities, and status of text-to-911 services. These information collections will enable the Commission to meet objectives to commence the implementation of text-to-911 service as of December 31, 2014 in furtherance of its core mission to ensure the public's safety.

Federal Communications Commission.

Gloria J. Miles,

Federal Register Liaison.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Parts 300 and 660

[Docket No. 141103918–4918–01]

RIN 0648–BE58

International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; 2014 Commercial Fishing for Pacific Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean; Commercial Retention Limit

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

ACTION: Temporary rule for an emergency action.

SUMMARY: NMFS is reopening the U.S. commercial fishery for Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF) in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) until the 500 metric ton (mt) catch limit is reached. If the 500-metric ton limit, which was established under the Tuna Conventions Act (TCA) and regulations implementing Resolution C–13–02 of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) in the EPO, is not met, the fishery will close on December 31, 2014. This reopening of the fishery vacates the closure made by NMFS on September 5, 2014. Following the closure, NMFS received updated information indicating that only 404 mt of the 500 mt catch limit was caught. Thus, the closure was imposed prematurely. This rule also imposes a 1 mt trip limit on retention of PBF in the EPO by commercial vessels as an emergency action under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA).

DATES: Effective November 13, 2014, through December 31, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Helvey, NMFS West Coast Region, 562–980–4040, Mark.Helvey@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS takes this action in accordance with the TCA, 16 U.S.C. 951 *et seq.*, and under section 305(c) of the MSA, 16 U.S.C. 1855(c). NMFS published a final rule in the **Federal Register** (79 FR 28448, May 16, 2014) implementing Resolution C–13–02, (“Measures for the Conservation and Management of Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean”) adopted by the IATTC at its 85th Meeting in June 2013. Resolution C–13–02 provided for an IATTC-wide (applicable to all members and cooperating non-members of the IATTC fishing in the EPO) commercial catch limit of 5,000 mt and up to 500 mt set aside for IATTC members having

a historical catch record of PBF in the EPO. Because the United States has a historical record of PBF catch in the EPO, the U.S. commercial fishing fleet qualifies for the 500 mt catch limit of PBF in the Convention Area for 2014, as explained in the final rule. The final rule further explains that when the IATTC-wide 5,000 mt catch limit is reached, the U.S. commercial fleet may continue to target, retain, transship, or land PBF until the 500 mt limit is reached.

In late August 2014, NMFS received information that the PBF catch by U.S. purse seine vessels was 454 mt. As a result, on September 5, 2014, NMFS closed the fishery, believing that the United States was close to reaching the 500 mt limit (79 FR 53631, September 10, 2014). Following the closure, NMFS received updated landings data indicating that the total U.S. commercial catch in 2014 was 403.5 mt, not 454 mt. Since then, NMFS informed the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) of the early closure at their meeting in Spokane, Washington on September 13, 2014, and the Council recommended that NMFS reopen the commercial fishery and establish a 1 mt trip limit until the 500 mt catch limit is reached. NMFS finds the Council's request consistent with several of the MSA national standards for fishery conservation and management within the context of the Council's Fishery Management Plan for U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species. While PBF are in an overfished and overfishing condition, the stock is being managed under IATTC Resolution C–13–02 in efforts to curtail catches in the EPO. The Council's recommendation ensures that the remainder of the 500 mt will be available to the U.S. commercial fisheries and harvested in measured increments of 1 mt or smaller, which substantially reduces the risk of exceeding the limit while allowing for resource utilization. Its recommendation adheres to National Standard 1 of the MSA—“conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery for the United States fishing industry.” NMFS also recognizes that the number of U.S. vessels able to catch PBF is small because interacting with PBF is not a common event and that their catch can be readily monitored because some vessels capable of efficiently catching PBF in 1 mt increments or less (e.g., drift gillnet) will already have federally trained observers onboard to monitor the catch. In addition, NMFS plans to work with fish buyers and State of