

(c) *Covered service* means a service that meets accessibility requirements by supporting RTT pursuant to part 6, 7, 14, 20, or 64 of this chapter.

(d) *RFC 4103* means IETF's Request for Comments (RFC) 4103 (incorporated by reference, *see* § 67.3 of this part).

(e) *RFC 4103-conforming service or user device* means a covered service or authorized end user device that enables initiation, sending, transmission, reception, and display of RTT communications in conformity with RFC 4103.

(f) *RFC 4103-TTY gateway* means a gateway that is able to reliably and accurately transcode communications between (1) RFC 4103-conforming services and devices and (2) circuit-switched networks that support communications between TTYs.

(g) *Real-time text (RTT) or RTT communications* means text communications that are transmitted over Internet Protocol (IP) networks immediately as they are created, *e.g.*, on a character-by-character basis.

(h) *Support RTT or support RTT communications* means to enable users to initiate, send, transmit, receive, and display RTT communications in accordance with the applicable provisions of this part.

§ 67.2 Minimum Functionalities of RTT.

(a) *RTT-RTT Interoperability.* Covered services and authorized end user devices shall be interoperable with other services and devices that support RTT in accordance with this part. A service or authorized end user device shall be deemed to comply with this paragraph (a) if:

(1) It is an RFC 4103-conforming end user device;

(2) RTT communications between such service or end user device and an RFC 4103-conforming service or end user device are reliably and accurately transcoded—

(i) to and from RFC 4103, or

(ii) to and from an internetworking protocol mutually agreed-upon with the owner of the network serving the RFC 4103-conforming service or device.

(b) *RTT-TTY Interoperability.* Covered services and authorized end user devices shall be interoperable with TTYs connected to other networks. Covered services and authorized end user devices shall be deemed to comply with this paragraph (b) if communications to and from such TTYs:

(1) Pass through an RFC 4103-TTY gateway, or

(2) are reliably and accurately transcoded to and from an internetworking protocol mutually

agreed-upon with the owner of the network serving the TTY.

(c) *Features and Capabilities.* Covered services and authorized end user devices shall enable the user to:

(1) Initiate and receive RTT calls to and from the same telephone numbers for which voice calls can be initiated and received;

(2) transmit and receive RTT communications to and from any 911 public safety answering point (PSAP) in the United States; and

(3) send and receive text and voice simultaneously in both directions on the same call using a single device.

§ 67.3 Incorporation by Reference.

(a) Certain material is incorporated by reference into this part with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. All approved material is available for inspection at the Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th St. SW., Reference Information Center, Room CY-A257, Washington, DC 20554, (202) 418-0270, and is available from the sources listed below. It is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030 or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(b) Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), c/o Association Management Solutions, LLC (AMS) 5177 Brandin Court, Fremont, California 94538, phone (510) 492-4080, Web site at <http://ietf.org> or directly at <https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4103.txt>.

(1) Request for Comments (RFC) 4103, Real-time Transport Protocol Payload for Text Conversation (2005), IBR approved for § 67.1.

(2) [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 2017-01377 Filed 1-19-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Parts 13 and 22

[Docket No. FWS-R9-MB-2011-0094; FF09M20300-167-FXMB123109EAGLE]

RIN 1018-AY30

Eagle Permits; Revisions to Regulations for Eagle Incidental Take and Take of Eagle Nests

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule; information collection requirements.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), recently published a final rule that revises the regulations for eagle nonpurposeful take permits and eagle nest take permits. In that final rule, we stated that the Office of Management (OMB) had not yet approved the information collection requirements associated with the rule. This document announces that OMB has now approved the information collection requirements.

DATES: OMB approved the information collection requirements on January 6, 2017, for the final rule that published at 81 FR 91494 on December 16, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Relevant information and documents related to the eagle permit rule may be found on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> in Docket No. FWS-R9-MB-2011-0094. You may review the information collection request online at <http://www.reginfo.gov>. Follow the instructions to review Department of the Interior collections.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tina Campbell, Chief, Division of Policy, Performance, and Management Programs; 703-358-2676.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), published a final rule in the December 16, 2016, **Federal Register** (81 FR 91494) that revises the regulations in part 22 of title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for eagle nonpurposeful take permits and eagle nest take permits. Revisions included changes to permit issuance criteria and duration, definitions, compensatory mitigation standards, criteria for eagle nest removal permits, permit application requirements, and fees. In the final rule, we stated that the Office of Management (OMB) had not yet approved the information collection requirements associated with the rule. We also stated that we would announce the approval via a separate notification in the **Federal Register**. This document provides that notification.

The following text sets forth the information collection requirements approved by OMB:

Title: Eagle Take Permits and Fees, 50 CFR part 22.

OMB Control Number: 1018-0167.

Service Form Number(s): 3-200-71, 3-200-72.

Description of Respondents: Individuals and businesses. We expect that the majority of applicants seeking

long-term permits will be in the energy production and electrical distribution business.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Table 1 cites the total burden for this information collection. Table 2 sets forth the changes in nonhour burden fees for eagle take permits.

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED HOUR AND COST BURDEN FOR LONG-TERM EAGLE TAKE PERMITS

Activity/requirement	Annual number of responses	Average completion time per response (hours)	Total annual burden (hours)	Cost/hour	\$ Value of annual burden hours (rounded)
Preconstruction Monitoring Surveys	15	650	9,750	\$34.26	\$334,035
Preparation of Eagle Conservation Plan	15	200	3,000	34.26	102,780
Postconstruction Monitoring	15	700	10,500	34.26	359,730
Reporting Take of Eagles	10	2	20	34.26	685
Reporting Take of Threatened and Endangered Species	1	2	2	34.26	69
§ 22.26(c)(7)(ii)— <i>Permit reviews</i> . At no more than 5 years from the date a permit that exceeds 5 years is issued, and every 5 years thereafter, the permittee compiles and submits to the Service, eagle fatality data or other pertinent information that is site-specific for the project. ⁸ (Footnote 8 may be found below table 2. Note that the dollar value of the annual burden cost is included in the \$8,000 permit 5-year permit review fee.)	4	8	32	34.26	1,096
Total	60	1,562	23,304	.....	798,395

TABLE 2—CHANGES IN NONHOUR BURDEN FEES FOR EAGLE TAKE PERMITS

Activity/requirement	Previous approval under OMB Control No. 1018–0022	Previous fee	New fee	Total previously approved nonhour burden costs	Total new approved nonhour burden costs	Difference between previous 1018–0022 approval and new approval
3–200–71—application, Eagle Incidental Take (not programmatic or long-term) ¹ .	Approval covered number of responses and annual burden hours. The rule revises fees and nonhour costs.	\$500 Non-commercial \$500 Commercial	\$500 Non-commercial \$2,500 Commercial	\$12,500 Non-commercial \$60,000 Commercial	\$12,500 Non-commercial \$300,000 Commercial	\$0 Non-commercial. +\$240,000 Commercial.
3–200–72—application, Eagle Nest Take—single nest (formerly “standard”) ² .	Approval covered number of responses and annual burden hours. The rule revises fees and nonhour costs.	\$500 Non-commercial \$500 Commercial	\$500 Non-commercial \$2,500 Commercial	\$5,000 Non-commercial \$10,000 Commercial	\$5,000 Non-commercial \$50,000 Commercial	\$0 Non-commercial. +\$40,000 Commercial.
3–200–72—application, Eagle Nest Take—multiple nests (formerly “programmatic”) ³ .	Approval covered number of responses and annual burden hours. The rule revises fees and nonhour costs.	\$1,000	\$500 Non-commercial \$5,000 Commercial	\$0 ³	\$500 Non-commercial \$40,000 Commercial	+\$500 Non-commercial. +\$40,000 Commercial.
3–200–71—Eagle Incidental Take Amendment—less than 5 years (formerly “standard”) ⁴ .	Approval covered number of responses and annual burden hours. The rule revises fees and nonhour costs.	\$150 Non-commercial \$150 Commercial	\$150 Non-commercial \$500 Commercial	\$300 Non-commercial \$2,700 ⁵ Commercial	\$300 Non-commercial \$9,000 Commercial	\$0 Non-commercial. +\$6,300 Commercial.
3–200–72—Eagle Nest Take Amendment—single nest (formerly “standard”) ⁴ .	Approval covered number of responses and annual burden hours. The rule revises fees and nonhour costs.	\$150 Non-commercial \$150 Commercial	\$150 Non-commercial \$500 Commercial	\$150 Non-commercial \$600 ⁶ Commercial	\$150 Non-commercial \$2,000 Commercial	\$0 Non-commercial. +\$1,400 Commercial.
3–200–71—Amendment—Eagle Incidental Take—programmatic.	Approval covered number of responses and annual burden hours.	\$1,000 Commercial	No Fee ⁷	\$1,000 Commercial .....	.....	–\$1,000 Commercial.

NEW REPORTING REQUIREMENT AND NEW ADMINISTRATION FEE

\$ 22.26(c)(7)(i)— <i>Permit reviews.</i> At no more than 5 years from the date a permit that exceeds 5 years is issued, and every 5 years thereafter, the permittee complies and submits to the Service eagle fatality data or other pertinent information that is site-specific for the project. ⁸ .	0	\$8,000	0 .....	.....	\$32,000	+\$32,000.
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	\$92,250	\$431,450	\$359,200.

¹ Approved under 1018–0022: 145 annual responses (25 from individuals/households (homeowners) and 120 from the private sector (commercial), totaling 2 320 annual burden hours) (400 burden hours for individuals and 1 920 annual burden hours for private sector); \$500 permit fee for both individuals and private sector for a total nonhour burden cost of \$72,500. The rule changes the application fees: Homeowner fee remains \$500; private sector fee (commercial) increases to \$2,500. Total for 25 homeowners = \$12,500; total for 125 commercial applicants = \$300,000.

² Approved under 1018–0022 (standard and programmatic permits were combined): 30 responses (10 from individuals/homeowners and 20 from private sector (commercial), totaling 480 burden hours) (160 hours (individuals) and 320 hours (private sector)). Homeowner fee remains \$500; private sector fee (commercial) increases to \$2,500. Total for 10 homeowners = \$5,000; total for 20 commercial applicants = \$50,000.

³ Approved under 1018–0022 (standard and programmatic permits were combined): 9 responses (1 from individuals/homeowners (noncommercial) and 8 from private sector (commercial), totaling 360 burden hours) (40 hours (individuals) and 320 hours (private sector)). The homeowner fee increases to \$500; private sector fee (commercial) increases to \$5,000. Total for 1 homeowner = \$500; total for 8 commercial = \$40,000.

⁴ The amendments for standard nonpurposeful eagle take permits and standard eagle nest take permits are combined in the approved collection for a total of 25. Here they are split into 20 eagle incidental take permit amendments and 5 eagle nest take permit amendments.

⁵ Two homeowner; 18 commercial.

⁶ One homeowner; four commercial.

⁷ The amendment fee for long-term programmatic permits was approved under 1018–0022. However, the rule removes this fee because the costs associated with it are included under the administration fee.

⁸ This is a new reporting requirement as well as a new administration fee and applies only to commercial permittees. We will not receive any reports or assess the administration fee until after a permittee has had a permit for 5 years (earliest probably 2022). We estimate that we will receive 19 responses every 5 years, which, annualized over the 3-year period of OMB approval, results in 4 responses annually. We estimate that each response will take 8 hours, for a total of 32 annual burden hours. We will assess an \$8,000 administration fee for each permittee for a total of \$32,000. **Note:** This burden reflects what will be imposed in 5 years. Each 5 years thereafter, the burden and nonhour costs will increase because of the number of permittees holding 5-year or longer term permits.

Estimated Total Hour Burden: 23,304 hours; the total number of new respondents is 60.

Estimated Total Hour Burden Cost: \$798,395 for gathering information required to support an application, which may include preparation of an Eagle Conservation Plan (ECP). This amount includes 650 hours for preconstruction monitoring surveys of eagle use of the project site and 700 hours of postconstruction monitoring for each respondent. Preparation of the application, which may include preparation of an ECP, will take approximately 200 hours per respondent. These burden hours apply only to those seeking a long-term eagle take permit. In addition, those that receive a permit are required to report take of eagles and threatened or endangered species within 48 hours of discovery of the take. It is estimated that of the 15 projects permitted to take eagles each year, 10 will actually take eagles, requiring 2 hours per respondent to report. Take of threatened or endangered species is expected to be a rare event, and occur at only 1 of the 15 projects permitted each year, requiring only 2 hours to report. The burden hours also include the costs for the 5-year permit review. We estimate 8 hours per respondent to complete the requirements of the permit review for a total of 32 hours.

Estimated New Total Nonhour Burden Cost: \$359,200 for administration fees and application fees associated with changes implemented by this rule. This amount does not include the nonhour cost burden for eagle or eagle nest take permits approved under OMB Control No. 1018–0022. States, local governments, and tribal governments are exempt from paying these fees.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Dated: January 12, 2017.

Michael J. Bean,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2017–01284 Filed 1–19–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Parts 223, 224, and 226

[Docket No. 160524463–7001–02]

RIN 0648–XE657

Endangered and Threatened Species; Removal of the Puget Sound/Georgia Basin Distinct Population Segment of Canary Rockfish From the Federal List of Threatened and Endangered Species and Removal of Designated Critical Habitat, and Update and Amendment to the Listing Descriptions for the Yelloweye Rockfish DPS and Bocaccio DPS

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, NMFS, are issuing a final rule to remove the Puget Sound/Georgia Basin canary rockfish (*Sebastes pinniger*) Distinct Population Segment (DPS) from the Federal List of Threatened and Endangered Species and remove its critical habitat designation. We proposed these actions based on newly obtained samples and genetic analysis that demonstrates that the Puget Sound/Georgia Basin canary rockfish population does not meet the DPS criteria and therefore does not qualify for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Following public and peer review of the proposed rule and supporting scientific information, this final rule implements the changes to the listing and critical habitat for canary rockfish.

We also update and amend the listing description for the Puget Sound/Georgia Basin yelloweye rockfish (*S. ruberrimus*) DPS based on a geographic description to include fish within specified boundaries. Further, although the current listing description is not based on boundaries, with this final rule we are also correcting a descriptive boundary for the DPS depicted on maps to include an area in the northern Johnstone Strait and Queen Charlotte Channel in waters of Canada consistent with newly obtained genetic information on yelloweye rockfish population grouping.

We also update and amend the listing description for the bocaccio DPS based on a geographic description and to include fish within specified boundaries.

DATES: This final rule is effective on March 24, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Tonnes, NMFS, West Coast Region, Protected Resources Division, 206–526–4643; or Chelsey Young, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, 301–427–8491.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 9, 2007, we received a petition from Mr. Sam Wright (Olympia, Washington) to list DPSs of five rockfish species (yelloweye, canary, bocaccio, greenstriped and redstripe) in Puget Sound, as endangered or threatened species under the ESA and to designate critical habitat. We found that this petition did not present substantial scientific or commercial information to suggest that the petitioned actions may be warranted (72 FR 56986; October 5, 2007). On October 29, 2007, we received a letter from Mr. Wright presenting information that was not included in the April 2007 petition, and requesting reconsideration of the decision not to initiate a review of the species' status. We considered the supplemental information as a new petition and concluded that there was enough information in this new petition to warrant conducting status reviews of these five rockfish species. The status review was initiated on March 17, 2008 (73 FR 14195) and completed in 2010 (Drake *et al.*, 2010).

In the 2010 status review, the Biological Review Team (BRT) used the best scientific and commercial data available at that time, including environmental and ecological features of the Puget Sound/Georgia Basin, but noted that the limited genetic and demographic data for the five petitioned rockfish species populations created some uncertainty in the DPS determinations (Drake *et al.*, 2010). The BRT assessed genetic data from the Strait of Georgia (inside waters of eastern Vancouver Island) for yelloweye rockfish (Yamanaka *et al.*, 2006) that indicated a distinct genetic cluster that differed consistently from coastal samples of yelloweye rockfish, but also observed that genetic data from Puget Sound were not available for this species. The BRT also noted there was genetic information for canary rockfish (Wishard *et al.*, 1980) and bocaccio (Matala *et al.*, 2004, Field *et al.*, 2009) in coastal waters, but no genetic data for either species from inland Puget Sound waters. The BRT found that in spite of these data limitations there was other evidence to conclude that each noted population of rockfish within inland waters of the Puget Sound/Georgia