

2. Statutory Basis

FINRA believes that the proposed revisions to the Series 23 examination program are consistent with the provisions of Section 15A(b)(6) of the Act,²¹ which requires, among other things, that FINRA rules must be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest, and Section 15A(g)(3) of the Act,²² which authorizes FINRA to prescribe standards of training, experience, and competence for persons associated with FINRA members. FINRA believes that the proposed revisions will further these purposes by updating the examination program to reflect changes to the laws, rules and regulations covered by the examination and to incorporate the functions and associated tasks currently performed by a General Securities Principal.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

FINRA does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The updated examination aligns with the functions and associated tasks currently performed by a General Securities Principal and tests knowledge of the most current laws, rules, regulations and skills relevant to those functions and associated tasks. As such, the proposed revisions would make the examination more efficient and effective.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²³ and paragraph (f)(1) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.²⁴ At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of

investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-FINRA-2014-034 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FINRA-2014-034. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for Web site viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of FINRA. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FINRA-2014-034 and should be submitted on or before September 2, 2014.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁵

Kevin M. O'Neill,

Deputy Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 8820]

List of September 20, 2005, of Participating Countries and Entities in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, Known as "Participants" for the Purposes of the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108-19) and Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Sections 3 and 6 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108-19) and Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003, the Department of State is updating the list of Participants eligible for trade in rough diamonds under the Act, and their respective Importing and Exporting Authorities, revising the previously published list of February 21, 2013 to reflect the removal of the suspension of Cote D'Ivoire, the incorporation of Croatia into the European Union, the suspension of the Central African Republic, and continued self-suspension of Venezuela.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ashley Orbach, Special Advisor, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State, (202) 647-2856.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act (the "Act") requires the President to prohibit the importation into, or the exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond, from whatever source, that has not been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). Under Section 3(2) of the Act, "controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme" means an importation from the territory of a Participant or exportation to the territory of a Participant of rough diamonds that is either (i) carried out in accordance with the KPCS, as set forth in regulations promulgated by the President, or (ii) controlled under a system determined by the President to meet substantially the standards, practices, and procedures of the KPCS. The referenced regulations are

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78o-3(b)(6).

²² 15 U.S.C. 78o-3(g)(3).

²³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(1).

²⁵ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

contained at 31 CFR part 592 (“Rough Diamond Control Regulations”) (68 FR 45777, August 4, 2003).

Section 6(b) of the Act requires the President to publish in the **Federal Register** a list of all Participants, and all Importing and Exporting Authorities of Participants, and to update the list as necessary. Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003 delegates this function to the Secretary of State. Section 3(7) of the Act defines “Participant” as a state, customs territory, or regional economic integration organization identified by the Secretary of State. Section 3(3) of the Act defines “Exporting Authority” as one or more entities designated by a Participant from whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is being exported as having the authority to validate a Kimberley Process Certificate. Section 3(4) of the Act defines “Importing Authority” as one or more entities designated by a Participant into whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is imported as having the authority to enforce the laws and regulations of the Participant regarding imports, including the verification of the Kimberley Process Certificate accompanying the shipment.

List of Participants

Pursuant to Sections 3 and 6 of the Act, Section 2 of Executive Order 13312, Department of State Delegation of Authority No. 245–1 (February 13, 2009), and the Delegation of Authority from the Deputy Secretary to the Under Secretary dated October 31, 2011, I hereby identify the following entities as of April 29, 2014, as Participants under section 6(b) of the Act. Included in this List are the Importing and Exporting Authorities for Participants, as required by Section 6(b) of the Act. This list revises the previously published list of February 21 2013 to end Cote D’Ivoire’s suspension effective 29 April 2014; to reflect Croatia’s incorporation into the European Union effective 1 July 2013; to maintain Venezuela under self-suspension from trade under the Kimberley Process as of 4 November 2010; and to suspend the Central African Republic from trade under the Kimberley Process as of May 2013.

Angola—Ministry of Geology and Mines.

Armenia — Ministry of Trade and Economic Development.

Australia — Exporting Authority — Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources; Importing Authority—Australian Customs Service.

Bangladesh—Ministry of Commerce.

Belarus—Department of Finance.

Botswana—Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources.

Brazil—Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Canada—Natural Resources Canada.

Cambodia—Ministry of Commerce.

Cameroon—National Permanent Secretariat for the Kimberley Process in Cameroon.

China—General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.

Democratic Republic of the Congo—Ministry of Mines.

Cote D’Ivoire (Ivory Coast)—Ministry of Mines and Energy.

European Union—DG/External Relations/A.2.

Ghana—Precious Minerals and Marketing Company Ltd.

Guinea—Ministry of Mines and Geology.

Guyana—Geology and Mines Commission.

India—The Gem and Jewelry Export Promotion Council.

Indonesia—Directorate General of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Trade.

Israel—The Diamond Controller.

Japan—Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Kazakhstan—Ministry of Finance.

Republic of Korea—Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.

Laos—Ministry of Finance.

Lebanon—Ministry of Economy and Trade.

Lesotho—Commissioner of Mines and Geology.

Liberia—Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy.

Malaysia—Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Mauritius—Ministry of Commerce.

Namibia—Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Mexico—Economic Secretariat.

New Zealand—Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Norway—The Norwegian Goldsmiths’ Association.

Panama—National Customs Authority.

Russia—Ministry of Finance.

Sierra Leone—Government Gold and Diamond Office.

Singapore—Singapore Customs.

South Africa—South African Diamond Board.

Sri Lanka—National Gem and Jewellery Authority.

Swaziland—Office of the Commissioner of Mines.

Switzerland—State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.

Chinese Taipei—Bureau of Foreign Trade.

Tanzania—Commissioner for Minerals.

Thailand—Ministry of Commerce.

Togo—Ministry of Mines and Geology.

Turkey—Istanbul Gold Exchange.

Ukraine—State Gemological Centre of Ukraine.

United Arab Emirates—Dubai Metals and Commodities Center.

United States of America—Importing Authority—United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection; Exporting Authority—Bureau of the Census.

Vietnam—Ministry of Trade.

Zimbabwe—Ministry of Mines and Mining Development.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Catherine A. Novelli,

Under Secretary of State, Department of State.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

[Docket Number FRA–2014–0075]

Petition for Waiver of Compliance

In accordance with Part 211 of Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this document provides the public notice that by a document dated July 18, 2014, BNSF Railway Company (BNSF) petitioned the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) for a waiver of compliance from certain provisions of the Federal railroad safety regulations contained at 49 CFR Part 232, Brake System Safety Standards for Freight and Other Non-Passenger Trains and Equipment; End-of-Train Devices. FRA assigned the petition Docket Number FRA–2014–0075.

Specifically, BNSF seeks a waiver of compliance from 49 CFR 232.15, *Movement of defective equipment*. The current rule provides that “a railroad car or locomotive with one or more conditions not in compliance with this part may be used or hauled without civil penalty liability under this part only if all of the following conditions are met [including] the location to which the car or locomotive is being taken for repair is the nearest available location where necessary repairs can be performed on the line of the railroad where the car or locomotive was first found to be defective.” BNSF requests relief to allow it to operate single cars with air brakes cut out and a crew inspection through to the destination or the next inspection point as opposed to the current “nearest available location where necessary repairs can be performed.”

BNSF states that it firmly believes that granting the requested relief will not