

DELEGATION STATUS FOR PART 63 STANDARDS—STATE OF TEXAS¹—Continued
 [Excluding Indian Country]

Subpart	Source category	TCEQ ²
MMMMMM	Carbon Black Production Area Sources	X
NNNNNN	Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources: Chromium Compounds	X
OOOOOO	Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production and Fabrication Area Sources	X
PPPPPP	Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Area Sources	X
QQQQQQ	Wood Preserving Area Sources	X
RRRRRR	Clay Ceramics Manufacturing Area Sources	X
SSSSSS	Glass Manufacturing Area Sources	X
TTTTTT	Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing Area Sources	X
UUUUUU	(Reserved)	
VVVVVV	Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources	X
WWWWWW	Plating and Polishing Operations Area Sources	X
XXXXXX	Metal Fabrication and Finishing Area Sources	X
YYYYYY	Ferroalloys Production Facilities Area Sources	X
ZZZZZZ	Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries Area Sources	X
AAAAAA	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing Area Sources	X
BBBBBB	Chemical Preparations Industry Area Sources	X
CCCCCC	Paints and Allied Products Manufacturing Area Sources	X
DDDDDD	Prepared Feeds Manufacturing Area Sources	X
EEEEEE	Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production Area Sources	
FFFFFF—GGGGGG	(Reserved)	
HHHHHH	Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production Major Sources	X

¹ Program delegated to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

² Authorities which may not be delegated include: § 63.6(g), Approval of Alternative Non-Opacity Emission Standards; § 63.6(h)(9), Approval of Alternative Opacity Standards; § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), Approval of Major Alternatives to Test Methods; § 63.8(f), Approval of Major Alternatives to Monitoring; § 63.10(f), Approval of Major Alternatives to Recordkeeping and Reporting; and all authorities identified in the subparts (e.g., under “Delegation of Authority”) that cannot be delegated.

³ TCEQ was previously delegated this subpart on May 17, 2005 (70 FR 13018). The subpart was vacated and remanded to the EPA by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. See, *Mossville Environmental Action Network v. EPA*, 370 F. 3d 1232 (DC Cir. 2004). Because of the DC Court’s holding, this subpart is not delegated to TCEQ at this time.

⁴ This subpart was issued a partial vacatur by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. See 72 FR 61060 (October 29, 2007).

⁵ Final rule. See 76 FR 15608 (March 21, 2011), as amended at 78 FR 7138 (January 31, 2013); 80 FR 72807 (November 20, 2015).

⁶ Final promulgated rule adopted by the EPA. See 80 FR 65470 (October 26, 2015). Note that Part 63 Subpart KKKKK was amended to correct minor typographical errors. See 80 FR 75817 (December 4, 2015).

⁷ Final Rule. See 77 FR 9304 (February 16, 2012), as amended 81 FR 20172 (April 6, 2016). Final Supplemental Finding that it is appropriate and necessary to regulate HAP emissions from Coal- and Oil-fired EUSGU Units. See 81 FR 24420 (April 25, 2016).

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 10

[PS Docket No. 15–91; PS Docket No. 15–94, FCC 16–127]

Wireless Emergency Alerts; Emergency Alert System

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, for a three-year period, the information collection associated with the Commission’s Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) Report and Order, FCC 16–127 (*WEA Report and Order*). In the *WEA Report and Order*, the Commission stated that it would publish a document

in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of the rule.

DATES: 47 CFR 10.320(g) published at 81 FR 75710, November 1, 2016, is effective January 12, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maureen McCarthy, Policy and Licensing Division, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau at (202) 418–0011 or *Maureen.McCarthy@fcc.gov*. For additional information concerning the Paperwork Reduction Act information collection requirements, contact Nicole Ongele at (202) 418–2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A summary of the *WEA Report and Order* was published in the **Federal Register** on November 1, 2016, 81 FR 75710. The *WEA Report and Order* promotes the utility of WEA as a life-saving tool. The summary stated that it would publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of the rules requiring OMB approval. The information collection requirements in § 10.320(g) were approved by OMB under OMB Control No. 3060–1126. With publication of the instant document in the **Federal Register**, the

rule changes to 47 CFR 10.320(g) adopted in the *WEA Report and Order* are now effective.

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 Nicole Ongele, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–A620, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. Please include the OMB Control Number, 3060–1126, 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 final OMB approval on March

13, 2017, for the information collection requirements contained in the modifications to 47 CFR 10.320(g).

Under 5 CFR part 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 3060–1126.

The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 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: 3060–1126.

OMB Approval Date: March 13, 2017.

OMB Expiration Date: March 31, 2020.

Title: Testing and Logging Requirements for Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).

Form Number: N/A.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, and state, local, or tribal government.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 80 respondents; 451,600 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.0000694 hours (2.5 seconds)–2 hours.

Frequency of Response: Monthly and on occasion reporting requirements and recordkeeping requirement.

Obligation To Respond: Statutory authority for these collection is contained in sections 1, 2, 4(i), 4(o), 301, 303(r), 303(v), 307, 309, 335, 403, 624(g), 706, and 715 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i), 154(o), 301, 301(r), 303(v), 307, 309, 335, 403, 544(g), 606, and 615, as well as by sections 602(a), (b), (c), (f), 603, 604 and 606 of the WARN Act, 47 U.S.C. 1202(a), (b), (c), (f), 1203, 1204 and 1206, unless otherwise noted.

Total Annual Burden: 125,390 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No Cost.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: Confidentiality protection at least equal to that provided by the federal Freedom of Information Act upon request, but only insofar as those logs pertain to Alert Messages initiated by that emergency management agency.

Privacy Act: No impact(s).

Needs and Uses: Section 10.320 describes the provider alert gateway requirements, specifically with respect to logging. The CMS provider must log the CMAC attributes of all Alert

Messages received at the CMS Provider Alert Gateway, including time stamps that verify when the message is received, and when it is retransmitted or rejected by the Participating CMS Provider Alert Gateway. If an Alert Message is rejected, a Participating CMS Provider is required to log the specific error code generated by the rejection. The CMS provider must also maintain a log of all active and cancelled Alert Messages for at least 12 months after receipt of such alert or cancellation and make their alert logs available to the Commission and FEMA upon request. Participating CMS Providers are also required to make alert logs available to emergency management agencies that offer confidentiality protection at least equal to that provided by the federal Freedom of Information Act upon request, but only insofar as those logs pertain to Alert Messages initiated by that emergency management agency.

This information will inform emergency managers whether their alerts are delivered, and if not, why not. We anticipate that the alert log maintenance requirements will serve to ensure that alert logs are available when needed, both to the Commission and to emergency management agencies. These logs have potential to increase their confidence that WEA will work as intended when needed. Alert logs are also necessary to establish a baseline for system integrity against which future iterations of WEA can be evaluated. Without records that can be used to describe the quality of system integrity, and the most common causes of message transmission failure, it will be difficult to evaluate how any changes to WEA could affect system integrity.

Federal Communications Commission.

Katura Jackson,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CG Docket No. 17–59; FCC 17–151]

Advanced Methods To Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, Commission issues new rules that protect consumers from unwanted robocalls by permitting voice service

providers to proactively block telephone calls when the subscriber of a phone number requests that calls purporting to originate from that number be blocked, and when calls purport to originate from three categories of unassigned phone numbers: Invalid numbers, valid numbers that are not allocated to a voice service provider, and valid numbers that are allocated but not assigned to a subscriber. While such calls may appear to be legitimate to those who receive them, they can result in fraud or identity theft. To combat these scams, the new rules expressly authorize voice service providers to block these robocalls without running afoul of the FCC's call completion rules. To minimize blocking of lawful calls, the Commission encourages voice service providers that elect to block calls to establish a simple way to identify and fix blocking errors. The rules also prohibit providers from blocking 911 emergency calls.

DATES: Effective February 12, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Karen A Schroeder, Consumer Policy Division, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (CGB), at (202) 418–0654, email: Karen.Schroeder@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Report and Order*, in CG Docket No. 17–59; FCC 17–151, adopted on November 16, 2017 and released on November 17, 2017. The full text of this document will be available for public inspection and copying via ECFS, and during regular business hours at the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554. The full text of this document and any subsequently filed documents in this matter may also be found by searching ECFS at: <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/> (insert CG Docket No. 17–59 into the Proceeding block). The Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FNPRM) that was adopted concurrently with the Report and Order is published elsewhere in the **Federal Register**.

Final Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

The *Report and Order* does not contain any new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).