to this final rule. In addition, this final rule does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) [Public Law 104–4].

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VII. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 et seq., generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a rule report to each House of Congress. The agency promulgating the rule must thereby ensure that before a rule may take effect, the rule report is submitted and either is approved by the Congress, or is disapproved by the Congress and disapproved by the President, or is not issued. The Agency consideration of voluntary technical standards that would require the Agency to provide a waiver of the mandatory minimum requirements of the TRS Act is not necessary because the Commission has already determined, as alleged, that it is technologically infeasible for VRS and IP Relay to use the One-line VCO, VCO-to-TTY, and VCO-to-VCO. The Commission further determined that, therefore, the waivers are not necessary.

PART 180—[AMENDED]

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

§ 180.242 Thiabendazole; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * * (1) * * *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th>Expiration/Revocation Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn, pop, for-age</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, pop, grain</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, pop, stover</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, sweet, for-age</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, sweet, kernels plus cop with husks removed</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, sweet, stover</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Federal Register Vol. 75, No. 171, Friday, September 3, 2010/Rules and Regulations]
so the VCO user can read it in text. A
VCO-to-TTY call allows a relay
conversation to take place between a
VCO user and a TTY user; a VCO-
VCO call allows a relay conversation to
take place between two VCO users.

The Commission extends the waivers
of these requirements for one year for
VRS and IP Relay because the most
recent annual waiver reports reflect that
the Internet cannot support the voice leg
of a VCO call with the necessary call
quality. These waivers are again
conditioned on the filing of a report,
due April 16, 2011, addressing whether
it is necessary for the waivers to remain
in effect, and whether a technical fix is
imminent.

One-line HCO, HCO-to-TTY, and
HCO-to-HCO. One-line HCO is a type of
traditional TTY-based TRS that can be
used by persons with a speech disability
who can hear. The HCO user types what
he or she wishes to say to the called
party, and the CA voices what the HCO
user has typed. The HCO user then
listens to the called party’s response.

An HCO-to-TTY call allows a
relay conversation to take place between
a HCO user and a TTY user; an HCO-
to-HCO call allows a relay conversation
to take place between two HCO users.

The Commission extends the waivers
of these requirements for one year because
the most recent annual waiver reports
reflect that VRS and IP Relay providers
cannot provide these services.

Call Release. Call release allows a CA
to set up a TTY-to-TTY call that, once
established, does not require the CA to
relay the conversation. In other words,
this feature allows the CA to sign-off or
be “released” from the telephone line,
without triggering a disconnection
between two TTY users, after the CA
connects the originating TTY caller to
the called party’s TTY through, e.g., a
business switchboard. The Commission
extends the waiver of this requirement
for one year due to technological
infeasibility.

Pay-Per-Call (900) calls. Pay-per-call
(900) calls are calls that the person
making the call pays for at a charge
greater than the basic cost of the call.
The Commission extends the waiver of
this requirement for VRS and IP Relay
for one year because the providers’
national waiver reports reflect that
there is still no billing mechanism available to
handle the charges associated with pay-
per-call calls.

Types of Calls (Operated Assisted
Calls and Long Distance Calls).
Commission rules require TRS
providers to handle any type of call
routinely handled by common carriers.
The requirement that VRS and IP Relay
providers offer operator-assisted calls
and bill certain types of calls to the end
user was waived because providers
could not determine when a call was
local or long distance. VRS and IP Relay
providers are required to allow calls to
be placed using calling cards and/or
provide free long distance during the
waiver period. The Commission extends
the waiver of this requirement for VRS
and IP Relay for one year because the
providers’ annual waiver reports reflect
that it remains technologically
infeasible for providers to bill for these
calls, since one leg of the call is
transmitted over the Internet.

Equal Access to Interexchange
Carriers. The TRS rules require that
providers offer TRS users their
interexchange carrier of choice to the
same extent that such access is provided
to voice users. The Commission has
waived this requirement for VRS
providers, noting that it was not
possible to determine if a call is local
distance and, in any event, the
providers could not automatically route
the calls to the called party’s long distance
carrier of choice. This waiver is
contingent on VRS providers providing
long distance services free of charge
to the caller. The Commission extends
the waiver of this requirement for VRS for
one year because the providers cannot
determine whether a particular call is
local or long distance, and so they
cannot offer carrier of choice. Instead,
providers do not charge consumers for
long distance service. The Commission
waived this requirement for IP Relay
indefinitely.

Speech-to-Speech. The Commission
recognized STS as a form of TRS and
required that it be offered as a
mandatory service. The Commission
waived this requirement indefinitely for
VRS, noting that STS is a speech-based
service, whereas VRS is a visual service
using interpreters to interpret in sign
language over a video connection. The
requirement for IP Relay is waived until
July 1, 2010, because of technical
difficulties with respect to voice-
initiated calls and the Internet. The
Commission extends the waiver of this
requirement for IP Relay for one year
because providers of this service
continue to report erratic voice quality.

Waiver for Default Providers Using
Other Providers’ CPE
The Commission extends the waiver of
certain mandatory minimum
standards for default Internet-based TRS
providers that are unable to meet such
standards for newly-registered Internet-
based TRS users who port their
customer supplied equipment (CPE)
from a former default provider, in those
instances where the new default
provider does not have access to the
technical information about such CPE
that would be necessary in order to
comply with these standards.

Specifically, the Commission extends
the waiver for operational requirements,
emergency handling requirements, and
point-to-point calling associated with
such porting.

All of these waivers are conditioned
on the filing of a report, due April 16,
2011, addressing whether it is necessary
for the waivers to remain in effect.

Mark Stone,
Deputy Bureau Chief, Consumer and
Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal
Communications Commission.