

requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: April 15, 2014.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

For the reasons set out in this document, 40 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

#### PART 300—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923; 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

■ 2. Table 1 of Appendix B to part 300 is amended by removing the entry for “FL”, “B&B Chemical Co., Inc”, “Hialeah”.

[FR Doc. 2014–13210 Filed 6–5–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### 50 CFR Part 17

[Docket No. FWS–R8–ES–2009–0044; 4500030113]

RIN 1018–AW86

#### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designating Critical Habitat for the California Tiger Salamander; Correction

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Final rule; Correction.

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, published a final rule in the **Federal Register** on August 31, 2011, that designated critical habitat for the Sonoma County population of the California tiger salamander. Inadvertently, we made an error in our amendatory instructions, which resulted in an error in the Code of Federal Regulations. With this document, we correct our error.

**DATES:** Effective June 6, 2014.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Susan Wilkinson, (703) 358–2506.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, recently became aware that, in part 17 of title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), we have two entries for the Sonoma County distinct population segment of the California tiger salamander. This error in § 17.95(d) is the result of an incorrect amendatory

instruction that published in a 2011 final rule. This document corrects the error in 50 CFR 17.95(d).

#### Proposed and Final Rules

In a proposed rule that published August 18, 2009 (74 FR 41662), the third amendatory instruction reads as follows:

“3. Amend § 17.95(d) by revising critical habitat for the California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) in Sonoma County to read as follows:”

However, in the final rule that published August 31, 2011 (76 FR 54346), the third amendatory instruction reads like this:

“3. In § 17.95, amend paragraph (d) by adding an entry for “California Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) in Sonoma County” in the same order that the species appears in the table at § 17.11(h), to read as follows:”

The proposed rule was correct in using the word “revising,” as a critical habitat designation already existed for the Sonoma County distinct population segment of the California tiger salamander as the result of a final rule of December 14, 2005 (70 FR 74137). The August 31, 2011, final rule erroneously used the word “adding,” which resulted in an additional critical habitat entry being added to the CFR instead of replacing the entry that was already there. Therefore, with this document, we remove from 50 CFR 17.95(d) the entry pertaining to the California tiger salamander in Sonoma County, CA, that was added to the CFR following the 2005 final rule and which should have been removed in 2011.

#### List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and threatened species, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

#### Regulation Promulgation

For the reasons given in the preamble, we amend part 17, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

#### PART 17—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 17 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407; 1531–1544; 4201–4245; unless otherwise noted.

#### § 17.95 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 17.95(d) by removing the words “California Tiger Salamander in Sonoma County—Pursuant to section 4(b)(2) of the Act, we have excluded all areas determined to meet the definition of critical habitat under section 4(b)(2) of the Act for California tiger

salamander in Sonoma County. Therefore, no specific areas are designated as critical habitat for this species.”.

Susan L. Wilkinson,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2014–13204 Filed 6–5–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### 50 CFR Part 23

[Docket No. FWS–R9–IA–2010–0083; 96300–1671–0000–R4]

RIN 1018–AW82

#### Revision of Regulations Implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); Updates Following the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES; Correction

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Final rule; Correction.

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are correcting a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on May 27, 2014, to revise the regulations that implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) by incorporating certain provisions adopted at the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14 and CoP15) to CITES and to clarify and update certain other provisions. In that rule, one of our amendatory instructions was incorrect. This action makes the necessary correction.

**DATES:** This correction is effective June 6, 2014.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robert R. Gabel, Chief, Division of Management Authority; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 4401 N. Fairfax Drive; Suite 212; Arlington, VA 22203 (telephone, (703) 358–2093; fax, (703) 358–2280).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In a final rule that published in the **Federal Register** on May 27, 2014, at 79 FR 30400, the following correction is made:

#### § 23.23 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 30422, in the second column, for § 23.23 What information is required on U.S. and foreign CITES documents?, in amendment 21,

instruction 21.g., “Revising paragraph (c)(13)(i)(B) to read as set forth below;” is corrected to read, “Adding paragraph (c)(13)(i)(B) to read as set forth below;”.

Dated: June 2, 2014.

**Tina A. Campbell,**

*Chief, Division of Policy and Directives Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

[FR Doc. 2014–13144 Filed 6–5–14; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–55–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 217

[Docket No. 131120978–4452–02]

RIN 0648–BD80

#### Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; U.S. Navy Missile Launches From San Nicolas Island, California

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** Upon application from the U.S. Navy (Navy), Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAWCWD), we (the National Marine Fisheries Service) are issuing regulations under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) to govern the unintentional taking of marine mammals incidental to missile launches from San Nicolas Island (SNI) from June 2014 through June 2019. These regulations allow us to issue a Letter of Authorization (LOA) for the incidental take of marine mammals during the Navy’s specified activities and timeframes, set forth the permissible methods of taking, set forth other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammal species or stocks and their habitat, and set forth requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of the incidental take.

**DATES:** Effective June 3, 2014, through June 3, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** To obtain an electronic copy of the Navy’s application or other referenced documents, visit the internet at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/permits/incidental.htm#applications>. Documents cited in this notice may also be viewed, by appointment, during regular business hours, at the Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John Fiorentino, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C 1361 *et seq.*) directs the Secretary of Commerce to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

Authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant), and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting of such takings are set forth. NMFS has defined “negligible impact” in 50 CFR 216.103 as “an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.”

The National Defense Authorization Act of 2004 (NDAA) (Pub. L. 108–136) removed the “small numbers” and “specified geographical region” limitations indicated above and amended the definition of “harassment” as it applies to a “military readiness activity” to read as follows (Section 3(18)(B) of the MMPA): (i) Any act that injures or has the significant potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [Level A Harassment]; or (ii) Any act that disturbs or is likely to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of natural behavioral patterns, to a point where such behavioral patterns are abandoned or significantly altered [Level B Harassment].

##### Summary of Request

On July 24, 2013, NMFS received an application from the Navy for the taking of marine mammals incidental to missile launches from San Nicolas Island (SNI), California. NMFS determined that the application was adequate and complete on November 18, 2013.

The Navy proposed to continue a launch program for missiles and targets

from several launch sites on SNI between June 2014 and June 2019. These activities are considered military readiness activities. Marine mammals hauled out on SNI may be exposed to sound from missile launches. The Navy requests authorization to take three marine mammal species by Level B harassment: northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), Pacific harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), and California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*).

The Navy is currently operating under an authorization to take marine mammals incidental to missile launches from SNI, which expires June 3, 2014 (74 FR 26587).

##### Description of the Specified Activity

###### Overview

The Navy is continuing a launch program for missiles and targets from several launch sites on SNI. Missiles vary from tactical and developmental weapons to target missiles used to test defensive strategies and other weapons systems. Some launch events involve a single missile, while others involve the launch of multiple missiles either in quick succession or at intervals of a few hours. Up to 200 missiles (40 missiles per year) may be launched over the 5-year period, but the number and type of launch varies depending on operational needs.

The purpose of these launches is to support testing and training activities associated with operations on the NAWCWD Point Mugu Sea Range. The Sea Range is used by the U.S. and allied military services to test and evaluate sea, land, and air weapon systems; to provide realistic training opportunities; and to maintain operational readiness of these forces. Some of the launches are used for practicing defensive drills against the types of weapons simulated by these missiles and some launches are conducted for the related purpose of testing new types of targets.

###### Dates and Duration

Launches of this type have been occurring at SNI for many years and are expected to continue indefinitely into the future. NMFS is issuing a 5-year Letter of Authorization for missile launches taking place between June 2014 and June 2019. The timing of these launches is variable and subject to testing and training requirements and meteorological and logistical limitations. To meet the Navy’s operational testing and training requirements, launches may be required at any time of year and any time of day. Up to 200 missiles (40 missiles per year) may be launched over the 5-year period