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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 2

[Docket No. APHIS–2011–0003]

RIN 0579–AD57

Animal Welfare; Retail Pet Stores and Licensing Exemptions; Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: In a final rule published in the *Federal Register* on September 18, 2013, and effective on November 18, 2013, we amended the regulations concerning the definition of *retail pet store* and related regulations in order to ensure that the definition in the regulations is consistent with the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), thereby bringing more pet animals sold at retail under the protection of the AWA. As part of that action, we raised from three to four the maximum number of female breeding dogs, cats, or certain other animals that a person can maintain and be exempted from licensing, as long as they sell only the offspring of those animals born and raised on their premises for pets or exhibition and are not otherwise required to obtain a license. In the final rule, we overlooked raising the number of breeding females in one provision in the regulations concerning animal purchases by dealers and exhibitors. This document corrects the oversight.

DATES: Effective January 23, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Gerald Rushin, Veterinary Medical Officer, Animal Care, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 84, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 851–3751.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a final rule¹ that was published in the *Federal Register* on September 18, 2013 (78 FR 57227–57250, Docket No. APHIS–2011–0003), and effective on November 18, 2013, we amended the regulations concerning the definition of *retail pet store* and related regulations in order to ensure that the definition of *retail pet store* in the regulations is consistent with the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), thereby bringing more pet animals sold at retail under the protection of the AWA.

As part of that action, in § 2.1(a)(3) we changed from three to four the maximum number of female breeding dogs or cats that a person can maintain and be exempted from licensing, so long as they sell only the offspring of those animals born and raised on their premises for pets or exhibition and are not otherwise required to obtain a license. In the final rule, we overlooked raising the number of breeding females in § 2.132(d) from three to four with respect to licensing exemption provisions for persons selling cats, dogs, or certain other animals to dealers or exhibitors. This document corrects the oversight.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 2

Animal welfare, Pets, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Research.

Accordingly, 9 CFR part 2 is amended as follows:

PART 2—REGULATIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2131–2159; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.7.

§ 2.132 [Amended]

- 2. In § 2.132, paragraph (d) is amended by removing the word “three” and adding the word “four” in its place.

Done in Washington, DC, this 16th day of January 2015.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2015–01149 Filed 1–22–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

¹To view the rule, supporting analyses, and comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2011-0003>.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Parts 738, 740, 742, and 758

[Docket No. 130405339–3339–01]

RIN 0694–AF72

U.S.-India Bilateral Understanding: Additional Revisions to the U.S. Export and Reexport Controls Under the Export Administration Regulations

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to further implement the bilateral understanding between the United States and India announced by President Obama and India’s Prime Minister Singh on November 8, 2010. On January 25, 2011, BIS published the first rule in a series of rules to implement the bilateral understanding between the two countries. These rules fulfill the President’s and Prime Minister’s commitment to work together to strengthen the global nonproliferation and export control framework and further transform our bilateral export control cooperation to realize the full potential of the strategic partnership between the two countries. Specifically, in this rule, to further implement the November 8, 2010 bilateral understanding, BIS removes license requirements for certain items controlled for crime control and regional stability reasons to India. BIS also makes conforming changes in this rule.

DATES: This rule is effective January 23, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Chantal Lakatos, Office of Nonproliferation and Treaty Compliance, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, by telephone: (202) 482–1739; or by email: Chantal.Lakatos@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

U.S.-India Bilateral Understanding: Additional Revisions to the U.S. Export and Reexport Controls Under the Export Administration Regulations

On January 25, 2011, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) published a final rule, the first in a series of rules, which amended the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to implement the U.S.-India bilateral understanding (76 FR 4228, January 25, 2011) (January 25 rule). The January 25 rule and the bilateral understanding were the result of the November 8, 2010 Joint Statement issued by President Obama and Prime Minister Singh of India announcing that they had resolved to expand and strengthen the U.S.-India global strategic partnership. (U.S.-India Joint Statement, November 8, 2010). The Joint Statement covered a range of issues, activities, and programs that reflect the vision of the President and of India's Prime Minister. In the Joint Statement, the leaders reaffirmed that the U.S.-India strategic partnership is indispensable for global stability and prosperity and reaffirmed existing assurances regarding procurement and use by India of items subject to the EAR. In the Joint Statement, recognizing that India and the United States should play a leadership role in promoting global nonproliferation objectives and their desire to expand high technology cooperation and trade, the two leaders committed to work together to strengthen the global export control framework and further transform bilateral export control regulations and policies. The two nations decided to take mutual steps to expand U.S.-India cooperation in civil space, defense and other high technology sectors.

The United States' implementation of the commitment included removing Indian defense and space related entities from the Entity List, as well as realigning India in U.S. export control regulations. Additionally, the Joint Statement announced that the United States "intends to support India's full membership in the four multilateral export control regimes (Nuclear Suppliers Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Australia Group, and Wassenaar Arrangement) in a phased manner, and to consult with regime members to encourage the evolution of regime membership criteria . . . consistent with maintaining the core principles of these regimes, as the Government of India takes steps towards the full adoption of the regimes' export control requirements to reflect its prospective membership, with both processes moving forward together."

The January 25 rule began the implementation of those reforms by revising certain export and reexport controls for India, including the removal of nine Indian entities from the Entity List. In addition, in the January 25 rule, BIS amended the EAR to remove India from Country Groups D:2, D:3, and D:4, and to add India to Country Group A:2 in Supplement No. 1 to Part 740. BIS also made conforming changes in the EAR.

In this rule, BIS amends the EAR to further implement the November 8, 2010 bilateral understanding between the United States and India. Specifically, this rule removes India from Crime Controls (CC) columns 1 and 3, and Regional Stability (RS) column 2 on the Commerce Country Chart in Supplement No. 1 to Part 738 of the EAR because the Government of India has now taken appropriate steps to ensure that the specific U.S.-origin items controlled for CC and RS reasons are not reexported from India without a license. However, a license requirement remains for items controlled under export control classification numbers (ECCNs) 6A003.b.4.b and 9A515.e for RS column 2 reasons when destined to India. BIS also makes conforming changes in this rule. These changes, like those in the January 25 rule, are in the national interest of the United States.

Specific Additional Amendments to the EAR Further Implementing the U.S.-India Bilateral Understanding

Part 738—Commerce Control List Overview and the Country Chart

BIS amends the EAR to remove the "X" in CC columns 1 and 3 and in RS column 2 for "India" in Supplement No. 1 to Part 738 of the EAR (Commerce Country Chart). These actions remove the license requirement for India for U.S.—origin items controlled under the EAR for CC columns 1 and 3 reasons and for RS column 2 reasons. BIS notes that the elimination of license requirements for RS column 2 items to India does not eliminate license requirements for items classified under ECCNs 6A003.b.4.b and 9A515.e.

Part 758—Export Clearance Requirements

In addition, BIS amends the EAR to establish a filing requirement in the Automated Export System (AES) for items exported to India when those items fall under an ECCN on the Commerce Control List in Supplement No. 1 to Part 774, for which CC columns 1 and 3, and RS column 2 are listed as reasons for control. Specifically, BIS amends section 758.1 of the EAR by

adding new paragraph (b)(9) that requires exporters file an AES record for items controlled for CC 1 and 3 and RS 2 reasons when such items are for export to India, regardless of value.

BIS amends section 758.6 by adding new paragraph (c) requiring a notation on the invoice, bill of lading, air waybill, or other export control document that accompanies the shipment from its point of origin in the United States to the ultimate consignee or end-user in India. The notation will indicate the ECCNs of items for which CC columns 1 or 3, or RS column 2 reasons for control are listed, that they are destined to India, and that authorization may be required from the U.S. Department of Commerce for reexport of the items.

Conforming Amendments

Section 740.2 (Restrictions on All License Exceptions) and Supplement 1 to Part 738 (Commerce Country Chart)

As a conforming change to removing the license requirement for India for items controlled for CC columns 1 and 3 reasons, BIS also amends section 740.2 of the EAR to add India to paragraph (a)(4)(i). Inclusion in paragraph (a)(4)(i) identifies India as one of the countries or organizations (*i.e.*, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, or a NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) member state) for which the restrictions on license exceptions due to license requirements described in section 742.7 (crime control and detection) do not apply. This status for India also broadens the availability of license exceptions under the EAR for items exported to India.

BIS also amends the EAR to make a conforming change by adding a seventh footnote to Supplement No. 1 to Part 738 to notify exporters of an AES filing requirement for CC columns 1 and 3 items, and RS column 2 items when they are intended for export to India. That footnote also notifies exporters that the elimination of license requirements for items controlled for RS column 2 reasons to India does not apply to items controlled under ECCNs 6A003.b.4.b and 9A515.e.

Section 742.6 (Regional Stability)

Finally, BIS makes conforming changes in paragraph (a)(4)(i) of section 742.6 to add India to the list of countries for which a license is not required for items controlled for RS column 2 reasons for control, while also pointing out that a license requirement remains for items controlled under ECCNs 6A003.b.4.b and 9A515.e for RS column 2 reasons when destined to India.

Export Administration Act

Although the Export Administration Act expired on August 20, 2001, the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783 (2002), as amended by Executive Order 13637 of March 8, 2013, 78 FR 16129 (March 13, 2013) and as extended by the Notice of August 7, 2014, 79 FR 46959 (August 11, 2014), has continued the Export Administration Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. BIS continues to carry out the provisions of the Export Administration Act, as appropriate and to the extent permitted by law, pursuant to Executive Order 13222, as amended by Executive Order 13637.

On January 20, 2015, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security, pursuant to the authority delegated to him under section 6(n)(2) of the Export Administration Act, designated India as an eligible destination for export and reexport of items controlled for crime control (CC) without a license.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been designated a “significant regulatory action,” although not economically significant, under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

2. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person is required to respond to nor be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. This rule involves collections of information subject to the PRA. This collection has been approved by OMB under control numbers 0694–0088, “Simplified Network Application Processing System,” which includes among other things license applications and carries a

burden hour estimate of 43.8 minutes for a manual or electronic application; and 0694–0122, “Licensing Responsibilities and Enforcement,” which carries a burden hour estimate of 5 seconds to manually or electronically complete each required export clearance document. Total burden hours associated with the PRA and OMB control numbers 0694–0088 and 0694–0122 are not expected to increase as a result of this rule.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined under Executive Order 13132.

4. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1), the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, the opportunity for public participation, and a delay in effective date, are inapplicable because this regulation involves a military or foreign affairs function of the United States. (See 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1)). This rule further implements the phased aspects of the understanding between the United States and India reflected in the November 8, 2010 U.S.-India Joint Statement and is not discretionary. No other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this rule. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, are not applicable. Accordingly, no Regulatory Flexibility analysis is required and none has been prepared. Notwithstanding these considerations, BIS welcomes public comments and will review them on a continuing basis.

List of Subjects

15 CFR Part 738

Exports.

15 CFR Parts 740 and 758

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

15 CFR Part 742

Exports, Terrorism.

Accordingly, parts 738, 740, 742, and 758 of the EAR (15 CFR parts 730–774) are amended as follows:

PART 738—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 738 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; 10 U.S.C. 7420; 10 U.S.C.

7430(e); 22 U.S.C. 287c; 22 U.S.C. 3201 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 6004; 30 U.S.C. 185(s), 185(u); 42 U.S.C. 2139a; 42 U.S.C. 6212; 43 U.S.C. 1354; 15 U.S.C. 1824a; 50 U.S.C. app. 5; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 7210; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 7, 2014, 79 FR 46959 (August 11, 2014).

■ 2. Amend Supplement No. 1 to part 738 by:

■ a. Removing “X” in columns “RS 2” and “CC 1 and 3” for “India”; and

■ b. Adding footnote designation 7 to “India”; and

■ c. Adding footnote 7.

The addition reads as follows:

Supplement No. 1 to Part 738—Commerce Country Chart

* * * * *

⁷ See § 758.1(b)(9) for an AES filing requirement for exports of CC column 1 or 3, or RS column 2 items to India. Also note that a license is still required for items controlled under ECCNs 6A003.b.4.b and 9A515.e for RS column 2 reasons when destined to India.

PART 740—[AMENDED]

■ 3. The authority citation for part 740 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.*; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 7, 2014, 79 FR 46959 (August 11, 2014).

■ 4. Amend § 740.2 by revising paragraph (a)(4)(i) to read as follows:

§ 740.2 Restrictions on all License Exceptions.

(a) * * *

(4) * * *

(i) Being made to Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, or a NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) member state (see NATO membership listing in § 772.1 of the EAR):

* * * * *

PART 742—[AMENDED]

■ 5. The authority citation for part 742 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 3201 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 2139a; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 7210; Sec. 1503, Pub. L. 108–11, 117 Stat. 559; E.O. 12058, 43 FR 20947, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 179; E.O. 12851, 58 FR 33181, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 608; E.O. 12938, 59 FR 59099, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 950; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Presidential Determination 2003–23 of May 7, 2003, 68 FR 26459, May 16, 2003; Notice of August 7, 2014, 79 FR

46959 (August 11, 2014); Notice of November 7, 2014, 79 FR 67035 (November 12, 2014).

■ 6. Amend § 742.6 by revising paragraph (a)(4)(i) to read as follows:

§ 742.6 Regional stability.

(a) * * *

(4) * * *

(i) *License requirements applicable to most RS Column 2 items.* As indicated in the CCL and in RS Column 2 of the Commerce Country Chart (see Supplement No. 1 to part 738 of the EAR), a license is required to any destination except Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, and countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for all items in ECCNs on the CCL that include RS Column 2 in the Country Chart column of the “License Requirements” section. A license continues to be required for items controlled under ECCNs 6A003.b.4.b and 9A515.e for RS Column 2 reasons when destined to India.

* * * * *

PART 758—[AMENDED]

■ 7. The authority citation for part 758 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 7, 2014, 79 FR 46959 (August 11, 2014).

■ 8. Amend § 758.1 by adding paragraph (b)(9) to read as follows:

§ 758.1 The Electronic Export Information (EEI) filing to the Automated Export System (AES).

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(9) For items that fall under ECCNs that list CC Column 1 and 3 and RS Column 2 (see Supplement No. 1 to part 738 of the EAR) as reasons for control and such items are for export, regardless of value, to India.

* * * * *

■ 9. Amend § 758.6 by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 758.6 Destination control statements and other information furnished to consignees.

* * * * *

(c) *Additional requirement for items under ECCNs for which CC Column 1 or 3 or RS Column 2 are listed as reasons for control and are destined to India.* In addition to the DCS as required in paragraph (a) of this section, the following information must be printed on the invoice, bill of lading, air waybill, or other export control document that accompanies the shipment from its point of origin in the United States to the ultimate consignee or end-user in India: “These items are

classified under Export Control Classification Number(s) (ECCN(s)) [Fill in the ECCNs for which CC 1 or 3 or RS 2 are listed as reasons for control] and destined to India. Authorization for reexport from India may be required from the U.S. Department of Commerce.”

Dated: January 20, 2015.

Eric L. Hirschhorn,

Under Secretary for Industry and Security.

[FR Doc. 2015–01273 Filed 1–22–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Chapter II

[Docket No. CPSC–2015–0002]

Notice of Determination Under the Drywall Safety Act of 2012

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC, or Commission) is announcing that, pursuant to the requirements of the Drywall Safety Act of 2012 (DSA), the Commission has determined that: ASTM C1396–14a, “Standard Specification for Gypsum Board,” is a voluntary standard for drywall manufactured or imported for use in the United States that limits sulfur content to a level not associated with elevated rates of corrosion in the home; ASTM C1396–14a became effective less than two years after the enactment of the DSA; and ASTM C1396–14a was developed by Subcommittee C11.01 on Specifications and Test Methods for Gypsum Products of ASTM International. Based on these determinations, the sulfur content limit in ASTM C1396–14a shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA). Drywall manufactured or imported for use in the United States shall be subject to the general conformity certification (GCC) requirements of the CPSA.

DATES: This action becomes effective on July 22, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rohit Khanna, Office of Hazard Identification and Reduction, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 5 Research Place, Rockville, MD 20850; telephone (301) 987–2508; email rkhanna@cpsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

CPSC began investigating drywall in 2009, after reports from homeowners that they were seeing corrosion of metal items inside their homes. According to homeowners’ reports, the items primarily involved were electrical fixtures, appliances, plumbing, and air conditioner coils. CPSC used the term “problem drywall” to refer to drywall associated with elevated rates of metal corrosion. After CPSC’s initial investigations, CPSC joined with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to form the Federal Interagency Task Force on Problem Drywall (Task Force).

In the course of this investigation, samples of problem drywall were analyzed for chemical content and emissions. CPSC staff analysis of chemical content and emissions from problem drywall determined that certain brands of drywall produced around the year 2006 contain elevated levels of elemental sulfur (octahedral sulfur, S₈) and have elevated emission factors for hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and other reactive sulfur gases known to corrode materials containing copper and silver. CPSC staff’s analysis of the technical data also determined that the presence of elemental sulfur in excess of 10 ppm in drywall is associated with elevated emission factors for hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and other reactive sulfur gases that are known to cause accelerated corrosion of copper and silver in homes.

CPSC staff and HUD relied on the results of this analysis to develop guidance materials to help homeowners identify homes with problem drywall and to correct the problem by removing and replacing the problem drywall and certain other components of the home. These guidance documents are available on CPSC’s Web site.¹

II. The Drywall Safety Act of 2012

On January 14, 2013, the President signed the Drywall Safety Act of 2012 (DSA) into law. Pub. L. 112–266, 126 Stat. 2437 (2013). The DSA established

¹ Identification Guidance for Homes with Corrosion from Problem Drywall as of March 18, 2011, by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development <http://www.cpsc.gov/PageFiles/115328/IDguidance031811.pdf>. Remediation Guidance for Homes with Corrosion from Problem Drywall as of March 15, 2013, by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development <http://www.cpsc.gov/Global/Safety%20Education/Safety-Information-Centers/Drywall/remediation031513.pdf>.