

then North along the international boundary line to the point of origin.

(b) *Enforcement period.* This regulation will be enforced from 3:30 p.m. until 5:30 p.m. on September 19, 2018.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative.

(2) This safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative.

(3) The “on-scene representative” of the Captain of the Port Buffalo is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port Buffalo to act on his behalf.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his on-scene representative to obtain permission to do so. The Captain of the Port Buffalo or his on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Buffalo, or his on-scene representative.

Dated: September 13, 2018.

Joseph S. Dufresne,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Buffalo.

[FR Doc. 2018–20291 Filed 9–18–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[EPA–HQ–SFUND–1983–0002; FRL–9984–02–Region 4]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List: Deletion of the Whitehouse Oil Pits Superfund Site

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4 announces the deletion of the Whitehouse Oil Pits Superfund Site, also known as “Whitehouse Waste Oil Pits”, (Site) located in Whitehouse, Florida, from the

National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL, promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, is an appendix of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The EPA and the State of Florida, through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, have determined that all appropriate response actions under CERCLA, other than operation and maintenance, monitoring, and five-year reviews, have been completed. However, this deletion does not preclude future actions under Superfund.

DATES: This action is effective September 19, 2018.

ADDRESSES: *Docket:* EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–HQ–SFUND–1983–0002. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through <https://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the site information repositories. Locations, contacts, phone numbers and viewing hours are:

USEPA Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, GA 30303–8909, Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Or

West Regional Jacksonville Public Library, 1425 Chaffee Road S, Jacksonville, FL 32221, Monday through Thursday: 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Friday & Saturday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday: CLOSED.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rusty Kestle, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, GA 30303–8909, (404) 562–8819, email: kestle.rusty@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The site to be deleted from the NPL is: Whitehouse Oil Pits, Whitehouse, Florida. A Notice of Intent to Delete for this Site was published in the **Federal Register** (83 FR 33171) on July 17, 2018.

The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent to Delete was August 16, 2018. Two public comments were received; one of the public comments

does not address the rulemaking or deletion. The other public comment was about the risk posed by the waste that was left on the Site in the containment remedy, the potential to support recreational or ecological land uses in the future on the Site, and monitoring and additional cleanup at the Site. This comment is addressed by the requirements and procedures in the Site Operations, Monitoring and Maintenance Plan which requires ongoing groundwater sampling and analysis, as well as requiring Site appropriate operations and maintenance, including inspections to ensure the on-going remedy is performing as designed. Also, the ongoing Five Year Review process will continue as long as there is waste left on the Site to assess remedy performance and protectiveness and assess any changing site conditions. This deletion does not preclude future actions under the Superfund rule-making that EPA can take action after deletion, as needed, and restore the site to the NPL, if there is any change found in the protectiveness of the remedy for the Site. Therefore, after evaluating these comments, EPA believes the deletion action for the Site is appropriate. A responsiveness summary was prepared and placed in both the docket, EPA–HQ–SFUND–1983–0002, on www.regulations.gov, and in the local repositories listed above.

EPA maintains the NPL as the list of sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment. Deletion from the NPL does not preclude further remedial action. Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the deleted site may be restored to the NPL without application of the hazard ranking system. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability in the unlikely event that future conditions warrant further actions.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous waste, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: September 10, 2018.

Onis “Trey” Glenn, III,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

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

PART 300—NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

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

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(d); 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 13626, 77 FR 56749, 3 CFR, 2013 Comp., p. 306; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

Appendix B to Part 300 [Amended]

■ 2. Table 1 of appendix B to part 300 is amended by removing the entry “FL”, “Whitehouse Oil Pits”, “Whitehouse”.

[FR Doc. 2018–20390 Filed 9–18–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[WC Docket No. 13–39; FCC 18–120]

Rural Call Completion

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission continues its ongoing efforts to ensure that calls are completed to all Americans, including those in rural America. This Third Report and Order (*Order*) begins the Commission’s implementation of the Improving Rural Call Quality and Reliability Act of 2017 (RCC Act). Pursuant to the RCC Act, the *Order* adopts rules to establish a registry for intermediate providers and require intermediate providers to register with the Commission before offering to transmit covered voice communications. In addition, the *Order* adopts rules to require covered providers to use only registered intermediate providers to transmit covered voice communications and requires covered providers to maintain the capability to disclose the identities of any intermediate providers relied on in the call path to the Commission.

DATES: Effective October 19, 2018, except for the addition of 47 CFR 64.2115, which requires approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Commission will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing approval of this requirement and the date the rule will become effective.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wireline Competition Bureau, Competition Policy Division, Zach Ross, at (202) 418–1033, or zachary.ross@

fcc.gov. For further information concerning the Paperwork Reduction Act information collection requirements contained in this document, send an email to PRA@fcc.gov or contact Nicole Ongele at (202) 418–2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s *Third Report and Order* in WC Docket No. 13–39, adopted on August 13, 2018 and released on August 15, 2018. The full text of this document, including all Appendices, is available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554. It is also available on the Commission’s website at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-registry-boost-provider-accountability-rural-call-completion>.

I. Synopsis

1. As directed by the RCC Act and informed by the record of this proceeding, in this *Third Report and Order* we establish a registry for intermediate providers and require intermediate providers to register with the Commission before offering to transmit covered voice communications. In addition, we adopt rules to require covered providers to use only registered intermediate providers to transmit covered voice communications, and we require covered providers to maintain the capability to disclose the identities of any intermediate providers relied on in the call path to the Commission. We also adopt a narrowly tailored exception to our rules in instances of *force majeure*. The RCC Act requires the Commission to promulgate rules establishing service quality standards “[n]ot later than 1 year after the date of enactment,” or by February 26, 2019. We accordingly sought comment on proposed service quality standards in the *Third RCC FNPRM*, 83 FR 21983. We will address the RCC Act’s service quality requirements in a subsequent Order.

A. Establishment of Intermediate Provider Registry

2. In accordance with the RCC Act, we adopt our proposal to establish an intermediate provider registry. To “ensure the integrity of the transmission of covered voice communications to all customers in the United States[] and . . . prevent unjust or unreasonable discrimination among areas of the United States in the delivery of covered voice communications,” new section 262 of the Act requires the Commission to establish a publicly available intermediate provider registry on the Commission’s website. We will require

intermediate providers to register via a portal on the Commission’s website furnishing the same five categories of information that we proposed in the *Third RCC FNPRM*:

- (1) The intermediate provider’s business name(s) and primary address;
- (2) the name(s), telephone number(s), email address(es), and business address(es) of the intermediate provider’s regulatory contact and/or designated agent for service of process;
- (3) all business names that the intermediate provider has used in the past;
- (4) the state(s) in which the intermediate provider provides service; and
- (5) the name, title, business address, telephone number, and email address of at least one person as well as the department within the company responsible for addressing rural call completion issues.

Further, this information will be made publicly available.

3. As explained in the *Third RCC FNPRM*, the first four categories of information are similar to the Commission’s existing registration requirements for interconnected VoIP and telecommunications carriers in other contexts. For example, “a telecommunications carrier that will provide interstate telecommunications service” is required to provide the following information via FCC Form 499–A “under oath and penalty of perjury”: (1) The carrier’s business name(s) and primary address; (2) The names and business addresses of the carrier’s chief executive officer, chairman, and president, or, in the event that a company does not have such executives, three similarly senior-level officials of the company; (3) The carrier’s regulatory contact and/or designated agent; (4) All names that the carrier has used in the past; and (5) The state(s) in which the carrier provides telecommunications service.” The Commission’s rules also require common carriers, interconnected VoIP providers, and non-interconnected VoIP providers to provide the contact information, including “a name, business address, telephone or voicemail number, facsimile number, and, if available, internet email address,” for service of process purposes. Such entities are also required to “list any other names by which it is known or under which it does business, and, if the carrier, interconnected VoIP provider, or non-interconnected VoIP provider is an affiliated company, the parent, holding, or management company.” The record reflects that “the