

**VRS Cannot Be Used as a Substitute for Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)**

We again remind providers (and consumers) that VRS is not the same as Video Remote Interpreting (VRI), even though both services use the Internet and a video connection to permit persons with hearing disabilities to communicate with persons without such disabilities. See generally 2004 TRS Report & Order at paragraphs 162 n.466 & 172 n.490. VRI is a service that is used when an interpreter cannot be physically present to interpret for two persons who are together at the same location (for example, at a meeting or in a doctor's office). In that situation, an interpreter at a remote location may be used via a video connection. A fee is generally charged by companies that offer this service.

By contrast, VRS, like all forms of TRS, is a means of giving access to the telephone system. Therefore, VRS is to be used only when a person with a hearing disability, who absent such disability would make a voice telephone call, desires to make a call to a person without such a disability through the telephone system (or if, in the reverse situation, the hearing person desires to make such a call to a person with a hearing disability). VRS calls are compensated from the Interstate TRS Fund, which is overseen by the Commission. In circumstances where a person with a hearing disability desires to communicate with someone in person, he or she may not use VRS but must either hire an "in-person" interpreter or a VRI service.

We will continue to carefully scrutinize the provision and use of VRS to ensure that it is being used only as a means of accessing the telephone system, not as a substitute for VRI.

Federal Communications Commission.

Jay Keithley,

Deputy Chief, Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Fish and Wildlife Service****50 CFR Part 17**

RIN 1018-AT57

**Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule To Designate Critical Habitat for the Santa Ana Sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)**

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

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** On January 4, 2005, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, published a final rule to designate critical habitat for the threatened Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Because we made an error in use of amendatory language, one of the final rule's two regulatory amendments could not be properly reflected in the Code of Federal Regulations. This correction document rectifies that error.

**DATES:** Effective February 3, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sara Prigan, Federal Register Liaison, Division of Policy and Directives Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, at (703) 358-2508.

**Regulation Correction**

■ For reasons set forth in the preamble, we correct the final rule published on January 4, 2005, at 70 FR 426 by correcting amendatory instruction #3 on page 448, column 1, to read as follows:

**PART 17—[CORRECTED]****§ 17.95 [Corrected]**

■ 3. Amend § 17.95(e) by revising critical habitat for the Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) in the same alphabetical order as this species occurs in § 17.11(h).

Dated: February 11, 2005.

Sara Prigan,

Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Register Liaison.

[FR Doc. 05-3047 Filed 2-16-05; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 622**

[Docket No. 050209033-5033-01; I.D. 020405D]

RIN 0648-AS97

**Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Commercial Trip Limits for Gulf of Mexico Grouper Fishery**

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

**ACTION:** Emergency rule; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS issues this emergency rule to establish trip limits for the commercial shallow-water and deep-water grouper fisheries in the exclusive economic zone of the Gulf of Mexico. The intended effect of this emergency rule is to moderate the rate of harvest of the available quotas and, thereby, reduce the adverse social and economic effects of derby fishing, enable more effective quota monitoring, and reduce the probability of overfishing.

**DATES:** This rule is effective March 3, 2005 through August 16, 2005.

Comments on this emergency rule must be received no later than 5 p.m., eastern time, on March 21, 2005.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments on this emergency rule by any of the following methods:

- E-mail: 0648-AS97.Emergency@noaa.gov. Include in the subject line the following document identifier: 0648-AS97.

- Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- Mail: Phil Steele, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, 9721 Executive Center Drive N., St. Petersburg, FL 33702.

- Fax: 727-570-5583, Attention: Phil Steele.

Copies of the documents supporting this emergency rule may be obtained from the NMFS Southeast Regional Office at the above address.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Phil Steele, 727-570-5305; fax: 727-570-5583, e-mail: [Phil.Steele@noaa.gov](mailto:Phil.Steele@noaa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The fishery for reef fish is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP) that was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council). This FMP was approved by NMFS and implemented under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

**Background**

On June 15, 2004, NMFS published a final rule (69 FR 33315) to end overfishing of red grouper in the Gulf of Mexico and to implement a stock rebuilding plan as provided in Secretarial Amendment 1 to the FMP. That final rule established a red grouper commercial quota; reduced the shallow-water and deep-water grouper commercial quotas; and included a provision to close the entire shallow-water grouper commercial fishery when either the red grouper quota or the shallow-water grouper quota is reached.