

Dated: February 24, 2014.

Lois Rossi,
 Director, Registration Division, Office of
 Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is
 amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180
 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.617, paragraph (a), revise
 the following entries in the table to read
 as follows:

**§ 180.617 Metconazole; tolerances for
 residues.**

(a) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million
* * * * *	*
Corn, field, stover	30
* * * * *	*
Corn, pop, stover	30
* * * * *	*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric
 Administration**

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 120404257-3325-02]

RIN 0648-XD118

**Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of
 Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2014
 Commercial Accountability Measure
 and Closure for South Atlantic Golden
 Tilefish Longline Component**

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements
 accountability measures for the
 commercial longline component for
 golden tilefish in the exclusive
 economic zone (EEZ) of the South
 Atlantic. Commercial longline landings
 for golden tilefish, as estimated by the
 Science and Research Director (SRD),
 are projected to reach the longline
 component's commercial annual catch

limit (ACL) on March 5, 2014.
 Therefore, NMFS closes the commercial
 longline component for golden tilefish
 in the South Atlantic EEZ on March 5,
 2014, and it will remain closed until the
 start of the next fishing season, January
 1, 2015. This closure is necessary to
 protect the golden tilefish resource.

DATES: This rule is effective 12:01 a.m.,
 local time, March 5, 2014, until 12:01
 a.m., local time, January 1, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
 Catherine Hayslip, telephone: 727-824-
 5305, email: *Catherine.Hayslip@*
noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The
 snapper-grouper fishery of the South
 Atlantic includes golden tilefish and is
 managed under the Fishery
 Management Plan for the Snapper-
 Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic
 Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared
 by the South Atlantic Fishery
 Management Council and is
 implemented under the authority of the
 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery
 Conservation and Management Act by
 regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

On April 23, 2013, NMFS published
 a final rule for Amendment 18B to the
 FMP (78 FR 23858). Amendment 18B to
 the FMP established a longline
 endorsement program for the
 commercial golden tilefish component
 of the snapper-grouper fishery and
 allocated the commercial golden tilefish
 ACL among two gear groups, the
 longline and hook-and-line components.

The commercial ACL (commercial
 quota) for the longline component for
 golden tilefish in the South Atlantic is
 405,971 lb (184,145 kg), gutted weight,
 for the current fishing year, January 1
 through December 31, 2014, as specified
 in 50 CFR 622.190(a)(2)(iii).

Under 50 CFR 622.193(a)(1)(ii), NMFS
 is required to close the commercial
 longline component for golden tilefish
 when the longline component's
 commercial ACL (commercial quota)
 has been reached, or is projected to be
 reached, by filing a notification to that
 effect with the Office of the Federal
 Register. After the commercial ACL for
 the longline component is reached or
 projected to be reached, golden tilefish
 may not be fished for or possessed by
 a vessel with a golden tilefish longline
 endorsement. NMFS has determined
 that the commercial ACL (commercial
 quota) for the longline component for
 golden tilefish in the South Atlantic will
 have been reached by March 5, 2014.
 Accordingly, the commercial longline
 component for South Atlantic golden
 tilefish is closed effective 12:01 a.m.,
 local time, March 5, 2014, until 12:01
 a.m., local time, January 1, 2015.

During the commercial longline
 closure, golden tilefish may still be
 harvested commercially using hook-
 and-line gear. However, vessels with
 golden tilefish longline endorsements
 are not eligible to fish for golden tilefish
 using hook-and-line gear under the
 hook-and-line trip limit, as specified in
 50 CFR 622.191(a)(2)(ii). The operator of
 a vessel with a valid commercial vessel
 permit for South Atlantic snapper-
 grouper and a valid commercial longline
 endorsement for golden tilefish having
 golden tilefish onboard must have
 landed and bartered, traded, or sold
 such golden tilefish prior to 12:01 a.m.,
 local time, March 5, 2014.

Classification

The Regional Administrator,
 Southeast Region, NMFS, has
 determined this temporary rule is
 necessary for the conservation and
 management of South Atlantic golden
 tilefish and is consistent with the
 Magnuson-Stevens Act, the FMP, and
 other applicable laws.

This action is taken under 50 CFR
 622.193(a)(1) and is exempt from review
 under Executive Order 12866.

These measures are exempt from the
 procedures of the Regulatory Flexibility
 Act because the temporary rule is issued
 without opportunity for prior notice and
 comment.

This action responds to the best
 available scientific information recently
 obtained from the fishery. The Assistant
 Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA,
 (AA), finds that the need to immediately
 implement this action to close the
 commercial longline component for
 golden tilefish constitutes good cause to
 waive the requirements to provide prior
 notice and opportunity for public
 comment pursuant to the authority set
 forth in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), as such
 procedures would be unnecessary and
 contrary to the public interest. Such
 procedures would be unnecessary
 because the rule itself has been subject
 to notice and comment, and all that
 remains is to notify the public of the
 closure.

Allowing prior notice and
 opportunity for public comment is
 contrary to the public interest because
 of the need to immediately implement
 this action to protect golden tilefish
 since the capacity of the fishing fleet
 allows for rapid harvest of the
 commercial ACL (commercial quota) for
 the longline component. Prior notice
 and opportunity for public comment
 would require time and would
 potentially result in a harvest well in
 excess of the established commercial
 ACL (commercial quota) for the longline
 component.

For the aforementioned reasons, the AA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effectiveness of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: February 28, 2014.

James P. Burgess,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2014-04858 Filed 2-28-14; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 130528511-4171-03]

RIN 0648-BD31

Fisheries off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Commercial, Limited Entry Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Program Improvement and Enhancement; Correction

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

ACTION: Final rule; correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: This action contains two corrections to the limited entry Pacific coast groundfish fishery's Program Improvement and Enhancement (PIE 2) regulations that published in the *Federal Register* on November 15, 2013. This document adds a Vessel Limit table that was inadvertently deleted and revises a section to replace language that was inadvertently removed by the Pacific coast groundfish fishery's Cost Recovery final rule that published December 11, 2013.

DATES: This rule is effective March 5, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ariel Jacobs, 206-526-4491; Ariel.Jacobs@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Program Improvement and Enhancement rule (PIE 2) implemented revisions to the Pacific coast groundfish trawl rationalization program (program), a catch share program, and included clarifications of regulations that affect

the limited entry trawl and limited entry fixed gear sectors managed under the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP). Additional background information regarding each of these revisions and clarifications was described in detail in the proposed rule (78 FR 43125, July 19, 2013) and in the final rule (78 FR 68764, November 15, 2013), and that information is not repeated here.

An error in amendatory language resulted in the deletion of the Vessel Limit table at § 660.140 (e)(4)(i). This correction restores the Vessel Limit table to § 660.140 (e)(4)(i) following the introductory paragraph.

Implementation of the Cost Recovery Program for the Pacific coast groundfish trawl rationalization program (78 FR 75268, December 11, 2013) revised regulations at § 660.140 (f)(6) by adding a requirement that cost recovery fees be paid before a first receiver site license will be reissued ("NMFS will not reissue a first receiver site license until all required cost recovery program fees, as specified at § 660.115, associated with that license have been paid."). At the time the cost recovery final rule published, the PIE 2 final rule had published but was not yet effective, and the existing paragraph at § 660.140 (f)(6) had not been revised to reflect necessary changes implemented by PIE 2 to the first receiver site license renewal process. Consequently, in addition to adding a necessary requirement for cost recovery at § 660.140 (f)(6), the cost recovery final rule also overwrote necessary revisions contained in the PIE 2 regulations. This correction revises § 660.140 (f)(6) to reinstate language that was implemented by PIE 2 (78 FR 68764, November 15, 2013) and incorrectly removed by the cost recovery rule (78 FR 75268, December 11, 2013); the correction includes the language added by the Cost Recovery final rule ("NMFS will not reissue a first receiver site license until all required cost recovery program fees, as specified at § 660.115, associated with that license have been paid").

Classification

The Assistant Administrator (AA) for Fisheries, NOAA, finds that pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment would be unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. This document adds a Vessel Limit table that was incorrectly deleted

at § 660.140 (e)(4)(i) and revises § 660.140 (f)(6) to replace language that was incorrectly removed or revised by 78 FR 75268 (December 11, 2013). Providing notice and comment on these changes is unnecessary because all are non-substantive and have no effect on the public or the operation of the fishery. Moreover, allowing inconsistencies in regulatory text is contrary to the public interest, because it could affect the enforceability of the regulations, and because inaccurate regulations could lead to public confusion and potentially to incorrect behavior. For the same reasons above, the AA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness and makes this rule effective immediately upon publication.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 660

Fisheries, Fishing, and Indian fisheries.

Dated: February 28, 2014.

Paul N. Doremus,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 660 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 660—FISHERIES OFF WEST COAST STATES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 660 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*, 16 U.S.C. 773 *et seq.*, and 16 U.S.C. 7001 *et seq.*

2. In § 660.140, revise paragraphs (e)(4)(i) and (f)(6) to read as follows:

§ 660.140 Shorebased IFQ Program.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(4) * * *

(i) *Vessel limits.* For each IFQ species or species group specified in this paragraph, vessel accounts may not have QP or IBQ pounds in excess of the QP vessel limit (annual limit) in any year, and, for species covered by unused QP vessel limits (daily limit), may not have QP or IBQ pounds in excess of the unused QP vessel limit at any time. The QP vessel limit (annual limit) is calculated as all QPs transferred in minus all QPs transferred out of the vessel account. The unused QP vessel limits (daily limit) is calculated as unused available QPs plus any pending outgoing transfer of QPs.