

Insurance Program; and No. 93.774, Medicare—Supplementary Medical Insurance Program)

Dated: October 10, 2014.

C'Reda Weeden,

*Executive Secretary to the Department,
Department of Health and Human Services.*

[FR Doc. 2014-24663 Filed 10-16-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

46 CFR Part 125

[Docket No. USCG-2012-0208]

RIN 1625-AB62

Offshore Supply Vessels of at Least 6,000 GT ITC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Interim rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard published an interim rule in the **Federal Register** on August 18, 2014, to ensure the safe carriage of oil, hazardous substances, and individuals in addition to the crew on U.S.-flagged OSVs of at least 6,000 gross tonnage as measured under the Convention Measurement System. In that interim rule, we revised a paragraph listing consensus standards incorporated by reference. In doing so, we inadvertently duplicated two paragraphs and presented others out of order. This correction resolves that error by removing the doubled paragraphs and reordering the others.

DATES: This correction is effective on October 17, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this final rule, call or email Justin Staples, Office of Standards Evaluation and Development, Coast Guard; telephone 202-372-1483, email Justin.L.Staples@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing material on the docket, call Cheryl Collins, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-366-9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 18, 2014, the Coast Guard published an interim rule to ensure the safe carriage of oil, hazardous substances, and individuals in addition to the crew on U.S.-flagged OSVs of at least 6,000 gross tonnage as measured under the Convention Measurement System. 79 FR 48894.

In that rule, the Coast Guard revised 46 CFR 125.180 to include a number of new standards to be incorporated by reference. In the process, we

inadvertently duplicated two paragraphs listing standards published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). In addition, the standards had originally appeared in order of the year those particular editions of the standards were published. We intended to reorganize them by identification number instead, but left some of them out of order. This correction deletes the redundant paragraphs and correctly orders the remaining ones.

List of Subjects in 46 CFR Part 125

Administrative practice and procedure, Cargo vessels, Hazardous materials transportation, Incorporation by reference, Marine safety, Seamen.

For the reasons described in the preamble, 46 CFR part 125 is amended by making the following correcting amendment:

PART 125—GENERAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 125 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 2103, 3306, 3307; 49 U.S.C. App. 1804; sec. 617, Pub. L. 111-281, 124 Stat. 2905; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. In § 125.180, revise paragraph (i) to read as follows:

§ 125.180 Incorporation by reference.

* * * * *

(i) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101, 617-770-3000, <http://www.nfpa.org>;

(1) NFPA 10—Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, 1994 Edition, IBR approved for § 132.350.

(2) NFPA 70—National Electrical Code, 1993 Edition, IBR approved for §§ 129.320, 129.340, and 129.370.

(3) NFPA 302—Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft, 1994 Edition, IBR approved for § 129.550.

(4) NFPA 306—Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels, 1993 Edition, IBR approved for § 126.160.

(5) NFPA 1963—Fire Hose Connections, 1993 Edition, IBR approved for § 132.130.

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K. Cervoni,

Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2014-24716 Filed 10-16-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 101206604-1758-02]

RIN 0648-XD559

Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; 2014-2015 Accountability Measure and Closure for Gulf King Mackerel in Western Zone

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements an accountability measure (AM) for commercial king mackerel in the western zone of the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) exclusive economic zone (EEZ) through this temporary final rule. NMFS has determined that the commercial quota for king mackerel in the western zone of the Gulf EEZ will have been reached by October 17, 2014. Therefore, NMFS closes the western zone of the Gulf to commercial king mackerel fishing in the EEZ. This closure is necessary to protect the Gulf king mackerel resource.

DATES: The closure is effective noon, local time, October 17, 2014, until 12:01 a.m., local time, on July 1, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Gerhart, 727-824-5305, email: susan.gerhart@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The fishery for coastal migratory pelagic fish (king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and cobia) is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils (Councils) and is implemented under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

The commercial quota for the Gulf migratory group king mackerel in the western zone is 1,071,360 lb (485,961 kg) (76 FR 82058, December 29, 2011), for the current fishing year, July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015.

Regulations at 50 CFR 622.388(a)(1) require NMFS to close the commercial sector for Gulf migratory group king mackerel in the western zone when the quota is reached, or is projected to be

reached, by filing a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register. Based on the best scientific information available, NMFS has determined the commercial quota of 1,071,360 lb (485,961 kg) for Gulf migratory group king mackerel in the western zone will be reached by October 17, 2014. Accordingly, the western zone is closed to commercial fishing for Gulf migratory group king mackerel effective noon, local time, October 17, 2014, through June 30, 2015, the end of the fishing year. The Gulf migratory group king mackerel western zone is that part of the EEZ between a line extending east from the border of the United States and Mexico and 87°31.1' W. longitude, which is a line directly south from the state boundary of Alabama and Florida.

Except for a person aboard a charter vessel or headboat, during the closure, no person aboard a vessel for which a commercial permit for king mackerel has been issued may fish for or retain Gulf migratory group king mackerel in the EEZ in the closed zone (50 CFR 622.384(e)(1)). A person aboard a vessel that has a valid charter vessel/headboat permit for coastal migratory pelagic fish may continue to retain king mackerel in or from the closed zones or subzones under the bag and possession limits set forth in 50 CFR 622.382(a)(1)(ii) and (a)(2), provided the vessel is operating as a charter vessel or headboat (50 CER 622.384(e)(2)). A charter vessel or headboat that also has a commercial

king mackerel permit is considered to be operating as a charter vessel or headboat when it carries a passenger who pays a fee or when there are more than three persons aboard, including operator and crew.

During the closure, king mackerel from the closed zone, including those harvested under the bag and possession limits, may not be purchased or sold. This prohibition does not apply to trade in king mackerel from the closed zone that were harvested, landed ashore, and sold prior to the closure and were held in cold storage by a dealer or processor (50 CFR 622.384(e)(3)).

Classification

The Regional Administrator, Southeast Region, NMFS, has determined this temporary rule is necessary for the conservation and management of Gulf migratory group king mackerel and is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

This action is taken under 50 CFR 622.388(a)(1) and 622.384(e), 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 scientific information available. The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA), finds good cause to waive

the requirements to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) as such prior notice and opportunity for public comment is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures would be unnecessary because the rule implementing the commercial quota and the associated requirement for closure of the commercial harvest when the quota is reached or projected to be reached has already been subject to notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the closure. Additionally, 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 the king mackerel stock because the capacity of the fishing fleet allows for rapid harvest of the quota. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment would require time and would potentially result in a harvest well in excess of the established quota.

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: October 14, 2014.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

*Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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