

local regulations need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this document, he may suspend such enforcement and notify the public of the suspension via a Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

Dated: June 14, 2016.

Scott B. Lemasters,

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

[FR Doc. 2016-14483 Filed 6-17-16; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 1817 and 1852

RIN 2700-AE28

Removal of Outdated and Duplicative Guidance (2016-N010)

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is issuing a final rule amending the NASA FAR Supplement (NFS) to remove duplicative language of the FAR and superseded NFS guidance. The revision is part of NASA's retrospective plan under Executive Order (E.O.) 13563 completed in August 2011.

DATES: *Effective:* July 20, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Manuel Quinones, telephone (202) 358-2143.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

NASA published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** at 81 FR 17124 on March 28, 2016, to remove duplicative language of the FAR and superseded NFS guidance. This rule removes from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) those portions of the NFS containing information that consists of internal Agency administrative procedures and guidance that does not control the relationship between NASA and contractors or prospective contractors. Additionally, NASA identified a number of NFS parts and sections to be (1) deleted because of its duplication of the FAR or (2) relocated as internal Agency operating procedures to a NASA maintained Web site available on the internet at <http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/procurement/regs/nfstoc.htm>. No public comments were received in response to the proposed rule.

II. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 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). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting regulatory flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

III. Regulatory Flexibility Act

NASA certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, because this rule removes from the CFR only information that is either considered internal Agency administrative procedures or extraneous provisions or clauses that were invalidated by previous final rules.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 1817 and 1852

Government procurement.

Manuel Quinones,

NASA FAR Supplement Manager.

Accordingly, 48 CFR parts 1817 and 1852 are amended as follows:

- 1. The authority citation for parts 1817 and 1852 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 51 U.S.C. 20113(a) and 48 CFR chapter 1.

PART 1817—SPECIAL CONTRACTING METHODS

1817.200 and 1817.204 [Removed]

- 2. Remove sections 1817.200 and 1817.204.

PART 1852—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

1852.210-70, 1852.212-70, and 1852.212-74 [Removed]

- 3. Remove sections 1852.210-70, 1852.212-70, and 1852.212-74.

[FR Doc. 2016-14460 Filed 6-17-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 151211999-6343-02]

RIN 0648-XE683

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Trimester Total Allowable Catch Area Closure for the Common Pool Fishery

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; area closure.

SUMMARY: This action closes the Cape Cod/Gulf of Maine yellowtail flounder Trimester Total Allowable Catch Area to Northeast multispecies common pool vessels fishing with gillnet and trawl gear for the remainder of Trimester 1, through August 31, 2016. The closure is required by regulation because the common pool fishery has caught 90 percent of its Trimester 1 quota for Cape Cod/Gulf of Maine yellowtail flounder. This closure is intended to prevent an overage of the common pool's quota for this stock.

DATES: This action is effective June 15, 2016, through August 31, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aja Szumylo, Fishery Policy Analyst, (978) 281-9195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Federal regulations at § 648.82(n)(2)(ii) require the Regional Administrator to close a common pool Trimester Total Allowable Catch (TAC) Area for a stock when 90 percent of the Trimester TAC is projected to be caught. The closure applies to all common pool vessels fishing with gear capable of catching that stock for the remainder of the trimester.

As of June 7, 2016, the common pool fishery caught approximately 75 percent of the Trimester 1 TAC (5.5 mt) for Cape Cod/Gulf of Maine (CC/GOM) yellowtail

flounder. We project that 90 percent of the Trimester 1 TAC will be caught by June 11, 2016. The fishing year 2016 common pool sub-annual catch limit (sub-ACL) for CC/GOM yellowtail flounder is 14.5 mt.

Effective June 15, 2016, the CC/GOM yellowtail flounder Trimester TAC Area is closed for the remainder of Trimester 1, through August 31, 2016, to all common pool vessels on a Northeast multispecies day-at-sea fishing with gillnet and trawl gear. The CC/GOM yellowtail flounder Trimester TAC Area consists of statistical areas 514 and 521. The area reopens at the beginning of Trimester 2 on September 1, 2016.

If a vessel declared its trip through the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) or the interactive voice response system, and crossed the VMS demarcation line prior to June 15, 2016, it may complete its trip within the Trimester TAC Area.

Any overage of the Trimester 1 or 2 TACs must be deducted from the Trimester 3 TAC. If the common pool fishery exceeds its sub-ACL for the 2016 fishing year, the overage must be deducted from the common pool's sub-ACL for fishing year 2017. Any uncaught portion of the Trimester 1 and Trimester 2 TACs is carried over into

the next trimester. However, any uncaught portion of the common pool's sub-ACL may not be carried over into the following fishing year.

Weekly quota monitoring reports for the common pool fishery are on our Web site at: <http://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/ro/fso/MultiMonReports.htm>. We will continue to monitor common pool catch through vessel trip reports, dealer-reported landings, VMS catch reports, and other available information, and, if necessary, we will make additional adjustments to common pool management measures.

Classification

This action is required by 50 CFR part 648 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive prior notice and the opportunity for public comment and the 30-day delayed effectiveness period because it would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

The regulations require the Regional Administrator to close a trimester TAC area to the common pool fishery when

90 percent of the Trimester TAC for a stock has been caught. Updated catch information only recently became available indicating that the common pool fishery has caught 90 percent of its Trimester 1 TAC for CC/GOM yellowtail flounder as of June 11, 2016. The time necessary to provide for prior notice and comment, and a 30-day delay in effectiveness, prevents the immediate closure of the CC/GOM yellowtail flounder Trimester 1 TAC Area. This increases the likelihood that the common pool fishery exceeds its quota of CC/GOM yellowtail flounder to the detriment of this stock, which could undermine management objectives of the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan. Additionally, an overage of the common pool quota could cause negative economic impacts to the common pool fishery as a result of overage paybacks in a future trimester or fishing year.

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

Dated: June 14, 2016.

Emily H. Menashes,

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

[FR Doc. 2016-14464 Filed 6-15-16; 4:15 pm]

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