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*Vice President for Legal Affairs, General
 Counsel & Corporate Secretary.*
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 2, 22, and 52

[FAC 2005-29, Amendment-2; FAR Case
 2007-013; Docket 2008-0001; Sequence 3]

RIN 9000-AK91

Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2007-013, Employment Eligibility Verification

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DoD),
 General Services Administration (GSA),
 and National Aeronautics and Space
 Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Amendment to final rule; delay
 of applicability date.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense,
 General Services Administration, and
 National Aeronautics and Space
 Administration have agreed to delay the
 applicability date of FAR Case 2007-
 013, Employment Eligibility
 Verification, to May 21, 2009.

DATES: *Applicability Date:* The
 applicability date of FAC 2005-29,
 Amendment-1, published January 14,
 2009, 74 FR 1937, is delayed until May
 21, 2009.

Contracting officers shall not include
 the new clause at 52.222-54,
 Employment Eligibility Verification, in
 any solicitation or contract prior to the
 applicability date of May 21, 2009.

On or after May 21, 2009, contracting
 officers—

- Shall include the clause in
 solicitations, in accordance with the
 clause prescription at 22.1803 and FAR
 1.108(d)(1); and
- Should modify, on a bilateral basis,
 existing indefinite-delivery/indefinite-
 quantity contracts in accordance with
 FAR 1.108(d)(3) to include the clause
 for future orders if the remaining period
 of performance extends beyond
 November 21, 2009, and the amount of
 work or number of orders expected
 under the remaining performance
 period is substantial.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The
 FAR Secretariat at (202) 501-4755 for
 further information pertaining to status
 or publication schedule. Please cite FAC
 2005-29 (delay of applicability date).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This
 document extends to May 21, 2009, the
 applicability date of the E-Verify rule, in
 order to permit the new Administration
 an adequate opportunity to review the
 rule.

Federal Acquisition Circular

Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC)
 2005-29, Amendment-2, is issued under
 the authority of the Secretary of
 Defense, the Administrator of General
 Services, and the Administrator for the
 National Aeronautics and Space
 Administration.

The Federal Acquisition Regulation
 (FAR) contained in FAC 2005-29 is
 effective January 19, 2009, and
 applicable May 21, 2009.

Dated: January 27, 2009.

Linda W. Neilson,

*Deputy Director, Defense Procurement
 (Defense Acquisition Regulations System).*

Dated: January 26, 2009

Rodney P. Lantier,

*Acting Senior Procurement Executive &
 Acting Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer,
 Office of the Chief Acquisition Officer, U.S.
 General Services Administration.*

Dated: January 26, 2009.

William P. McNally,

*Assistant Administrator for Procurement,
 National Aeronautics and Space
 Administration.*

[FR Doc. E9-2060 Filed 1-27-09; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 229

[Docket No. 090115024-9027-01]

RIN 0648-XM80

Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Commercial Fishing Operations; Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan

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

ACTION: Temporary rule.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Administrator
 for Fisheries (AA), NOAA, announces
 temporary restrictions consistent with
 the requirements of the Atlantic Large
 Whale Take Reduction Plan's
 (ALWTRP) implementing regulations.
 These regulations apply to lobster trap/
 pot and anchored gillnet fishermen for
 15 days in an area totaling
 approximately 1,725 nm² (5,917 km²)

east of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
 The purpose of this action is to provide
 protection to an aggregation of North
 Atlantic right whales (right whales).

DATES: Effective beginning at 0001 hours
 February 2, 2009, through 2400 hours
 February 17, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the proposed and
 final Dynamic Area Management (DAM)
 rules, Environmental Assessments
 (EAs), Atlantic Large Whale Take
 Reduction Team (ALWTRT) meeting
 summaries, and progress reports on
 implementation of the ALWTRP may
 also be obtained by writing Diane
 Borggaard, NMFS/Northeast Region, 55
 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA
 01930.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Diane Borggaard, NMFS/Northeast
 Region, 978-281-9300 x6503; or Kristy
 Long, NMFS, Office of Protected
 Resources, 301-713-2322.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access

Several of the background documents
 for the ALWTRP and the take reduction
 planning process can be downloaded
 from the ALWTRP web site at [http://
 www.nero.noaa.gov/whaletrp/](http://www.nero.noaa.gov/whaletrp/).

Background

The ALWTRP was developed
 pursuant to section 118 of the Marine
 Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) to
 reduce the incidental mortality and
 serious injury of three endangered
 species of whales (right, fin, and
 humpback) due to incidental interaction
 with commercial fishing activities. In
 addition, the measures identified in the
 ALWTRP would provide conservation
 benefits to a fourth species (minke),
 which are neither listed as endangered
 nor threatened under the Endangered
 Species Act (ESA). The ALWTRP,
 implemented through regulations
 codified at 50 CFR 229.32, relies on a
 combination of fishing gear
 modifications and time/area closures to
 reduce the risk of whales becoming
 entangled in commercial fishing gear
 (and potentially suffering serious injury
 or mortality as a result).

On January 9, 2002, NMFS published
 the final rule to implement the
 ALWTRP's DAM program (67 FR 1133).
 On August 26, 2003, NMFS amended
 the regulations by publishing a final
 rule, which specifically identified gear
 modifications that may be allowed in a
 DAM zone (68 FR 51195). The DAM
 program provides specific authority for
 NMFS to restrict temporarily on an
 expedited basis the use of lobster trap/
 pot and anchored gillnet fishing gear in
 order to protect right whales and is

applicable to areas north of 42° 30' N. lat. Under the DAM program, NMFS may: (1) require the removal of all lobster trap/pot and anchored gillnet fishing gear for a 15-day period; (2) allow lobster trap/pot and anchored gillnet fishing within a DAM zone with gear modifications determined by NMFS to sufficiently reduce the risk of entanglement; and/or (3) issue an alert to fishermen requesting the voluntary removal of all lobster trap/pot and anchored gillnet gear for a 15-day period and asking fishermen not to set any additional gear in the DAM zone during the 15-day period.

A DAM zone is triggered when NMFS receives a reliable report from a qualified individual of three or more right whales sighted within an area (75 nm² (139 km²)) such that right whale density is equal to or greater than 0.04 right whales per nm² (1.85 km²). A qualified individual is an individual ascertained by NMFS to be reasonably able, through training or experience, to identify a right whale. Such individuals include, but are not limited to, NMFS staff, U.S. Coast Guard and Navy personnel trained in whale identification, scientific research survey personnel, whale watch operators and naturalists, and mariners trained in whale species identification through disentanglement training or some other training program deemed adequate by NMFS. A reliable report would be a credible right whale sighting.

On January 10, 2009, a vessel survey reported an aggregation of 7 right whales in the general proximity of 43° 02' N latitude and 70° 15' W longitude. The position lies 30nm east of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the vicinity of Jeffreys Ledge. After conducting an investigation, NMFS ascertained that the report came from a qualified individual and determined that the report was reliable. Thus, NMFS has received a reliable report from a qualified individual of the requisite right whale density to trigger the DAM provisions of the ALWTRP.

Once a DAM zone is triggered, NMFS determines whether to impose restrictions on fishing and/or fishing gear in the zone. This determination is based on the following factors, including but not limited to: the location of the DAM zone with respect to other fishery closure areas, weather conditions as they relate to the safety of human life at sea, the type and amount of gear already present in the area, and a review of recent right whale entanglement and mortality data.

NMFS has reviewed the factors and management options noted above relative to the DAM under

consideration. As a result of this review, NMFS prohibits lobster trap/pot and anchored gillnet gear in this area during the 15-day restricted period unless it is modified in the manner described in this temporary rule.

The DAM zone is bounded by the following coordinates:
 43° 24' N., 70° 20' W. (NW Corner)
 43° 24' N., 69° 44' W.
 42° 40' N., 69° 44' W.
 42° 40' N., 70° 37' W. following the shoreline northward to
 42° 41' N., 70° 46' W.
 42° 58' N., 70° 46' W. following the shoreline northward to
 43° 03' N., 70° 44' W.
 43° 04' N., 70° 36' W.
 43° 24' N., 70° 20' W. (NW Corner)

In addition to those gear modifications currently implemented under the ALWTRP at 50 CFR 229.32, the following gear modifications are required in the DAM zone. If the requirements and exceptions for gear modification in the DAM zone, as described below, differ from other ALWTRP requirements for any overlapping areas and times, then the more restrictive requirements will apply in the DAM zone.

Lobster trap/pot gear

Fishermen utilizing lobster trap/pot gear within portions of Northern Inshore State Trap/Pot Waters, Northern Nearshore Trap/Pot Waters, and Stellwagen Bank/Jeffreys Ledge Restricted Area that overlap with the DAM zone are required to utilize all of the following gear modifications while the DAM zone is in effect:

1. Groundlines must be made of sinking line. Floating groundlines are prohibited;
2. All buoy lines must be made of sinking line, except the bottom portion of the line, which may be a section of floating line not to exceed one-third the overall length of the buoy line;
3. Fishermen are allowed to use two buoy lines per trawl; and
4. A weak link with a maximum breaking strength of 600 lb (272.4 kg) must be placed at all buoys.

Anchored Gillnet Gear

Fishermen utilizing anchored gillnet gear within the portions of the Other Northeast Gillnet Waters Area and the Stellwagen Bank/Jeffreys Ledge Restricted Area that overlap with the DAM zone are required to utilize all the following gear modifications while the DAM zone is in effect:

1. Groundlines must be made of sinking line. Floating groundlines are prohibited;
2. All buoy lines must be made of sinking line, except the bottom portion

of the line, which may be a section of floating line not to exceed one-third the overall length of the buoy line;

3. Fishermen are allowed to use two buoy lines per string;

4. The breaking strength of each net panel weak link must not exceed 1,100 lb (498.8 kg). The weak link requirements apply to all variations in net panel size. One weak link must be placed in the center of the floatline and one weak link must be placed in the center of each of the up and down lines at both ends of the net panel. Additionally, one weak link must be placed as close as possible to each end of the net panels on the floatline; or, one weak link must be placed between floatline tie-loops between net panels and one weak link must be placed where the floatline tie-loops attach to the bridle, buoy line, or groundline at each end of a net string;

5. A weak link with a maximum breaking strength of 1,100 lb (498.8 kg) must be placed at all buoys; and

6. All anchored gillnets, regardless of the number of net panels, must be securely anchored with the holding power of at least a 22 lb (10.0 kg) Danforth-style anchor at each end of the net string.

The restrictions will be in effect beginning at 0001 hours February 2, 2009, through 2400 hours February 17, 2009, unless terminated sooner or extended by NMFS through another notification in the **Federal Register**.

The restrictions will be announced to state officials, fishermen, ALWTRT members, and other interested parties through e-mail, phone contact, NOAA website, and other appropriate media immediately upon issuance of the rule by the AA.

Classification

In accordance with section 118(f)(9) of the MMPA, the Assistant Administrator (AA) for Fisheries has determined that this action is necessary to implement a take reduction plan to protect North Atlantic right whales.

Environmental Assessments for the DAM program were prepared on December 28, 2001, and August 6, 2003. This action falls within the scope of the analyses of these EAs, which are available from the agency upon request.

NMFS provided prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on the regulations establishing the criteria and procedures for implementing a DAM zone. Providing prior notice and opportunity for comment on this action, pursuant to those regulations, would be impracticable because it would prevent NMFS from executing its functions to protect and reduce serious injury and

mortality of endangered right whales. The regulations establishing the DAM program are designed to enable the agency to help protect unexpected concentrations of right whales. In order to meet the goals of the DAM program, the agency needs to be able to create a DAM zone and implement restrictions on fishing gear as soon as possible once the criteria are triggered and NMFS determines that a DAM restricted zone is appropriate. If NMFS were to provide prior notice and an opportunity for public comment upon the creation of a DAM restricted zone, the aggregated right whales would be vulnerable to entanglement which could result in serious injury and mortality. Additionally, the right whales would most likely move on to another location before NMFS could implement the restrictions designed to protect them, thereby rendering the action obsolete. Therefore, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the AA finds that good cause exists to waive prior notice and an opportunity to comment on this action to implement a DAM restricted zone to reduce the risk of entanglement of endangered right whales in commercial lobster trap/pot and anchored gillnet gear as such procedures would be impracticable.

For the same reasons, the AA finds that, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), good cause exists to waive the 30-day delay in effective date. If NMFS were to delay for 30 days the effective date of this action, the aggregated right whales would be vulnerable to entanglement, which could cause serious injury and mortality. Additionally, right whales would likely move to another location between the time NMFS approved the action creating the DAM restricted zone and the time it went into effect, thereby rendering the action obsolete and ineffective. Nevertheless, NMFS recognizes the need for fishermen to have time to either modify or remove (if not in compliance with the required restrictions) their gear from a DAM zone once one is approved. Thus, NMFS makes this action effective 2 days after the date of publication of this document in the **Federal Register**. NMFS will also endeavor to provide notice of this action to fishermen through other means upon issuance of the rule by the AA, thereby providing approximately 3 additional days of notice while the Office of the **Federal Register** processes the document for publication.

NMFS determined that the regulations establishing the DAM program and actions such as this one taken pursuant to those regulations are consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the approved

coastal management program of the U.S. Atlantic coastal states. This determination was submitted for review by the responsible state agencies under section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act. Following state review of the regulations creating the DAM program, no state disagreed with NMFS' conclusion that the DAM program is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the approved coastal management program for that state.

The DAM program under which NMFS is taking this action contains policies with federalism implications warranting preparation of a federalism assessment under Executive Order 13132. Accordingly, in October 2001 and March 2003, the Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and Legislative Affairs, Department of Commerce, provided notice of the DAM program and its amendments to the appropriate elected officials in states to be affected by actions taken pursuant to the DAM program. Federalism issues raised by state officials were addressed in the final rules implementing the DAM program. A copy of the federalism Summary Impact Statement for the final rules is available upon request (**ADDRESSES**).

The rule implementing the DAM program has been determined to be not significant under Executive Order 12866.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.* and 50 CFR 229.32(g)(3).

Dated: January 15, 2009.

James W. Balsiger,

*Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. E9-2018 Filed 1-27-09; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 001005281-0369-02]

RIN 0648-XM85

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS closes the commercial run-around gillnet fishery for king mackerel in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the southern Florida west coast subzone. This closure is necessary to protect the Gulf king mackerel resource.

DATES: The closure is effective 6 a.m., local time, January 30, 2009, through 6 a.m., January 19, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Gerhart, telephone: 727-824-5305, fax: 727-824-5308, e-mail: Susan.Gerhart@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The fishery for coastal migratory pelagic fish (king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, cero, cobia, little tunny, and, in the Gulf of Mexico only, dolphin and bluefish) 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.

Based on the Councils' recommended total allowable catch and the allocation ratios in the FMP, on April 30, 2001 (66 FR 17368, March 30, 2001), NMFS implemented a commercial quota of 2.25 million lb (1.02 million kg) for the eastern zone (Florida) of the Gulf migratory group of king mackerel. That quota is further divided into separate quotas for the Florida east coast subzone and the northern and southern Florida west coast subzones. On April 27, 2000, NMFS implemented the final rule (65 FR 16336, March 28, 2000) that divided the Florida west coast subzone of the eastern zone into northern and southern subzones, and established their separate quotas. The quota implemented for the southern Florida west coast subzone is 1,040,625 lb (472,020 kg). That quota is further divided into two equal quotas of 520,312 lb (236,010 kg) for vessels in each of two groups fishing with run-around gillnets and hook-and-line gear (50 CFR 622.42(c)(1)(i)(A)(2)(i)).

The southern subzone is that part of the Florida west coast subzone, which from November 1 through March 31, extends south and west from 26°19.8' N. lat. (a line directly west from the Lee/Collier County, FL, boundary) to 25°20.4' N. lat. (a line directly east from the Monroe/Miami-Dade County, FL, boundary), i.e., the area off Collier and Monroe Counties. From April 1 through October 31, the southern subzone is that part of the Florida west coast subzone