

Primary data elements required for calculation	Permanency in 12 months (all 3 indicators)	Re-entry to foster care in 12 months	Placement stability	Recurrence of maltreatment	Maltreatment in foster care
U.S. Census Bureau: Child Population, by State (Used to derive state foster care entry rates)	X ³	X	NA	X	X

¹ The elements are numbered by their position in the flat ASCII files submitted by states to these reporting systems. These numbering schema are specific to the files utilized by ACYF. Files obtained through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) may have a slightly different order.

² Definition of 'victim' includes all children with a disposition level (for any of up to four maltreatments per child) of: a) Substantiated, or b) Indicated. These do not propose including differential response victims. Victims also include children who died as a result of maltreatment.

³ Relevant to Permanency by 12 months for the entry cohort only.

Attachment D: Data Quality Items, Limits, and Applicable Measures

Data quality item	Data quality limit	Maltreatment in foster care	Recurrence of maltreatment	Permanency in 12 months (all 3 indicators) & re-entry to foster care in 12 months	Placement stability
AFCARS—Cross File Checks:					
Dropped cases	>10%	X	n/a	X	X
AFCARS IDs don't match from one period to next	>40%	X	n/a	X	X
AFCARS—Within-file checks:					
Missing date of birth	>5%	X	n/a	X	X
Missing date of latest removal	>5%	X	n/a	X	X
Missing # of placement settings	>5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
Date of birth after date of entry	>5%	X	n/a	X	X
Date of birth after date of exit	>5%	X	n/a	X	X
Age at entry greater than 21	>5%	X	n/a	X	X
Age at discharge greater than 21 ...	>5%	X	n/a	X	X
In foster care more than 21 years ..	>5%	X	n/a	X	X
Enters and exits care the same day ..	>5%	X	n/a	X	X
Exit date is prior to removal date ...	>5%	X	n/a	X	X
Missing discharge reason (exit date exists)	>5%	n/a	n/a	X	n/a
Percent of children on 1st removal	<95%	X	n/a	X	X
NCANDS Data—Cross File Checks:					
Child IDs don't match across years	<1%	n/a	X	n/a	n/a
Child IDs match across years, but dates of birth and sex do not match	>5%	X	X	n/a	n/a
Some victims with AFCARS IDs should match IDs in AFCARS files	Y/N	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
Some victims have AFCARS IDs ...	<1%	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
NCANDS Within file checks:					
Missing age	>5%	X	X	n/a	n/a

Note. If a state exceeds these specified limits, we will not calculate performance for the state on the indicator.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

46 CFR Part 67

[Docket No. USCG–2014–0688]

RIN 1625–ZA33

Shipping and Transportation; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Correcting Amendment.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard published a final rule in the **Federal Register** on September 29, 2014, that made non-substantive corrections throughout Title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations. In that final rule, the Coast Guard revised a paragraph by substituting an incorrect word with one that was presumed correct. The substitution is actually incorrect, and the original word was correct. This correction resolves that error by replacing the word that we incorrectly removed.

DATES: This correction is effective on October 10, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this correction,

call or email Paul Crissy, Office of Standards Evaluation and Development, Coast Guard; telephone 202-372-1093, email Paul.H.Crissy@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: To view the original final rule document, visit <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/FR-2014-09-29/2014-21994>.

Background

On September 29, 2014, the Coast Guard published its annual technical amendment to make non-substantive changes to Title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations. 79 FR 58270.

Need for Correction

The Coast Guard published a final rule in the **Federal Register** that created the need for this correction. The Coast Guard amended § 67.259(b) by removing the word “effected,” and adding in its place the word “affected.” This replacement was incorrect, however, as the word “effected” was used correctly. This correction amends paragraph (b) by replacing the word “affected” with the word “effected.”

List of Subjects in 46 CFR Part 67

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Vessels.

Accordingly, 46 CFR part 67 is amended by making the following correcting amendment:

PART 67—DOCUMENTATION OF VESSELS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 67 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 14 U.S.C. 664; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 42 U.S.C. 9118; 46 U.S.C. 2103, 2107, 2110, 12106, 12120, 12122; 46 U.S.C. app. 841a, 876; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

§ 67.259 [Corrected]

■ 2. In § 67.259(b), remove the word “affected” and add, in its place, the word “effected”.

Dated: October 6, 2014.

Katia Cervoni,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 131231999-4319-01]

RIN 0648-BD87

Extension of Temporary Rule That Established Separate Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures for Blueline Tilefish in the South Atlantic Region

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; emergency action extended.

SUMMARY: NMFS issues this temporary rule to extend the expiration date of emergency measures implemented to reduce the amount of blueline tilefish that may be harvested in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the South Atlantic. NMFS published an emergency rule on April 17, 2014, to remove the blueline tilefish portion from the deep-water complex annual catch limit (ACL) and establish separate commercial and recreational ACLs and accountability measures (AMs) for blueline tilefish. The intent of this rulemaking is to extend the measures implemented in the emergency action to reduce overfishing of blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic while the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) develops permanent management measures.

DATES: The expiration date for the temporary rule published at 79 FR 21636, April 17, 2014, is extended from October 14, 2014, through April 18, 2015, unless NMFS publishes a superseding document in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the documents in support of this temporary rule may be obtained from the Southeast Regional Office Web site at http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/sustainable_fisheries/s_atl/sg/2014/acl_er/index.html.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick DeVictor, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, telephone: 727-824-5305, email: Rick.DeVictor@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS and the Council manage South Atlantic snapper-grouper species, including blueline tilefish, under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). The Council prepared the

FMP and NMFS implements the FMP through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The Magnuson-Stevens Act provides the legal authority for the promulgation of emergency regulations under section 305(c) (16 U.S.C. 1855(c)).

Background

At its December 2013 meeting, the Council requested that NMFS promulgate emergency regulations to reduce overfishing of blueline tilefish and rebuild the blueline tilefish stock, based on the most recent stock assessment conducted for blueline tilefish in 2013, while permanent management measures and regulations are being developed through Amendment 32 to the FMP. The need for this emergency action is to minimize adverse biological effects to the blueline tilefish stock and adverse socio-economic effects to fishermen and fishing communities that utilize the blueline tilefish portion of the snapper-grouper fishery. The Council and NMFS determined that any short-term adverse socio-economic effects of the temporary measures would be justified to minimize long-term reductions in harvest that may be required if levels of unsustainable harvest continued to reduce the biomass of the blueline tilefish stock. Accordingly, on April 17, 2014, NMFS published a temporary rule under the Magnuson-Stevens Act to implement emergency regulations for the blueline tilefish stock in the South Atlantic (74 FR 21636) and requested public comment. That temporary rule is effective through October 14, 2014.

The measures contained in the temporary rule and this extension, remove blueline tilefish from the deep-water complex and establish separate commercial and recreational ACLs and AMs for blueline tilefish in the EEZ of the South Atlantic. The temporary rule and this extension implement a blueline tilefish total (commercial and recreational) ACL of 224,100 lb (101,650 kg), round weight. The commercial ACL for blueline tilefish is set at 112,207 lb (50,896 kg), round weight, and the recreational ACL is set at 111,893 lb (50,754 kg), round weight. The deep-water complex (composed of yellowedge grouper, silk snapper, misty grouper, queen snapper, sand tilefish, black snapper, and blackfin snapper) ACL remains at current levels, except with the blueline tilefish portion of the complex ACL of 631,341 lb (286,371 kg), round weight, removed from the complex. Thus, for the deep-water complex without blueline tilefish, the