

metals in the end item. Therefore, the contractor has some discretion in flowing down the requirement to subcontractors to the extent necessary to ensure compliance of the end products the contractor will deliver to the Government.

This rule does not impose any significant new burdens on small entities, because it only clarifies what was intended by the conventional statement to insert “the substance of the clause” in subcontracts for items containing specialty metals.

## V. 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 Part 252

Government procurement.

**Manuel Quinones,**

*Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.*

Therefore, 48 CFR part 252 is amended as follows:

## PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTACT CLAUSES

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 252 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

■ 2. Amend section 252.225–7009 by—

■ a. Removing the clause date “(JUN 2013)” and adding “(OCT 2014)” in its place; and

■ b. Revising paragraph (e) to read as follows:

### 252.225–7009 Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals.

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) *Subcontracts.* (1) The Contractor shall exclude and reserve paragraph (d) and this paragraph (e)(1) when flowing down this clause to subcontracts.

(2) The Contractor shall insert paragraphs (a) through (c) and this paragraph (e)(2) of this clause in subcontracts, including subcontracts for commercial items, that are for items containing specialty metals to ensure compliance of the end products that the Contractor will deliver to the Government. When inserting this clause in subcontracts, the Contractor shall—

(i) Modify paragraph (c)(6) of this clause only as necessary to facilitate management of the minimal content

exception at the prime contract level. The minimal content exception does not apply to specialty metals contained in high-performance magnets; and

(ii) Not further alter the clause other than to identify the appropriate parties.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 101206604–1758–02]

RIN 0648–X100714b

### Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Trip Limit Reduction

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

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; trip limit reduction.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS reduces the trip limit for the commercial sector of king mackerel in the eastern zone of the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) in the Florida west coast northern subzone to 500 lb (227 kg) of king mackerel per day in or from the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). This trip limit reduction is necessary to protect the Gulf king mackerel resource.

**DATES:** This rule is effective 12:01 a.m., local time, October 13, 2014, through June 30, 2015, unless changed by further notice in the **Federal Register**.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan Gerhart, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: [susan.gerhart@noaa.gov](mailto: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 Gulf migratory group king mackerel is divided into western and eastern zones. On April 27, 2000, NMFS implemented the final rule (65 FR

16336, March 28, 2000) that further divided the Gulf eastern zone's Florida west coast subzone into northern and southern subzones, and established their separate quotas. The December 29, 2011 (76 FR 82058), final rule specified the quota for the Florida west coast northern subzone at 178,848 lb (81,124 kg) (50 CFR 622.384(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)).

The regulations at 50 CFR 622.385(a)(2)(ii)(B)(2), provide that when 75 percent of the Florida west coast northern subzone's quota has been harvested until a closure of the subzone has been effected or the fishing year ends, king mackerel in or from the EEZ may be possessed on board or landed from a permitted vessel in amounts not exceeding 500 lb (227 kg) per day.

NMFS has projected that 75 percent of the quota for Gulf migratory group king mackerel from the Florida west coast northern subzone has been reached. Accordingly, a 500-lb (227-kg) trip limit applies to vessels with a commercial permit for king mackerel that possess or land king mackerel in or from the EEZ in the Florida west coast northern subzone effective 12:01 a.m., local time, October 13, 2014. The 500-lb (227-kg) trip limit will remain in effect until the subzone closes or until the end of the current fishing year (June 30, 2015), whichever occurs first.

The Florida west coast northern subzone is that part of the EEZ between 26°19.8' N. latitude (a line directly west from the boundary between Lee and Collier Counties, FL) and 87°31.1' W. longitude (a line directly south from the state boundary of Alabama and Florida).

#### 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 622.385(a)(2)(ii)(B) 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 trip limit reductions when 75 percent of the quota has been or projected to be reached has already been subject to notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the trip limit reduction. 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 effectiveness of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

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

Dated: October 8, 2014.

**James P. Burgess,**

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

[FR Doc. 2014-24358 Filed 10-8-14; 4:15 pm]

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