

f. The equipment must be equipped with an effective means of preventing it from being turned on or activated.

g. The equipment must be contained in a strong sealed package and cushioned to prevent movement or damage.

135.63 Secondary Lithium-ion (Rechargeable) Cells and Batteries

Small consumer-type lithium-ion cells and batteries like those used to power cell phones and laptop computers are mailable in a single shipment with the following restrictions:

a. The batteries must be installed in the equipment being shipped.

b. Each shipment may contain a maximum of only four lithium-ion cells or two lithium-ion batteries.

c. The lithium content must not exceed 20 Watt-hour rating (Wh) per cell.

d. The total aggregate lithium content must not exceed 100 Wh per battery.

e. Each battery must bear the Wh marking on the battery to determine if it is within the limits defined in 123.63c and 123.63d.

f. The batteries installed in the equipment must be protected from damage and short circuit.

g. The equipment must be equipped with an effective means of preventing it from being turned on or activated.

h. The equipment must be contained in a strong sealed package and cushioned to prevent movement or damage.

136 Nonmailable Goods

136.1 Dangerous Goods

* * * Some examples of dangerous goods include the following:

* * * * *

[Delete item "i" in its entirety.]

* * * * *

We will publish an amendment to 39 CFR part 20 to reflect these changes.

Stanley F. Mires,
Attorney, Legal Policy & Legislative Advice.
[FR Doc. 2012-27842 Filed 11-13-12; 11:15 am]
BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 85, 86, and 600

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 523, 531, 533, 536, and 537

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0799; FRL-9706-5; NHTSA-2010-0131]

RIN 2060-AQ54; RIN 2127-AK79

2017 and Later Model Year Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards

Correction

In rule document 2012-21972 appearing on pages 62623-63200 in the issue of Monday, October 15, 2012, make the following correction:

§ 533.5 Requirements [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 63195, Figure 4, an equation, is corrected to appear as set forth below:

Figure 4:

$$TARGET = MAX \left(\frac{1}{MIN [MAX (c \times FOOTPRINT + d, \frac{1}{e}) , \frac{1}{f}] } , \frac{1}{MIN [MAX (g \times FOOTPRINT + h, \frac{1}{i}) , \frac{1}{j}] } \right)$$

[FR Doc. C1-2012-21972 Filed 11-14-12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 90

[PS Docket 12-94; PS Docket No. 06-229; WT Docket 06-150; DA 12-1462]

Implementing Public Safety Broadband Provisions of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: On October 15, 2012, the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (Bureau) of the Commission published a document announcing that a *Report and Order* implementing public safety broadband provisions of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job

Creation Act of 2012, adopted as DA 12-1462, would become effective November 14, 2012, except for the removal of certain sections. The Bureau explained that it would publish a separate document in the **Federal Register** announcing the subsequent effective date of the removal of these two rule provisions. In this document we announce the effective date of the removal of these two rule provisions.

DATES: The amendments removing 47 CFR 90.18 and 90.528, published October 15, 2012, at 77 FR 62461, are effective November 15, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gene Fullano, Federal Communications Commission, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, 445 12th Street SW., Room 7-C747, Washington, DC 20554. Telephone: (202)-418-0492, email: genaro.fullano@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 15, 2012, the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (Bureau) of the Commission published a document

announcing that the *Report and Order* adopted in PS Dockets 06-229 and 12-94 and WT Docket 06-150 on September 7, 2012, DA 12-1462, would become effective November 14, 2012, except for the removal of §§ 90.18 and 90.528.

In this document we announce the effective date of the removal of these two rule provisions, November 15, 2012. This date will be the date of issuance of a license to the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) pursuant to Section 6201(a) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 90

Administrative practice and procedure, Business and industry, Civil defense, Common carriers, Communications equipment, Emergency medical services, Incorporation by reference, Individuals with disabilities, Radio, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Federal Communications Commission.

Timothy A. Peterson,

Chief of Staff, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the amendments removing 47 CFR 90.18 and 90.528, published October 15, 2012, at 77 FR 62461 are effective November 15, 2012.

[FR Doc. 2012-27912 Filed 11-14-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket Nos. 120709225-2365-01 and 0907271173-0629-03]

RIN 0648-XC332

Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; Reopening of the 2012 Commercial Sector for South Atlantic Red Snapper, Gag, and South Atlantic Shallow-Water Grouper

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; reopening.

SUMMARY: NMFS reopens the 2012 commercial sector for red snapper, gag, and all other South Atlantic Shallow-Water Grouper (SASWG) in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone (EEZ). NMFS previously determined the commercial annual catch limit (ACL) for red snapper would be reached by September 24, 2012, and closed the commercial sector for red snapper in the South Atlantic at 12:01 a.m., local time, on September 24, 2012. Additionally, NMFS previously determined the commercial ACL for gag would be reached by October 20, 2012, and closed the commercial sector for gag and all other SASWG in the South Atlantic at 12:01 a.m., local time, on October 20, 2012. However, updated landings estimates indicate neither the commercial red snapper nor the commercial gag ACL has been reached at this time. Therefore, NMFS is reopening the commercial sector for red snapper, gag, and all other SASWG in the South Atlantic. The commercial sector for all of these species will reopen at 12:01 a.m., on November 13, 2012, and close at 12:01 a.m. on November 21, 2012. The intended effect of this temporary rule is to maximize harvest benefits for commercial red

snapper, gag, and all other SASWG fishermen. Additionally, this reopening for red snapper provides an opportunity to collect fishery-dependent data that could be useful for the 2014 red snapper stock assessment.

DATES: This temporary rule is effective 12:01 a.m., local time, November 13, 2012, until 12:01 a.m., local time, November 21, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Catherine Hayslip, telephone: 727-824-5305, or email:

catherine.hayslip@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS and the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) manage South Atlantic snapper-grouper including red snapper, gag, and all other SASWG under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). In the South Atlantic, SASWG means gag, black grouper, red grouper, scamp, red hind, rock hind, yellowmouth grouper, yellowfin grouper, grayby, and coney. 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).

Background

Red Snapper

Red snapper are overfished and undergoing overfishing. The harvest and possession of red snapper has been prohibited since January 4, 2010, initially through temporary rules (74 FR 63673, December 4, 2009, and 75 FR 27658, May 18, 2010), and then through the final rule to implement Amendment 17A to the FMP (75 FR 76874, December 9, 2010). Amendment 17A continued the prohibition on a permanent basis by implementing an ACL for red snapper of zero (landings only). Amendment 17A also implemented a rebuilding plan for red snapper, which specifies that red snapper biomass must increase to the target rebuilt level in 35 years, starting from 2010. At its June 2012 meeting, the Council received new information regarding discard estimates for red snapper. Using these data, the Council and NMFS determined that a limited season for red snapper would be possible in 2012. Therefore, the Council voted for, and NMFS implemented, emergency rulemaking to allow for the limited harvest and possession of red snapper in or from the South Atlantic EEZ in 2012 (77 FR 51939, August 28, 2012).

Through the emergency rule, NMFS implemented an ACL of 20,818 lb (9,443

kg), gutted weight, for the commercial sector. A commercial trip limit of 50-lb (22.7-kg), gutted weight, no size limit, and a 7-day commercial fishing season were implemented to constrain harvest to the ACL. The commercial fishing season opened at 12:01 a.m., local time, September 17, 2012, and closed at 12:01 a.m., local time, September 24, 2012. The Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) monitored commercial landings during the 7-day season to determine whether the commercial ACL had been harvested. The AMs specified in 50 CFR 622.49(b)(25)(i) state that if the SEFSC determines the ACL has not been harvested during the 7-day season, the Regional Administrator may reopen the commercial sector for an additional limited time. The SEFSC has determined that the ACL was not harvested during the first 7-day season, therefore, NMFS is reopening the commercial sector for red snapper beginning at 12:01 a.m., on November 13, 2012, and closing at 12:01 a.m., on November 21, 2012. During the reopening, harvest will again be limited to the 50-lb (22.7-kg), gutted weight, daily trip limit and there will be no size limit.

After the commercial sector closes, an operator of a vessel with a valid commercial vessel permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper having red snapper onboard must have landed and bartered, traded or sold such red snapper prior to 12:01 a.m., local time, November 21, 2012. During the closure, all sale or purchase of red snapper is prohibited and, because the recreational sector is also closed, the bag and possession limit of red snapper is zero. This bag and possession limit applies in the South Atlantic on board a vessel for which a valid Federal charter vessel/headboat permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper has been issued, without regard to where such species were harvested, *i.e.*, in state or Federal waters. The prohibition on sale or purchase does not apply to the sale or purchase of red snapper that were harvested, landed ashore, and sold prior to 12:01 a.m., local time, November 21, 2012, and were held in cold storage by a dealer or processor.

Gag and SASWG

The commercial ACL (commercial quota) for gag in the South Atlantic is 352,940 lb (160,091 kg), gutted weight, for the current fishing year, as specified in 50 CFR 622.42(e)(7).

In accordance with regulations at 50 CFR 622.49(b)(3)(i), NMFS is required to close the commercial sector for gag and all other SASWG when the commercial ACL (commercial quota) for gag has