quality of the wetlands. Among these factors are: Public health, safety, and welfare, including water supply, quality, recharge and discharge; pollution; flood and storm hazards; and sediment and erosion; maintenance of natural systems, including conservation and long term productivity of existing flora and fauna, species and habitat diversity and stability, hydrologic utility, fish, wildlife, timber, and food and fiber resources; and other uses of wetlands in the public interest, including recreational, scientific, and cultural uses. The changes proposed in this rule would not have an effect on land use, floodplain management, or wetlands.

j. Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice

Pursuant to Executive Order 12898, —Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, 59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994, as amended by Executive Order 12948, 60 FR 6381, February 1, 1995, FEMA incorporates environmental justice into its policies and programs. The Executive Order requires each Federal agency to conduct its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment in a manner that ensures that those programs, policies, and activities do not have the effect of excluding persons from participation in programs, denying persons the benefits of programs, or subjecting persons to discrimination because of race, color, or national origin.

This rulemaking will not have a disproportionately high or adverse effect on human health or the environment. This rulemaking will not have a disproportionately high or adverse effect on human health or the environment. Therefore the requirements of Executive Order 12898 do not apply to this rule.

k. Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking

Under the Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking Act (CRA), 5 U.S.C. 801–808, before a rule can take effect, the Federal agency promulgating the rule must submit to Congress and to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) a copy of the rule, a concise general statement relating to the rule, including whether it is a major rule, the proposed effective date of the rule, a copy of any cost-benefit analysis, descriptions of the agency’s actions under the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, and any other information or statements required by relevant executive orders.

FEMA will send this rule to the Congress and to GAO pursuant to the CRA if the rule is finalized. The rule is not a major rule within the meaning of the CRA. It will not have an annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more, it will not result in a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions, and it will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.

List of Subjects in 44 CFR Part 62

Claims, Flood insurance, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Emergency Management Agency proposes to amend 44 CFR Chapter I as follows:

PART 62—SALE OF INSURANCE AND ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS

1. The authority citation for part 62 continues to read as follows:


2. Amend § 62.23 by:

a. Revising the last sentence of paragraph (a); and

b. Revising the second sentence of paragraph (f); and

c. Revising paragraph (i)(1); and

d. Revising the last sentence of paragraph (i)(2).

§ 62.23 [Amended]

(a), * * * Arrangements entered into by WYO Companies or other insurers under this subpart must be in the form and substance of the standard arrangement, titled “Financial Assistance/Subsidy Arrangement.”

(f) * * * In furtherance of this end, the Federal Insurance Administrator has established “A Plan to Maintain Financial Control for Business Written Under the Write Your Own Program.”

(i) * * *

(1) WYO Companies will adjust claims in accordance with general Company standards, guided by NFIP Claims manuals. The Arrangement provides that claim adjustments shall be binding upon the FIA.

Appendix A [Removed]

3. Remove Appendix A to Part 62.

Appendix B [Removed]

4. Remove Appendix B to Part 62.

Dated: May 12, 2016.

W. Craig Fugate,
Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2016–11701 Filed 5–20–16; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Surface Transportation Board

49 CFR Part 1250

[Docket No. EP 724 (Sub-No. 4)]

United States Rail Service Issues—Performance Data Reporting

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; correction.


DATES: The SNPR is corrected as of May 23, 2016. Comments on the SNPR are due by May 31, 2016. Reply comments are due by June 28, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Allison Davis at (202) 245–0378. Assistance for the hearing impaired is available through the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at (800) 877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A corrected decision was served on May 13, 2016, and is available on the Surface Transportation Board’s Web site at http://www.stb.dot.gov. In the corrected decision, the citation to 49 U.S.C. 721 in footnote 4 was corrected to 49 U.S.C. 722(c). On page 19, lines 4–5, the statement “all six of the Class I carriers” was corrected to “all seven of the Class...
SUMMARY: NMFS proposes management measures for the 2016 summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass recreational fisheries. NMFS is also proposing a change to the commercial scup incidental possession limit, and two minor corrections to the summer flounder minimum mesh size regulations. The implementing regulations for these fisheries require NMFS to publish recreational measures for the fishing year and to provide an opportunity for public comment. The intent of these measures is to constrain recreational catch to established limits and prevent overfishing of the summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass resources. The intent of the commercial scup regulatory change is to reduce unnecessary discards by allowing more incidentally caught scup to be retained by vessels. The regulatory corrections are intended to clarify the original purpose of the regulation.

DATES: Comments must be received by 5 p.m. local time, on June 7, 2016.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA–NMFS–2016–0029, by either of the following methods:

Electronic submission: Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to www.regulations.gov, complete the required fields, and submit your comment. Click the “Comment Now!” icon, complete the required fields, and submit your comment.

Mail: Submit written comments to John Bullard, Regional Administrator, Greater Atlantic Region, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930. Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will be generally posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

Copies of the Supplemental Information Report (SIR) and other supporting documents for the recreational harvest measures are available from Dr. Christopher M. Moore, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, Suite 201, 800 N. State Street, Dover, DE 19901. The recreational harvest measures document is also accessible via the Internet at: http://www.greatlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Scheimer, Fisheries Management Specialist, (978) 281–9236.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

General Background

The summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass fisheries are managed cooperatively under the provisions of the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) developed by the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission), in consultation with the New England and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils. The management units specified in the FMP include summer flounder (Paralichthys dentatus) in U.S. waters of the Atlantic Ocean from the southern border of North Carolina northward to the U.S./Canada border, and scup (Stenotomus chrysops) and black sea bass (Centropristis striata) in U.S. waters of the Atlantic Ocean from 35°13.3′ N. lat. (the approximate latitude of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina). States manage these three species within 3 nautical miles (4.83 km) of their coasts, under the Commission’s plan for summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass. The applicable species-specific Federal regulations govern vessels and individual fishermen fishing in Federal waters of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), as well as vessels possessing a summer flounder, scup, or black sea bass Federal charter/party vessel permit, regardless of where they fish.

Recreational Management Measures Background

The Council process for recommending recreational management measures to NMFS for rulemaking is generically described below. All meetings are open to the public and the materials utilized during such meetings, as well as any documents created to summarize the meeting results, are public information and posted on the Council’s Web site (www.mafmc.org) or are available from the Council by request. Therefore, extensive background on the 2016 recreational management measures recommendation process is not repeated in this preamble. The FMP established monitoring committees for the three fisheries consisting of representatives from the...