

The additions read as follows:

§ 180.649 Saflufenacil; tolerances for residues.

- (a) * * *
- (1) * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)

Commodity	Parts per million
* * * *	*
Fruit, citrus, group 10–10	0.03
Fruit, pome, group 11–10	0.03
Fruit, stone, group 12–12	0.03
* * * *	*
Mint, dried leaves	0.03
Mint, fresh leaves	0.03
Nut, tree, group 14–12	0.03
* * * *	*

[FR Doc. 2024–20256 Filed 9–6–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Part 423

Office of the Secretary

45 CFR Part 170

[CMS–4205–CN]

RINs 0938–AV24 and 0938–AU96

Medicare Program; Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Program; Health Information Technology Standards and Implementation Specifications; Correction

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects typographical and technical errors in the final rule that appeared in the June 17, 2024, **Federal Register**, titled “Medicare Program; Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Program; Health Information Technology Standards and Implementation Specifications.” The effective date of the final rule was July 17, 2024.

DATES:

Effective date: This correction is effective September 9, 2024.

Applicability date: This correcting document is applicable to the start of the transition period for use of the National Council for Prescription Drug Programs (NCPDP) SCRIPT standard and NCPDP Formulary and Benefit (F&B) standard versions beginning July 17, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maureen Connors, (410) 786–4132—Part D Standards for Electronic Prescribing, Alexander Baker, (202) 260–2048—Health IT Standards.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In FR Doc. FR 2024–12842 of June 17, 2024 (89 FR 51238), the final rule titled “Medicare Program; Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Program; Health Information Technology Standards and Implementation Specifications,” there were a few typographical and technical errors that are identified and corrected in this correction. The corrections are applicable to the start of the transition period for use of the National Council for Prescription Drug Programs (NCPDP) SCRIPT standard and NCPDP (Formulary and Benefit) F&B standard versions beginning July 17, 2024, as if they had been included in the document that appeared in the June 17, 2024 **Federal Register**.

II. Summary of Errors

On page 51252, we made typographical errors in our discussion of the start dates for the transition periods for use of the NCPDP SCRIPT standard and NCPDP F&B standard versions, and in section IV of this document we correct these errors.

On page 51255, we made errors in our discussion of how non-NCPDP members may review and inspect NCPDP standards that have been incorporated by reference, and in section IV of this document we correct this error.

III. Waivers of Proposed Rulemaking and Delay in Effective Date

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (the APA), the agency is required to publish a notice of the proposed rule in the **Federal Register** before the provisions of a rule take effect. Specifically, 5 U.S.C. 553 requires the agency to publish a notice of the proposed rule in the **Federal Register** that includes a reference to the legal authority under which the rule is proposed, and the terms and substance of the proposed rule or a description of the subjects and issues involved. Further, 5 U.S.C. 553 requires the agency to give interested

parties the opportunity to participate in the rulemaking through public comment on a proposed rule. Similarly, section 1871(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (the Act) requires the Secretary to provide for notice of the proposed rule in the **Federal Register** and provide a period of not less than 60 days for public comment for rulemaking to carry out the administration of the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Act. In addition, section 553(d) of the APA and section 1871(e)(1)(B)(i) of the Act mandate a 30-day delay in effective date after issuance or publication of a rule. Sections 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3) of the APA provide for exceptions from the APA notice and comment and delay in effective date requirements. In cases in which these exceptions apply, sections 1871(b)(2)(C) and 1871(e)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act provide exceptions from the notice, 60-day comment period, and delay in effective date requirements of the Act as well. Section 553(b)(B) of the APA and section 1871(b)(2)(C) of the Act authorize an agency to dispense with normal notice and comment rulemaking procedures for good cause if the agency makes a finding that the notice and comment process is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. In addition, both section 553(d)(3) of the APA and section 1871(e)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act allow the agency to avoid the 30-day delay in effective date where such delay is contrary to the public interest and the agency includes a statement of support.

We believe that this correction does not constitute a rule that would be subject to the notice and comment or delayed effective date requirements of the APA or section 1871 of the Act. This document corrects typographical and technical errors in the preamble of the final rule but does not make substantive changes to the policies that were adopted in the final rule. As a result, this correction is intended to ensure that the information in the final rule accurately reflects the policies adopted in that final rule.

In addition, even if this were a rule to which the notice and comment procedures and delayed effective date requirements applied, we find that there is good cause to waive such requirements. Undertaking further notice and comment procedures to incorporate the preamble corrections in this document into the final rule or delaying the effective date would be unnecessary, as we are not altering our policies or regulatory changes, but rather, we are simply implementing the policies and regulatory changes that we previously proposed, requested comment on, and subsequently

finalized. This final rule correction is intended solely to ensure that the final rule accurately reflects policies and regulatory changes that have been adopted through rulemaking. Furthermore, such notice and comment procedures would be contrary to the public interest because it is in the public's interest to ensure that the final rule accurately reflects our policies and regulatory changes. Therefore, we believe we have good cause to waive the notice and comment and effective date requirements.

IV. Corrections

In FR Doc. FR 2024–12842 appearing on page 51238, in the **Federal Register** of Monday, June 17, 2024, make the following corrections:

- 1. On page 51252, third column, first full paragraph—
 - a. Lines 14 and 15, the date “July 7, 2024” is corrected to read “July 17, 2024”.
 - b. Line 29, the date “July 7, 2024” is corrected to read “July 17, 2024.”
- 2. On page 51255, second column, sixth full paragraph, lines 4 through 6, the phrase “Non-NCPDP members may obtain these materials for information purposes by contacting” is corrected to read “Non-NCPDP members may arrange to inspect these materials by contacting”.

Elizabeth J. Gramling,

*Executive Secretary to the Department,
Department of Health and Human Services.*

[FR Doc. 2024–20174 Filed 9–6–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 8360

[BLM_CO_FRN_MO4500179563]

Travel Management on Public Lands in Montrose, Delta, San Miguel, and Ouray Counties, CO

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final supplementary rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is finalizing a supplementary rule to regulate travel management decisions in the Dry Creek Travel Management Plan (TMP) issued December 1, 2009; the Ridgway TMP issued May 10, 2013; and the Norwood-Burn Canyon TMP issued November 14, 2014. The supplementary rule will apply to public lands in Montrose, Delta, San Miguel, and Ouray counties,

Colorado, administered by the BLM Uncompahgre Field Office.

DATES: The final supplementary rule is effective on October 9, 2024.

ADDRESSES: You may send inquiries by mail, electronic mail, or hand-delivery. Mail or hand delivery: Caroline Kilbane, Outdoor Recreation Planner, BLM Uncompahgre Field Office, 2505 S Townsend Ave., Montrose, CO 81401. Electronic mail: ckilbane@blm.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Caroline Kilbane, Outdoor Recreation Planner, at (970) 240–5300 or by email at ckilbane@blm.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The BLM is establishing this supplementary rule under the authority of 43 CFR 8365.1–6, which authorizes BLM State Directors to establish supplementary rules for the protection of persons, property, and public lands and resources.

In March 2007, the BLM published in the **Federal Register** a Notice of Intent to Amend the Uncompahgre Basin and San Juan/San Miguel Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and prepare the Dry Creek Comprehensive Travel Management Plan, Colorado (72 FR 10243). The RMP amendment, approved in June 2010, changed off-highway vehicle designations in identified areas from “Open or Limited” to “Limited to existing routes year-long or with seasonal restrictions” until further route-by-route planning could be completed. The BLM issued decision records for the Dry Creek TMP on December 1, 2009; the Ridgway TMP on May 13, 2013; and the Norwood-Burn Canyon TMP on November 14, 2014. The BLM approved the TMPs after multiple public comment opportunities and coordination with local government. On April 2, 2020, the BLM approved a revised Uncompahgre RMP that includes the Dry Creek, Ridgway, and Norwood-Burn Canyon travel management areas (TMAs) and brings forward from the TMPs the travel management decisions for these areas.

This rule will implement and enforce several key decisions in the TMPs to protect natural resources, enhance public safety, and help improve habitat

quality, big-game winter range, and migration corridors. The rule does not affect other existing rules. The rule applies to more than 121,000 acres of public land within the Dry Creek, Ridgway, and Norwood-Burn Canyon TMAs administered by the BLM Uncompahgre Field Office in Montrose, Delta, San Miguel, and Ouray counties, Colorado. This rule is necessary to regulate travel management decisions in the TMPs that restrict certain activities and define allowable uses intended to enhance public safety, protect natural and cultural resources, eliminate non-motorized impacts on sensitive species habitat, and reduce conflicts among public land users.

The rule makes enforceable restrictions limiting the operation of mechanized vehicles to designated travel routes identified in the TMPs, with the following exemptions: (1) big game hunters are permitted to use mechanized game carts off designated travel routes outside of designated wilderness and wilderness study areas only when necessary to retrieve big game animals during authorized hunting seasons; (2) mechanized vehicles are permitted to pull off designated travel routes up to one vehicle-width from the edge of a roadway to accommodate parking, dispersed camping, or general recreation; and (3) in the Dry Creek TMA, mechanized vehicles are permitted to pull off within 300 feet of a designated travel route in a designated camping area identified by a BLM sign or map.

The rule makes enforceable seasonal restrictions on travel in certain priority big game wintering habitats identified by the BLM Uncompahgre Field Office, in consultation with Colorado Parks and Wildlife, as the most important big game winter use areas within the TMAs. These seasonal restrictions allow for human access during non-restricted periods while closing key areas during critical seasons to preserve the health of big game herds.

The rule makes enforceable authorized dispersed camping in the Norwood-Burn Canyon and Dry Creek TMAs unless a BLM sign or map identifies an area as closed to such use, as well as authorized camping in designated campgrounds in the Dry Creek TMA identified by a BLM sign or map. The rule implements and makes enforceable the closure of the Ridgway TMA to overnight use. In the Ridgway TMA, the rule makes enforceable the requirement that pets be leashed in the Uncompahgre Riverway Area and at all trailheads, as identified by BLM signs or maps, and under audible or physical