

252.242-7004 Material management and accounting system.

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(i) The Contractor shall maintain and disclose written policies describing the transfer methodology and the loan/pay-back technique.

(ii) * * *

(iii) The system should transfer parts and associated costs within the same billing period. In the few instances where this may not be appropriate, the Contractor may accomplish the material transaction using a loan/payback technique. The loan/pay-back technique means that the physical part is moved temporarily from the contract but the cost of the part remains on the contract. The procedures for the loan/pay-back technique must be approved by the Administrative Contracting Officer. When the technique is used, the Contractor shall have controls to ensure—

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[FR Doc. 95-25343 Filed 10-13-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5000-04-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Fish and Wildlife Service****50 CFR Part 36**

RIN 1018-AD30

Public Use Regulations for the Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Complex

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule; reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: On July 17, 1995, the Service published a proposed rule in the Federal Register (60 FR 36576), establishing Fish and Wildlife Service regulations and implementing portions of the "Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Complex Public Use Management Plan." The comment period on that rulemaking closed on September 15, 1995. This rule reopens the comments period for an additional 45 days to allow additional review and comment by interested groups and persons.

DATES: Comments and materials will be accepted until October 30, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503, Attn: Bob Stevens.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ronald Hood, Refuge Manager, Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Complex; telephone: (907) 246-3339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the July 17, 1995, issue of the Federal Register, 60 FR 36576, the Service published a proposed rulemaking that would allow the Service to manage public uses by adopting regulations addressing off-road vehicles, camping, and temporary facilities. The regulations will provide for continued public use of the refuge complex while protecting refuge resources and resolving conflicts. The Service proposed that the public comment period end on September 15, 1995. Local residents, potentially affected by these regulations are not available during that time to review the document and offer comments. The reopening of the comment period allows the opportunity to conduct public meetings in the local communities at a time when the residents will be present. The comment period is therefore reopened for an additional 45 days.

Dated: September 29, 1995.

George T. Frampton, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 642**

[Docket No. 951005246-5246-01; I.D. 072895B]

RIN 0648-A112

Fisheries for the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Migratory Groups of King Mackerel; Control Date

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

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking; consideration of a control date.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils (Councils) are considering whether there is a need to impose additional management measures limiting entry into the fisheries for the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic migratory groups of king mackerel in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the Gulf of

Mexico and South Atlantic, and, if there is a need, what management measures should be imposed. If it is determined that there is a need to impose additional management measures, the Councils may initiate a rulemaking to do so. Possible measures include the establishment of a limited entry program to control participation or effort in the commercial and for-hire (charter and headboat) fisheries for Gulf group king mackerel and for the commercial fisheries for Atlantic group king mackerel. If a limited entry program is established, the Councils are considering October 16, 1995, as a possible control date. Consideration of a control date is intended to discourage new entry into the fisheries based on economic speculation during the Councils deliberation on the issues.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by November 15, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be directed to the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, 5401 West Kennedy Boulevard, Suite 331, Tampa, FL 33609 or the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council, Southpark Building, One Southpark Circle, Suite 306, Charleston, SC 29407-4699.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Godcharles, 813-570-5305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Fishery Management Plan for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic (FMP), developed by the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Councils, is implemented through regulations at 50 CFR part 642 under the authority of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. For management purposes, the FMP recognizes two migratory groups of king mackerel: The Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico groups. The management area for the Gulf of Mexico migratory group (Gulf group) extends from the United States/ Mexico border to the Florida seasonal boundaries: Flagler/Volusia County off Florida's northeast coast from November 1 through March 31 and Collier/Monroe County off Florida's southwest coast from April 1 through October 31. The management area for the Atlantic migratory group (Atlantic group) extends from the Florida seasonal boundaries to the New York/ Connecticut border.

To rebuild overfished stocks, the Gulf Council has recommended implementation of restrictive total allowable catches (TACs) since 1985 to constrain harvest of Gulf group king mackerel. Recently, the South Atlantic Council recommended lowering the TAC for the Atlantic group for the 1995-

96 fishing year to a level that provides a commercial allocation (2.7 million lb (1.2 million kg)) that has been reached or exceeded in 4 of the past 9 years under FMP quota management. Despite these restrictions, participation in the commercial and recreational fisheries has continued to increase. From 1988 to 1994, the total number of vessels holding Federal commercial mackerel permits increased 102 percent, from 1,280 to 2,588. The commercial fleet has demonstrated capacity to harvest quotas for the Gulf group quickly when king mackerel become seasonally available.

The Gulf Council, with some success, has employed area and gear allocations and trip limits to equitably distribute the king mackerel catch throughout the season among an increasing number of participants. As a result of recent quota reductions, the South Atlantic Council is considering similar measures for the Atlantic group king mackerel. Despite the implementation of regulations to control harvest and user groups, unexpected shifts in effort and quota distribution and early closures of Gulf group fisheries have required emergency actions to avert potential negative socioeconomic impacts. In recent years, the western zone (state and Federal waters off Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama) quota has been taken in about 3 months (July through September), and this year it was taken by September 4, 1995, just over two months after the July 1 fishery opening. The two newly established gear quotas for the Florida west coast sub-zone for the Gulf group also are taken quickly. The gillnet quota (432,500 pounds) was taken last season in less than 3 weeks in January after migrating fish became available on south Florida's overwintering grounds. Also, the hook-and-line quota (432,500 lb (196,179 kg)) was taken mostly off northwest Florida early in the season as a result of an unexpected increase in fishing effort. Subsequently, the fishery was closed December 20, 1994, before king mackerel migrated to traditional fishing grounds off southwest Florida. To avert socioeconomic hardships among southwest Florida participants, the fishery was reopened by emergency rulemaking from February 1-21 with a 300,000-lb (136,078-kg) supplemental quota.

In 1995, the Gulf Council's industry advisory panel requested that the Gulf Council consider a long-term solution to management problems resulting from increased participation in the fishery. The panel suggested development of limited access alternatives, and the Gulf Council's Socioeconomic Panel also recommended a limited access program.

The Gulf and South Atlantic Councils previously considered these management approaches and established a control date of July 2, 1993 (58 FR 35914, July 2, 1993) for king and Spanish mackerel in the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic. The July 2, 1993, control date remains in effect for the Gulf and Atlantic groups of Spanish mackerel. Subsequent efforts to develop limited access alternatives were delayed or deferred.

Implementation of an effort limitation program for the EEZ would require preparation of an FMP amendment by both Councils and publication of a proposed implementing rule with a public comment period. NMFS' approval of the amendment and issuance of a final rule would also be required.

As the Councils consider management options, including limited entry or access-controlled regimes, some fishermen who do not currently harvest Gulf or Atlantic group king mackerel, and have never done so, may decide to enter the fishery for the sole purpose of establishing a record of commercial landings or for-hire recreational participation. When management authorities begin to consider use of a limited access management regime, this kind of speculative entry often is responsible for a rapid increase in fishing effort in fisheries that are already fully developed or overdeveloped. The original fishery problems, such as overcapitalization or overfishing, may be exacerbated by the entry of new participants.

In order to avoid this problem, if management measures to limit participation or effort in the fishery are determined to be necessary, the Councils are considering October 16, 1995, as the control date. After that date, anyone entering the commercial or for-hire (charter and headboat) fisheries for Gulf group king mackerel or the commercial fishery for Atlantic group king mackerel may not be assured of future participation in the respective fishery if a management regime is developed and implemented limiting the number of fishery participants.

Consideration of a control date does not commit the Councils or NMFS to any particular management regime or criteria for entry into the fisheries for Gulf or Atlantic group king mackerel. Fishermen are not guaranteed future participation in these fisheries regardless of their entry date or intensity of participation in these fisheries before or after the control date under consideration. The Councils may subsequently choose a different control date or they may choose a management

regime that does not make use of such a date. The Councils may choose to give variably weighted consideration to fishermen active in the fisheries before and after the control date. Other qualifying criteria, such as documentation of commercial landings and sales and for-hire charter and headboat participation, may be applied for entry. The Councils also may choose to take no further action to control entry or access to the fishery, in which case the control date may be rescinded.

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

Dated: October 10, 1995.

Rolland A. Schmittin,

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.

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50 CFR Part 656

[I.D. 092595C]

Atlantic Striped Bass Fisheries; Public Hearings

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

ACTION: Notice of additional public hearing; request for comments.

SUMMARY: On September 29, 1995, NMFS announced two public hearings to receive comments from fishery participants and other members of the public regarding proposed regulations on the harvest and possession of striped bass in the exclusive economic zone of the Atlantic Ocean from Maine through North Carolina. NMFS now is announcing that it intends to hold one additional public hearing.

To accommodate people unable to attend a hearing who wish to provide additional comments, NMFS also has solicited written comments on the proposed rule.

DATES: Written comments on the proposed rule must be received on or before October 27, 1995. The hearings are scheduled as follows:

1. October 12, 1995, 7 to 9 p.m., Manteo, NC
2. October 16, 1995, 7 to 9 p.m., Toms River, NJ
3. October 25, 1995, 7 to 9 p.m., Plymouth, MA

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to William Hogarth, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management (F/CM), NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Clearly mark the outside of the envelope "Atlantic Striped Bass Comments."