

Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, from the National Priorities List. The EPA is withdrawing the direct final Notice of Partial Deletion due to adverse comments that were received during the public comment period. After consideration of the comments received, if appropriate, EPA will publish a Notice of Partial Deletion in the **Federal Register** based on the parallel Notice of Intent for Partial Deletion and place a copy of the final partial deletion package, including a Responsiveness Summary, if prepared, in docket EPA–HQ–SFUND–1989–0008, accessed through the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site and in the Site repositories.

DATES: This withdrawal of the direct final rule (81 FR 94262) is effective as of February 22, 2017.

ADDRESSES: *Information Repositories:* Comprehensive information on the Site, as well as the comments that we received during the comment period, are available in docket EPA–HQ–SFUND–1989–0008, accessed through the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site. Although listed in the docket index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at: U.S. EPA Region III, Superfund Records Center, 6th Floor, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103–2029; (215) 814–3157, Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and the Lansdale Public Library, 301 Vine Street, Lansdale, PA 19446; (215) 855–3228, Monday through Friday 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Huu Ngo, Remedial Project Manager (3HS21), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103–2029; (215) 814–3187; email: ngo.huu@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous waste, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923; 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

Dated: February 10, 2017.

Cecil Rodrigues,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

■ Accordingly, the amendment to Table 1 of Appendix B to CFR part 300 to add a “P” in the Notes column in the entry “PA”; “North Penn Area 6”; “Lansdale” is withdrawn as of February 22, 2017.

[FR Doc. 2017–03467 Filed 2–21–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

42 CFR Part 100

RIN 0906–AB01

National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Revisions to the Vaccine Injury Table; Delay of Effective Date

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: On January 19, 2017, the Department of Health and Human Services published in the **Federal Register** a final rule to amend the regulations governing the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP or program) by revising the Vaccine Injury Table (Table). That final rule is scheduled to take effect on February 21, 2017. This document announces that the effective date is delayed until March 21, 2017.

DATES: This regulation is effective February 17, 2017. The effective date of the final rule amending 42 CFR part 100 published at 82 FR 6294, January 19, 2017, is delayed until March 21, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Narayan Nair, Director, Division of Injury Compensation Programs, Healthcare Systems Bureau, HRSA, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 8N146B, Rockville, MD 20857, or by telephone (855) 266–2427. This is a toll-free number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The January 20, 2017 memorandum from the Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff, titled “Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,” published in the **Federal Register** on January 24, 2017 (82 FR 8346) instructed federal agencies to delay the effective date of rules published in the **Federal Register**, but which have not yet taken effect, for a period of 60 days from the date of the memorandum. In accordance with that memorandum, this action temporarily delays for 60 days from the date of the memorandum the effective date of the

final rule titled “National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Revisions to the Vaccine Injury Table” published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 2017 (82 FR 6294). That final rule amends the regulations governing VICP by providing revisions to the Vaccine Injury Table based primarily on the 2012 Institute of Medicine (IOM) report, “Adverse Effects of Vaccines: Evidence and Causality,” the work of nine HHS workgroups who reviewed the IOM findings, and consideration of the Advisory Commission on Childhood Vaccines’ recommendations. The effective date of that rule, which would have been February 21, 2017, is now March 21, 2017.

Dated: February 14, 2017.

James Macrae,

Acting Administrator, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Approved: February 15, 2017.

Thomas E. Price,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2017–03416 Filed 2–17–17; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 161017970–6999–02]

RIN 0648–XF212

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; quota transfer.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the State of North Carolina is transferring a portion of its 2017 commercial summer flounder quota to the Commonwealth of Virginia. This quota adjustment is necessary to comply with the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan quota transfer provision. This announcement informs the public of the revised commercial quotas for North Carolina and Virginia.

DATES: Effective February 21, 2017, through December 31, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Hanson, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulations governing the summer flounder fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.100 through 648.110. These regulations require annual specification of a commercial quota that is apportioned among the coastal states from Maine through North Carolina. The process to set the annual commercial quota and the percent allocated to each state is described in § 648.102, and the initial 2017 allocations were published on December 22, 2016 (81 FR 93842).

The final rule implementing Amendment 5 to the Summer Flounder Fishery Management Plan, as published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1993 (58 FR 65936), provided a mechanism for transferring summer flounder commercial quota from one state to another. Two or more states, under mutual agreement and with the concurrence of the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Administrator, can transfer or combine summer flounder commercial quota under § 648.102(c)(2). The Regional Administrator is required to consider the criteria in § 648.102(c)(2)(i)(A) through (C) in the evaluation of requests for quota transfers or combinations.

North Carolina is transferring 11,030 lb (5,003 kg) of summer flounder commercial quota to Virginia. This transfer was requested by North Carolina to repay landings by a North Carolina-permitted vessel that landed in Virginia under a safe harbor agreement.

The revised summer flounder quotas for calendar year 2017 are now: North Carolina, 1,542,203 lb (699,532 kg); and Virginia, 1,217,402 lb (552,204 kg); based on the initial quotas published in the 2017 Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Specifications.

Classification

This action is taken under 50 CFR part 648 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: February 15, 2017.

Karen H. Abrams,

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

[FR Doc. 2017-03379 Filed 2-21-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 648**

[Docket No. 160920861-7168-02]

RIN 0648-XE900

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery; 2017–2019 Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Specifications

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are approving specifications for the 2017 Atlantic deep-sea red crab fishery, including an annual catch limit and total allowable landings limit. We are also projecting quotas for 2018–2019. This action is necessary to establish allowable red crab harvest levels that will prevent overfishing and allow harvesting of optimum yield. This action is intended to establish the allowable 2017 harvest levels, consistent with the Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery Management Plan.

DATES: The final specifications for the 2017 Atlantic deep-sea red crab fishery are effective March 24, 2017, through February 28, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the specifications document, including the Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis and other supporting documents for the specifications, are available from Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950. The specifications document is also accessible via the Internet at: <https://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Allison Murphy, Fishery Policy Analyst, (978) 281-9122.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

The Atlantic deep-sea red crab fishery is managed by the New England Fishery Management Council. The Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery Management Plan (FMP) includes a specification process that requires the Council to recommend, on a triennial basis, an acceptable biological catch (ABC), an annual catch limit (ACL), and total allowable landings (TAL). The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) provides a recommendation to the

Council for these catch limits. The Council makes a recommendation to NMFS that cannot exceed the recommendation of its SSC.

The Council's recommendations must include supporting documentation concerning the environmental, economic, and social impacts of the recommendations. We are responsible for reviewing these recommendations to ensure that they achieve the FMP objectives and are consistent with all applicable laws, and may modify them if they do not. Following this review, we then publish proposed specifications in the **Federal Register** (December 1, 2016; 81 FR 86687). After considering public comment, we publish final specifications in the **Federal Register**.

The FMP was implemented in 2002 and was originally managed under a target total allowable catch (TAC) and days-at-sea (DAS) system that allocated DAS equally across the small fleet of limited access permitted vessels. Amendment 3 to the FMP removed the trip limit restriction, and replaced the target TAC and DAS allocation with a catch limit structure consistent with the ACL and accountability measure requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Amendment 3 (76 FR 60379; September 29, 2011) established status determination criteria, including an overfishing definition, and set the 2011–2013 red crab specifications with an ABC equal to the long-term average landings of the directed red crab fishery (1,775 mt). While the overfishing limit (OFL) could not be determined, the SSC concluded that “an interim ABC based on long-term average landings is safely below an overfishing threshold and adequately accounts for scientific uncertainty.” These specifications were continued for fishing years 2014–2016 (79 FR 24356; April 30, 2014) using the same rationale.

Approved Specifications

The biological and management reference points currently in the FMP are used to determine whether overfishing is occurring or if the stock is overfished. However, these reference points for red crab do not currently meet Magnuson-Stevens Act National Standard 1 criteria. As a result, there is insufficient information on the species to establish the maximum sustainable yield (MSY), optimum yield (OY), or OFL. ABC is defined in terms of landings instead of total catch because there is insufficient information to estimate dead discards of red crab.

Recent landings, landings per unit of effort, port samples, discard