

or head of an Independent agency when—

(1) The agency has presented a business case analysis to the General Services Administration that proves that it has an alternative TMS to the eTS that is in the best interest of the Government and the taxpayer (*i.e.*, the agency has evaluated the economic and service values offered by the eTS contractor(s) compared to those offered by the agency's current Travel Management System (TMS) and has determined that the agency's current TMS is a better value);

(2) The agency has security, secrecy, or protection of information issues that cannot be mitigated through security provided by the eTS contractors;

(3) The agency lacks the technology necessary to access eTS; or

(4) The agency has critical and unique technology or business requirements that cannot be accommodated by the eTS contractors at all or at an acceptable and reasonable price (*e.g.*, majority of travel is group-travel).

(b) As a condition of receiving an exception, the agency must agree to conduct annual business case reviews of its TMS and must provide to the eTravel PMO data elements required by the eTravel PMO in a format prescribed by the eTravel PMO.

(c) Requests for exceptions should be sent to the Administrator, General Services Administration, 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405 with full justification and/or analysis addressing paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of this section.

§ 301–73.105 What are the consequences of an employee not using the eTravel Service or the TMS?

If an employee does not use the eTS (when available) or your agency's designated TMS, he/she is responsible for any additional costs (see § 301–50.5 of this chapter) resulting from the failure to use the eTS or your TMS. In addition, you may take appropriate disciplinary actions.

§ 301–73.106 What are the basic services that should be covered by a TMS?

The TMS must, at a minimum—

(a) Include a Travel Management Center (TMC), commercial ticket office (CTO), an in-house system, an electronically available system, or other method(s) of arranging travel, which has the ability to provide the following as appropriate to the agency's travel needs:

(1) Booking and fulfillment of common carrier arrangements (*e.g.*, flight confirmation and seat assignment, compliance with the Fly America Act, Governmentwide travel policies,

contract city-pair fares, electronic ticketing, ticket delivery, *etc.*).

(2) Lodging information (*e.g.*, room availability, reservations and confirmation, compliance with Hotel/Motel Fire Safety Act, availability of Federal Premier Lodging Program properties, per diem rate availability, *etc.*).

(3) Car rental and rail information (*e.g.*, availability of Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Government agreement rates where applicable, confirmation of reservations, *etc.*).

(b) Provide basic management information, such as—

(1) Number of reservations by type of service (common carrier, lodging, and car rental);

(2) Extent to which reservations are in compliance with policy and reasons for exceptions;

(3) Origin and destination points of common carrier usage;

(4) Destination points for lodging accommodations;

(5) Number of lodging nights in approved accommodations;

(6) City or location where car rentals are obtained; and

(7) Other tasks, *e.g.*, reconciliation of charges on centrally billed accounts and processing ticket refunds.

Note to 301–73.106: The eTS fulfills the basic services of a TMS. You have the option to use the contracted travel agent service(s) of your choice through eTS or other contract vehicles. You have the responsibility to ensure that agency-contracted-for travel agent services complement and support the eTS in an efficient and cost effective manner. (See § 301–73.2).

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 020409081–3154–02; I.D. 032103B]

RIN 0648–AQ72

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Northeast (NE) Multispecies Fishery

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

ACTION: Notice of continuation of regulations.

SUMMARY: The regulations contained in the emergency rule published on June 27, 2003, in order to reduce overfishing and continue conservation measures, are continued for an additional 180 days, after which subsequent Secretarial action may be taken to ensure that sufficient measures to reduce overfishing remain in place, or until Amendment 13 to the NE Multispecies Fishery Management Plan (FMP) is implemented (on or about May 1, 2004), whichever occurs first. Amendment 13 will implement rebuilding plans for several groundfish stocks and address capacity issues in the fishery. This notice is necessary to comply with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) regarding the continuation of emergency measures.

DATES: The final emergency rule published June 27, 2003, at 68 FR 38234, which became effective July 28, 2003, continues in effect until superseded by a future rule action to be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the small entity compliance guide prepared for the June 27, 2003, final emergency rule are available from Patricia A. Kurkul, Regional Administrator, NE Regional Office, National Marine Fisheries Service, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930–2298. The letter is also accessible via the Internet at <http://www.nero.noaa.gov>. Copies of the June 27, 2003, final emergency rule, including the Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review/Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (EA/RIR/FRFA), and public comments and responses are available upon request from the Regional Administrator. The EA/RIR/FRFA is also accessible via the Internet at <http://www.nero.nmfs.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Chinn, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9218, fax (978) 281–9135, e-mail Susan.Chinn@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 1, 2002, NMFS published an interim final rule (67 FR 50292) that implemented interim measures intended to reduce overfishing on species managed under the FMP. The August 1, 2002, interim final rule was in response to a Remedial Order issued on May 23, 2002, by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (Court). The interim rule completed

implementation of restrictions specified in a Settlement Agreement, which was ordered to be implemented by the Court.

Based on the May 23, 2002, Court Order, the management measures implemented by the August 1, 2002, interim rule and its extension, must remain in effect until implementation of Amendment 13 to the FMP, which is scheduled to be in effect no later than May 1, 2004. On January 22, 2003, NMFS published a Notice of Continuation of Regulations in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 2919) to inform the public of the continuance of the interim regulations for a second 180-day period. Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, however, the authority to implement interim regulations is limited to two consecutive 180-day periods. The second 180-day period ended on July 27, 2003.

Because the schedule for implementation of Amendment 13 was extended until May 1, 2004, emergency Secretarial action was necessary to continue the current management measures from July 28, 2003, until the implementation of Amendment 13 (on or about May 2004). Due to the need to continue the regulations until May 1, 2004, a proposed emergency rule, soliciting public comment, was published on April 24, 2003 (68 FR 20096), and subsequently corrected on May 9, 2003 (68 FR 24914), followed by a final emergency rule (68 FR 38234), published on June 27, 2003, implementing emergency measures intended to reduce overfishing on species managed under the FMP and to continue most interim conservation measures specified in the Settlement Agreement until Amendment 13 is implemented. These measures included a freeze on days-at-sea (DAS) at the highest annual level used from fishing years 1996–2000 and a 20-percent cut from that level; a freeze on the issuance of new open access Hand-gear permits; gear restrictions for certain gear types, including gillnets, hook-gear and trawl nets; modifications and additions to the closure areas; and restrictions on yellowtail flounder catch. In addition, in response to public comment on the proposed rule, the final emergency rule implemented measures pertaining to haddock, including reducing the haddock minimum size limit for private recreational and party/charter vessels to 21 inches (52.5 cm), and relaxing the haddock trip limit (also known as bag limit) for charter/party and open access Handgear permit vessels.

Pursuant to section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the June 27, 2003, emergency rule may remain in effect for 180 days and may be extended

through publication in the **Federal Register**, for one additional period of 180 days, provided the public has had an opportunity to comment on the emergency rule. The public was given such opportunity to comment in the form of a proposed rule before the final emergency rule was published. NMFS has determined that it is necessary to continue this emergency rule to reduce overfishing and to comply with the Court Order. Because the management measures implemented by the June 27, 2003, final emergency rule were written in such a way as to be effective indefinitely, no formal regulatory action is necessary. Instead, to comply with section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, it is necessary only to publish in the **Federal Register** a Notice of Continuation of Regulations to inform the public that NMFS has decided to continue these regulations. The impacts of continuing the Settlement Agreement measures, with some modifications, were analyzed in the Environmental Assessment completed for the June 27, 2003, final emergency rule.

The June 27, 2003, final emergency rule was determined to be significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: December 16, 2003.

Rebecca Lent,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 031015257–3308–02 ; I.D. 101603A]

RIN 0648–AQ79

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; 2004 Fishing Quotas for Atlantic Surfclams, Ocean Quahogs, and Maine Mahogany Ocean Quahogs

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

ACTION: Final Rule - 2004 fishing quotas for Atlantic surfclams, ocean quahogs, and Maine mahogany ocean quahogs.

SUMMARY: NMFS is required pursuant to 50 CFR 648.71 to specify annual catch quotas for the Atlantic surfclam and ocean quahog fisheries. In order to meet

this regulatory requirement, NMFS issues this rule to set final quotas for the Atlantic surfclam, ocean quahog, and Maine mahogany ocean quahog fisheries for 2004. These regulations specify allowable harvest levels of Atlantic surfclams and ocean quahogs from the Exclusive Economic Zone and an allowable harvest level of Maine mahogany ocean quahogs from Atlantic waters north of 43° 50' N. lat. in 2004.

DATES: Effective from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the surfclam and ocean quahog quota specifications document for 2004, including the Environmental Assessment, Regulatory Impact Review, Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (EA/RIR/IRFA), and the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment, and other supporting documents, are available from Daniel Furlong, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, Room 2115, Federal Building, 300 South New Street, Dover, DE 19904–6790. The Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) consists of the IRFA, public comments and responses contained in this final rule, and the summary of impacts and alternatives contained in this final rule. Copies of the small entity compliance guide are available from Patricia A. Kurkul, Regional Administrator, NMFS, Northeast Regional Office, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930–2298. A copy of the EA/RIR/IRFA is accessible via the Internet at <http://www.nero.gov/ro/doc/nr.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan W. Chinn, Fishery Management Specialist, 978–281–9218, susan.chinn@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Fishery Management Plan for the Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Fisheries (FMP) requires that NMFS, in consultation with the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council), specify quotas for surfclams and ocean quahogs on an annual basis from a range that represents the optimum yield (OY) for each fishery. It is the policy of the Council that the levels selected allow sustainable fishing to continue at that level for at least 10 years for surfclams and 30 years for ocean quahogs. In addition to this constraint, the Council policy also considers the economic impacts of the quotas. Regulations implementing Amendment 10 to the FMP, published on May 19, 1998 (63 FR 27481), added Maine mahogany ocean quahogs (locally known as mahogany quahogs) to the management unit and provided that a small artisanal fishery for ocean quahogs in the waters north of 43° 50' N. lat. has an annual quota with