

Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et. seq.* Since this rule merely reflects changes made to regional office addresses, impacts on small business entities is nominal, as required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et. seq.*). This is an agency organization matter that reflects the physical and mailing addresses of our administrative offices in the regions, therefore, proposed rulemaking is not necessary as provided for in 5 U.S.C. 553(b).

**List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 2**

Organization and functions (Government agencies).

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, part 2 of chapter I, of title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

**PART 2—FIELD ORGANIZATION**

1. The authority citation for part 2 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 301.

2. Section 2.2 is amended by revising paragraphs (a), (d), and (e) to read as follows:

**§ 2.2 Locations of regional offices.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(a) Portland Regional Office (Region 1—comprising the States of California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, America Samoa, and Guam), Eastside Federal Complex, 911 N.E. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232-4181.

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(d) Atlanta Regional Office (Region 4—comprising the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee; and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), 1875 Century Boulevard, Atlanta, Georgia 30345.

(e) Hadley Regional Office (Region 5—comprising the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia; and the District of Columbia), 300 West Gate Center Drive, Hadley, Massachusetts 01035.

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Dated July 25, 1995.

**George T. Frampton, Jr.**

*Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 95-19481 Filed 8-7-95; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**50 CFR Part 661**

[Docket No. 950426116-5116-01; I.D. 080295A]

**Ocean Salmon Fisheries Off the Coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California; Adjustment of Coho Salmon Quotas**

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

**ACTION:** Inseason adjustment of quotas.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS announces inseason increases to the non-treaty and treaty Indian coho salmon ocean fishery quotas north of Cape Falcon, OR. The increase to the non-treaty quota is apportioned between the commercial troll and recreational fisheries and among recreational subareas according to the coho salmon allocation provisions contained in the Fishery Management Plan for the Ocean Salmon Fisheries off Washington, Oregon, and California (FMP).

**DATES:** Effective at 2400 hours local time, August 3, 1995. Comments must be submitted by August 23, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be mailed to William Stelle, Jr., Director, Northwest Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., BIN C15700-Bldg. 1, Seattle, WA 98115-0070. Information relevant to this action has been compiled in aggregate form and is available for public review during business hours at the office of the Director, Northwest Regional, NMFS (Regional Director).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** William L. Robinson 206-526-6140.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Regulations governing the ocean salmon fisheries at section III.B. of the appendix to 50 CFR part 661, the standards and procedures for inseason changes to annual management measures. Specifically, the Regional Director may adjust management measures inseason provided that any inseason adjustment in management measures is consistent with fishery regimes established by the U.S.-Canada Pacific Salmon Commission, ocean escapement goals, conservation of the salmon resource, any adjudicated Indian fishing rights, and the ocean allocation scheme in the FMP. In addition, all inseason adjustments must be based on consideration of the following factors:

(a) Predicted sizes of salmon runs; (b) harvest quota and hooking mortality limits for the area and total allowable impact limitations if applicable; (c) amount of the recreational, commercial, and treaty Indian catch for each species in the area to date; (d) Amount of recreational, commercial, and treaty Indian fishing effort in the area to date; (e) Estimated average daily catch per fisherman; (f) Predicted fishing effort for the area to the end of the scheduled season; and (g) other factors as appropriate.

The annual management measures for ocean salmon fisheries (60 FR 21746, May 3, 1995), that NMFS may make inseason adjustments to fisheries north of Cape Falcon that are consistent with and complementary to Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) spawner escapement objectives in the event that management agreements or understandings with Canada warrant reevaluation of the Council's assumptions about prior interceptions (60 FR 21753, 21756).

Annual management measures for the ocean salmon fisheries are recommended to NMFS by the Council under the authority of the framework FMP. During development of the 1995 annual management measures, the Council made certain assumptions regarding the harvest of coho salmon in Canadian fisheries off the West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI). These assumptions regarding Canadian harvest are an important factor in developing U.S. harvest quotas, since over one-half of the coho salmon harvested off Canada are of U.S. origin, and, absent interception, would return to U.S. waters. The Council's recommendations for U.S. ocean fisheries for coho salmon north of Cape Falcon were based, in part, on the assumption that Canada would harvest 1.78 million coho off WCVI, consistent with recent years' harvest levels.

Subsequent to the implementation of the U.S. 1995 annual management measures, the Government of Canada announced that it will reduce the Canadian harvest off WCVI to 1.2 million coho salmon for 1995. This reduction in Canadian harvest is expected to return several hundred thousand additional coho salmon to U.S. waters, most of which will return as spawning escapement to U.S. rivers and hatcheries, and some of which will be available for harvest.

The Council provided for the inseason adjustment of the annual management measures, based on revised assumptions for Canadian interceptions, in anticipation of providing some economic relief to ocean salmon

fishermen who have been severely restricted (no fishing in 1994) during the last few years. At the same time, the Council assumed that the majority of benefits would accrue to spawning escapements, especially for wild coho salmon stocks.

Before taking any action, the Regional Director consulted, as required by the implementing regulations, with the Council Chairman, the States of Washington and Oregon, and most of the affected northwest treaty Indian tribes. Under the authority of 50 CFR part 661, NMFS is increasing the non-treaty coho salmon ocean quota north of Cape Falcon, OR, by 25,000 fish, from 75,000 to 100,000 fish, and the treaty Indian coho salmon ocean quota by 5,000 fish, from 25,000 to 30,000 fish. The overall non-treaty increase is distributed between the commercial troll and recreational fisheries, with the troll fishery quota increasing from 18,750 to 25,000 fish, and the recreational fishery quota increasing from 56,250 to 75,000 fish. The recreational quota increases are further distributed between the four subareas north of Cape Falcon, with the quota in the subarea from Cape Falcon, OR, to Leadbetter Point, WA, increasing from 28,125 to 37,500 fish; the quota in the subarea from Leadbetter Point to the Queets River, WA, increasing from 20,800 to 28,600 fish; the quota in the subarea from the Queets River to Cape Alava, WA, increasing from 1,460 to 1,800 fish; and the quota in the subarea from Cape Alava to the U.S.-Canadian border increasing from 5,850 to 7,100 fish.

The best available analysis of impacts on wild coho salmon escapements in Puget Sound and Washington coastal rivers indicated that, compared with assumptions and predictions made when the annual management measures were approved, wild coho salmon spawning escapements will increase significantly in all major streams, and all escapement floors for Washington coastal streams will be exceeded, even with these and other modest increases to U.S. fisheries in State waters. In addition, overall harvest impacts on Oregon coastal natural coho salmon, which have been proposed for listing as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act and which make up a small portion of the harvest north of Cape Falcon, have decreased slightly.

The States of Oregon and Washington will manage the fisheries in State waters adjacent to this area of the exclusive economic zone in accordance with this Federal action.

Because of the need for immediate action to relieve a restriction, NMFS has

determined that good cause exists for this action to be issued without affording a prior opportunity for public comment and without a delayed effectiveness period. This action does not apply to other fisheries that may be operating in other areas.

#### Classification

This action is authorized by 50 CFR 661.21 and 661.23 and is exempt from review under E.O. 12866.

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

Dated: August 2, 1995.

**Richard W. Surdi,**

*Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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#### 50 CFR Part 662

[Docket No. 950801198-5198-01; I.D. 072795B]

RIN 0648-XX26

#### Northern Anchovy Fishery; Quotas for the 1995-96 Fishing Year

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

**ACTION:** Final quotas.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS announces the estimated spawning biomass and final harvest quotas for the northern anchovy fishery in the exclusive economic zone south of Point Reyes, CA, for the 1995-96 fishing season. These quotas may only be adjusted if inaccurate data were used or if errors were made in the calculations. Comments on these two points are invited. The intended effect of this action is to establish allowable harvest levels of Pacific anchovy.

**DATES:** Effective on August 1, 1995. Comments will be accepted until September 5, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit comments on the final quotas to Ms. Hilda Diaz-Soltero, Regional Director, Southwest Region, NMFS, 501 West Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802-4213. Administrative Report LJ-95-11 is available from this same address.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** James J. Morgan, Southwest Region, NMFS, (310) 980-4036.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game and the NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center, the Director of the Southwest Region, NMFS, (Regional Director) has

estimated that the 1995-96 spawning biomass of the central subpopulation of northern anchovy, *Engraulis mordax*, is 388,000 mt. The biomass estimate is derived from a stock assessment model using spawning biomass estimated by five indices of abundance.

Documentation of the spawning biomass is contained in Administrative Report LJ-95-11, published by the Southwest Fisheries Science Center, NMFS (see ADDRESSES). This report and the determination of harvest quotas were provided to the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council).

According to the formula in the Fishery Management Plan for the Northern Anchovy Fishery (FMP), the U.S. optimum yield (OY) is 61,600 mt (70 percent of the biomass above 300,000), which is allocated to reduction fisheries, plus 4,900 mt for non-reduction fisheries. There is no agreement with Mexico on the management of northern anchovy; a portion of the biomass (30 percent) above 300,000 mt is designated as the amount to account for this unregulated harvest. Any portion of the U.S. OY not used by U.S. fishermen is identified as total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF) and available to foreign fishing.

Estimates for the amount of anchovy that will be used by the U.S. fishing industry is based, usually, on the largest amount of reduction and non-reduction processing in the previous 3 years; however, the spawning biomass has been below 300,000 mt for the last 3 years and no reduction fishing has been permitted by the FMP. At a meeting of the Council's Coastal Pelagics Planning Team and Advisory Subpanel held in Long Beach, CA, on June 21, 1995, NMFS requested estimates of domestic processing needs from the fishing industry so that a basis could be established for setting annual quotas. Comments also were received at the June 26-29 meeting of the Council. From the information available, NMFS estimates that approximately 13,000 mt will be used by the U.S. reduction fishery in the 1995-96 season. Future estimates of domestic processing will be based on performance during the 1995-96 season.

The TALFF depends on that portion of the U.S. OY that will not be used by U.S. fishermen, minus the amount of harvest by Mexican vessels that is in excess of the average Mexican harvest (calculated according to the formula in the FMP), like the estimates of U.S. harvest. The estimates of Mexican excess harvest is based, generally, on the largest harvest in the last 3 years; however, the biomass has been so low