

(b) Information demonstrating that the import or export is consistent with the purposes of the Act or the regulations in this part;

(c) A statement as to which U.S. port will be used for the import or export, and

(d) Information describing the intended ultimate disposition of the imported or exported item.

§ 670.34 Entry and exit ports.

(a) Any native mammal, native bird, or native plants taken within Antarctica that are imported into or exported from the United States must enter or leave the United States at ports designated by the Secretary of Interior in 50 CFR part 14.

The ports currently designated are:

- (1) Los Angeles, California.
- (2) San Francisco, California.
- (3) Miami, Florida.
- (4) Honolulu, Hawaii.
- (5) Chicago, Illinois.
- (6) New Orleans, Louisiana.
- (7) New York, New York.
- (8) Seattle, Washington.
- (9) Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas.
- (10) Portland, Oregon.
- (11) Baltimore, Maryland.
- (12) Boston, Massachusetts.
- (13) Atlanta, Georgia.

(b) Permits to import or export at non-designated ports may be sought from the Secretary of Interior pursuant to subpart C, 50 CFR part 14.

§ 670.35 [Reserved].

Subpart H—Introduction of Non-Indigenous Plants and Animals

§ 670.36 Specific issuance criteria.

For purposes consistent with the Act, only the following plants and animals may be considered for a permit allowing their introduction into Antarctica:

- (a) Domestic plants; and
- (b) Laboratory animals and plants including viruses, bacteria, yeasts, and fungi.

Living non-indigenous species of birds shall not be introduced into Antarctica.

§ 670.37 Content of permit applications.

Applications for the introduction of plants and animals into Antarctica must describe:

- (a) The species, numbers, and if appropriate, the age and sex, of the animals or plants to be introduced into Antarctica;
- (b) The need for the plants or animals;
- (c) What precautions the applicant will take to prevent escape or contact with native fauna and flora; and
- (d) How the plants or animals will be removed from Antarctica or destroyed after they have served their purpose.

§ 670.38 Conditions of permits.

All permits allowing the introduction of non-indigenous plants and animals will require that the animal or plant be kept under controlled conditions to prevent its escape or contact with native fauna and flora and that after serving its purpose the plant or animal shall be removed from Antarctica or be destroyed in manner that protects the natural system of Antarctica.

§ 670.39 [Reserved].

[FR Doc. 98-24993 Filed 9-18-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 20

RIN 1018-AE93

Migratory Bird Hunting; Early Seasons and Bag and Possession Limits for Certain Migratory Game Birds in the Contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; Correction

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published a document in the *Federal Register* of August 31, 1998, prescribing the hunting seasons, hours, areas, and daily bag and possession limits of mourning, white-winged, and white-tipped doves; band-tailed pigeons; rails; moorhens and gallinules; woodcock; common snipe; sandhill cranes; sea ducks; early (September) waterfowl seasons; migratory game birds in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and some extended falconry seasons. The document contained incorrect information concerning the date of the youth waterfowl hunting day in Nebraska.

DATES: This rule is effective on September 1, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert J. Blohm, Acting Chief, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, (703) 358-1838.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the *Federal Register* issue of August 31, 1998 (63 FR 46336), on page 46350, in the second column, the entry for Nebraska's Youth Waterfowl Hunting Day is corrected to read September 19.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 20

Exports, Hunting, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Wildlife.

Dated: September 14, 1998.

Donald Barry,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 98-25118 Filed 9-18-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 971208297-8054-02; I.D. 091598B]

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the Gulf of Alaska

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

ACTION: Closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the 1998 total allowable catch (TAC) of pollock in this area.

DATES: Effective 1200 hrs, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), September 16, 1998, until 2400 hrs, A.l.t., December 31, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Pearson, 907-486-6919.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the GOA exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

In accordance with § 679.20(c)(3)(ii), the Final 1998 Harvest Specifications of Groundfish for the GOA (63 FR 12027, March 12, 1998) established the amount of the 1998 TAC of pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the GOA as 39,315 metric tons (mt).

In accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(i), the Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Administrator), has determined that the 1998 TAC for pollock will be reached. Therefore, the Regional Administrator is establishing a