

- b. In the introductory text of paragraph (d)(8)(i), by removing the words “wood storks, and bald eagles” and adding in their place the words “and wood storks”;
- c. In paragraphs (d)(8)(i)(A) and (d)(8)(i)(B), by removing the words “or occur more than 750 feet from active bald eagle nests;” in each place that they occur;
- d. By adding a new paragraph (d)(8)(i)(D) to read as set forth below;
- e. In paragraph (d)(8)(iii), by removing the word “four”;
- f. By revising paragraph (d)(11) to read as set forth below; and
- g. In paragraph (f), by removing the word “2014” and adding in its place the word “2019”.

§ 21.48 Depredation order for double-crested cormorants to protect public resources.

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(d) * * *

(2) Double-crested cormorants may be taken only by means of egg oiling, egg and nest destruction, cervical dislocation, firearms, and CO₂ asphyxiation.

(i) Persons using shotguns must use nontoxic shot, as listed in 50 CFR 20.21(j).

(ii) Beginning January 1, 2017, persons using centerfire rifles must use bullets that contain no more than 1% lead.

(iii) Persons using egg oiling must use 100 percent corn oil, a substance exempted from regulation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

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(8) * * *

(i) * * *

(D) Any agency or its agents planning to implement double-crested cormorant control activities that may affect bald eagles must comply with the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Management/BaldEagle/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf>) in conducting the activities.

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(11) Each agency conducting control activities under the provisions of this regulation must provide annual reports, as described in paragraph (d)(10) of this section, to the appropriate Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office by January 31 for control activities undertaken the previous calendar year. We will regularly review agency reports and will periodically assess the overall impact of this program to ensure compatibility with the long-term

conservation of double-crested cormorants and other resources.

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Dated: May 19, 2014.

Rachel Jacobson,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2014–12318 Filed 5–27–14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 130919816–4205–02]

RIN 0648–XD308

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; 2014 Sub-Annual Catch Limit (ACL) Harvested for Management Area 1B

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; directed fishery closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is closing the directed herring fishery in management Area 1B, because it projects that 92 percent of the 2014 catch limit for that area will have been caught by the effective date. This action is necessary to comply with the regulations implementing the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan and is intended to prevent over harvest in Area 1B.

DATES: Effective 0001 hr local time, May 24, 2014, through December 31, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carly Bari, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9224.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The reader can find regulations governing the herring fishery at 50 CFR part 648. The regulations require annual specification of the overfishing limit, acceptable biological catch, annual catch limit (ACL), optimum yield, domestic harvest and processing, U.S. at-sea processing, border transfer, and sub-ACLs for each management area. The 2014 Domestic Annual Harvest is 107,800 metric tons (mt); the 2014 sub-ACL allocated to Area 1B is 4,600 mt, and 138 mt of the Area 1B sub-ACL is set aside for research (78 FR 61828, October 4, 2013). The 2014 Area 1B sub-ACL was reduced to 2,878 mt to account for a 1,584 mt overage in 2012 (79 FR 15253, March 19, 2014). For management Area 1B, the catch of sub-ACL is currently allocated

to the seasonal period from May 1 through December 31. During the seasonal period from January 1 through April 30, there is no quota currently allocated to this season; therefore, vessels are prohibited from fishing for herring in or from Area 1B during this period.

The regulations at § 648.201 require that when the NMFS Administrator of the Greater Atlantic Region (Regional Administrator) projects herring catch will reach 92 percent of the sub-ACL allocated in any of the four management areas designated in the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan (FMP), NMFS will prohibit herring vessel permit holders from fishing for, catching, possessing, transferring, or landing more than 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) of herring per trip or calendar day in or from the specified management area for the remainder of the directed fishery closure period. The Regional Administrator monitors the herring fishery catch in each of the management areas based on dealer reports, state data, and other available information. NMFS publishes notification in the **Federal Register** of the date that the catch is projected to reach 92 percent of the management area sub-ACL and closure of the directed fishery in the management area for the remainder of the closure period. Vessels that have entered port before the closure date may offload and sell more than 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) of herring from Area 1B, from that trip. During the directed fishery closure, vessels may transit Area 1B with more than 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) of herring on board only under the conditions specified below.

The Regional Administrator has determined, based on dealer reports and other available information, that the herring fleet will have caught 92 percent of the total herring sub-ACL allocated to Area 1B for the 2014 season (May 1 through December 31) by May 24, 2014. Therefore, effective 0001 hr local time, May 24, 2014, federally permitted vessels may not fish for, catch, possess, transfer, or land more than 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) of herring per trip or calendar day, in or from Area 1B through December 31, 2014, except that vessels that have entered port before 0001 hr on May 24, 2014, may offload and sell more than 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) of herring from Area 1B from that trip after the closure. During the directed fishery closure, May 24, 2014, through December 31, 2014, a vessel may transit through Area 1B with more than 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) of herring on board, provided the vessel did not catch more than 2,000 lb of herring in Area 1B and stows all fishing gear aboard, making it unavailable for

immediate use as required by § 648.23(b). Effective 0001 hr, May 24, 2014, NMFS also advises federally permitted dealers that they may not receive herring from federally permitted herring vessels that harvest more than 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) of herring from Area 1B through 2400 hr local time, December 31, 2014, unless it is from a trip landed by a vessel that entered port before 0001 hr on May 24, 2014. During the seasonal period January 1, 2015, through April 30, 2015, vessels are prohibited from fishing for herring in or from Area 1B. Beginning on May 1, 2015, the 2015 allocation for Area 1B becomes available.

Classification

This action is required by 50 CFR part 648 and is exempt from review under Executive

Order 12866

NMFS finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) to waive prior notice and the opportunity for public comment because it would be contrary to the public interest and impracticable. This action closes the directed herring fishery for Management Area 1B through December 31, 2014, under current regulations. The regulations at § 648.201(a) require such action to ensure that herring vessels do not exceed the 2014 sub-ACL allocated to Area 1B. The herring fishery opened for the 2014 fishing year on January 1, 2014. Data indicating the herring fleet will have landed at least 92 percent of the 2014 sub-ACL allocated to Area 1B have only recently become available. If implementation of this closure is delayed to solicit prior public comment,

the sub-ACL for Area 1B for this fishing year may be exceeded, thereby undermining the conservation objectives of the FMP. If sub-ACLs are exceeded, the excess must also be deducted from a future sub-ACL and would reduce future fishing opportunities. NMFS further finds, pursuant to 5 U.S.C 553(d)(3), good cause to waive the 30-day delayed effectiveness period for the reasons stated above.

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

Dated: May 22, 2014.

Alan D. Risenhoover,
*Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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