

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 384

[Docket No. FMCSA–2018–0361]

RIN 2126–AC20

Lifetime Disqualification for Human Trafficking; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on July 23, 2019. The document included an incorrect compliance date for States to come into substantial compliance with the provisions in the final rule and an incorrect paragraph designation for this provision.

DATES: This final rule correction is effective September 23, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Kathryn Sinniger, Office of the Chief Counsel, Regulatory and Legislative Affairs, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, (202) 366–0908. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, contact Docket Services, (202) 366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 2019–15611 appearing on page 35335 in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, July 23, 2019, the following corrections are made:

- 1. On page 35339, in the first column, amendatory instruction 6 and its corresponding regulatory text are corrected to read as follows:
- 6. In § 384.301, add paragraph (m) to read as follows:

§ 384.301 Substantial compliance—general requirements.

* * * * *

(m) A State must come into substantial compliance with the requirements of part 383 of this chapter in effect as of September 23, 2019, or as soon as practicable, but not later than September 23, 2022.

Issued under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.87.

Dated: July 24, 2019.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–16160 Filed 7–29–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 92

[Docket No. FWS–R7–MB–2019–0005; FXMB12610700000–190–FF07M01000]

RIN 1018–BD07

Migratory Bird Subsistence Harvest in Alaska; Harvest Regulations for Migratory Birds in Alaska During the 2019 Season

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Affirmation of interim rule as final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are adopting as a final rule an interim rule that went into effect on April 2, 2019, and established migratory bird subsistence harvest regulations in Alaska for the 2019 season. These regulations allow for the continuation of customary and traditional subsistence uses of migratory birds in Alaska and prescribe regional information on when and where the harvesting of birds may occur. The rulemaking is necessary because the regulations governing the subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska are subject to annual review. Therefore, for the reasons given in the interim rule and in this document, we are adopting the interim rule as a final rule without change.

DATES: The effective date for the interim rule that published April 3, 2019, at 84 FR 12946, is affirmed as April 2, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Documents pertaining to this rulemaking action are available on the internet at the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov> at Docket No. FWS–R7–MB–2019–0005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric J. Taylor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E Tudor Road, Mail Stop 201, Anchorage, AK 99503; (907) 786–3446.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 3, 2019, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, published an interim rule in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 12946). The interim rule set forth regulations in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in part 92 pertaining to the take of migratory birds in Alaska for subsistence uses during the spring and summer of 2019. These regulations also set forth a list of migratory bird season openings and closures in Alaska by region. The interim rule was effective April 2, 2019,

and we solicited public comments on it until May 3, 2019. In this document, we address the comments received.

This rulemaking is necessary because, by law, the migratory bird harvest season is closed unless opened by the Secretary of the Interior, and the regulations governing subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska are subject to public review and annual approval. We derive our authority to issue these regulations from the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA), at 16 U.S.C. 712(1), which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the treaties with Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia, to issue regulations to ensure that “the taking of migratory birds and the collection of their eggs, by the indigenous inhabitants of the State of Alaska, shall be permitted for their own nutritional and other essential needs, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, during seasons established so as to provide for the preservation and maintenance of stocks of migratory birds.” Per the MBTA, the normal season for the subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska begins on April 2 each year.

Interim Rule

To meet the April 2 opening date for the 2019 season for Alaska subsistence harvest of migratory game birds, we published an interim rule. We were not able to publish a proposed rule due to unforeseen time constraints and publishing an interim rule allowed us to respect the subsistence harvest of many rural Alaskans for their cultural or religious exercise, sustenance, and/or collection of materials for cultural use (e.g., handicrafts). We regret any confusion that publishing an interim rule may have caused.

The Alaska subsistence harvest regulations, which are set forth in 50 CFR part 92, subpart D, have generally been similar the past several years, and with no significant controversy from the public. The provisions for 50 CFR part 92, subpart D, in the April 3, 2019, interim rule are the same as those set forth in our March 30, 2018, final rule (83 FR 13684). These regulations were developed under a co-management process involving the Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and Alaska Native representatives.

Conservation Issues

We have monitored subsistence harvest for more than 25 years through the use of household surveys in the most heavily used subsistence harvest areas, such as the Yukon–Kuskokwim