

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 93.658, Foster Care Maintenance; 93.659, Adoption Assistance; 93.645, Child Welfare Services—State Grants).

Dated: April 30, 2024.

Xavier Becerra,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, ACF amends 45 CFR part 1356 as follows:

PART 1356—REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO TITLE IV–E

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1356 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 620 *et seq.*, 42 U.S.C. 670 *et seq.*, 42 U.S.C. 1302.

■ 2. Amend § 1356.60 by revising paragraphs (c)(2)(viii) through (x) and adding paragraphs (c)(2)(xi) and (c)(4) to read as follows:

§ 1356.60 Fiscal requirements (title IV–E).

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) * * *

(viii) Rate setting;

(ix) A proportionate share of related agency overhead;

(x) Costs related to data collection and reporting; and

(xi) Costs related to legal representation described in paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

* * * * *

(4) The following are allowable administrative costs of legal representation:

(i) Legal representation in foster care proceedings provided by an attorney representing the title IV–E agency or any other public agency (including an Indian tribe) which has an agreement in effect under which the other agency has placement and care responsibility of a title IV–E eligible child pursuant to 472(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the Act;

(ii) Independent legal representation provided by an attorney representing a child in title IV–E foster care, a child who is a candidate for title IV–E foster care, the child’s parent(s), the child’s relative caregiver(s), and the child’s Indian custodian(s) in foster care and other civil legal proceedings as necessary to carry out the requirements in the agency’s title IV–E foster care plan. Independent legal representation in civil proceedings includes facilitating, arranging, brokering, advocating, or otherwise linking clients with providers and services as identified in the child’s case plan pursuant to sections 422, 471(a)(16), and 475 of the Act; and

(iii) Legal representation provided by an attorney representing an Indian child’s tribe (as defined by 25 U.S.C.1903(5)), or representation of an Indian child’s tribe provided by a non-attorney, when the child’s tribe participates or intervenes in any state court proceeding for the foster care placement or termination of parental rights of an Indian child who is in title IV–E foster care or an Indian child who is a candidate for title IV–E foster care.

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[FR Doc. 2024–09663 Filed 5–8–24; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4184–25–P

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

48 CFR Parts 727, 742, and 752

RIN 0412–AA90

USAID Acquisition Regulation: Planning, Collection, and Submission of Digital Information; Submission of Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan to USAID; Correction

AGENCY: U.S. Agency for International Development.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: On May 6, 2024, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) published a final rule amending USAID’s Acquisition Regulation (AIDAR) that implements USAID requirements for managing digital information as a strategic asset to inform the planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the Agency’s foreign assistance programs. The rule contained two errors which this document is correcting.

DATES: Effective June 5, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelly Miskowski, USAID M/OAA/P, at 202–256–7378 or *policymailbox@usaid.gov* for clarification of content or information pertaining to status or publication schedules. All communications regarding this rule must cite AIDAR RIN No. 0412–AA90.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In FR Doc. 2024–09373, appearing on page 37948 in the **Federal Register** of Monday, May 6, 2024, the following corrections are made:

■ 1. In the preamble on page 37948, in the first column, in **SUMMARY**, in the first sentence, add the word “is” after “(USAID)”.

727.7003 [Corrected]

■ 2. On page 37961, in the first column, in § 727.7003, in paragraph (a), in the first sentence, remove the words “to USAID”.

Jami J. Rodgers,

Chief Acquisition Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024–10189 Filed 5–9–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6116–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 240506–0128; RTID 0648–XD634]

Pacific Halibut Fisheries of the West Coast; Management Measures for the 2024 Area 2A Pacific Halibut Directed Commercial Fishery

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS is implementing fishing periods and fishing period limits for the 2024 Pacific halibut non-tribal directed commercial fishery off the West Coast south of Point Chehalis, WA. This action establishes two fishing periods, June 25–27 and July 9–11, 2024. NMFS is also implementing vessel catch limits applicable to eight vessel size classes. These actions are intended to conserve Pacific halibut and provide fishing opportunity where available.

DATES: This rule is effective on June 25, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Heather Fitch, West Coast Region, NMFS, (360) 320–6549, *heather.fitch@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (16 U.S.C. 773–773k) (Halibut Act), gives the Secretary of Commerce responsibility for implementing the provisions of the Convention between Canada and the United States for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (Convention), signed at Ottawa, Ontario, on March 2, 1953, as amended by a Protocol Amending the Convention (March 29, 1979).

The Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce and on behalf of the United

States, has accepted regulations recommended by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), in accordance with the Convention, which govern the Pacific halibut fishery in all regulatory areas, and include the 2024 catch limit for the Area 2A non-tribal directed commercial fishery. The IPHC's Area 2A is located off the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California, and includes the area south of Point Chehalis, WA, (lat. 46°53.30' N) to the U.S./Mexico border. NMFS published the IPHC regulations in the **Federal Register** on March 18, 2024 (89 FR 19275) to provide notice of their immediate regulatory effectiveness and to inform persons subject to the regulations of their restrictions and requirements (50 CFR 300.62).

In accordance with 16 U.S.C. 773c(c) of the Halibut Act, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) developed a catch sharing plan (CSP) guiding the framework distribution of the overall Area 2A allocation of Pacific halibut across the various sectors. Based on the 2024 Area 2A fishery constant exploitation yield (FCEY) of 1.47 million pounds (667 mt), net weight (*i.e.*, the weight of Pacific halibut that is without gills and entrails, head-off, washed, and without ice and slime), and the allocation framework in the CSP, the non-tribal directed commercial Pacific halibut fishery allocation for 2024 is 249,338 pounds (113 mt), net weight (89 FR 19275, March 18, 2024).

This final rule implements annual management measures for 2024 for the directed commercial Pacific halibut fishery in Area 2A that are not part of the annual IPHC regulations,

specifically fishing periods and fishing period limits. This final rule adopts, without changes, the annual management measures from the proposed rule published on March 13, 2024 (89 FR 18368). Specifically, this action establishes two 58-hour fishing periods and four fishing period limits (*i.e.* vessel catch limits) across eight vessel size classes for both fishing periods.

Fishing Periods

Fishing periods, often referred to as fishery openers, are the times during the IPHC coastwide commercial Pacific halibut season when fishing in the non-tribal directed commercial Pacific halibut fishery in Area 2A is allowed. NMFS is implementing two fishing periods open for 58 hours each. The first fishing period will begin on June 25, 2024, at 8 a.m. PDT and close on June 27, 2024, at 6 p.m. PDT. The second fishing period will begin on July 9, 2024, at 8 a.m. PDT and close on July 11, 2024, at 6 p.m. PDT.

Following the initial two fishing periods, NMFS will assess fishery harvest and determine if the fishery has attained the non-tribal directed commercial allocation. If harvest estimates indicate the allocation has not been reached, NMFS may determine that subsequent fishing period(s) are necessary to attain the allocation. If a third fishing period occurs, it would occur no sooner than 3 weeks after the second fishing period. A third fishing period, and any subsequent fishing periods, would be announced in the **Federal Register** through inseason action consistent with 50 CFR 300.63(e).

Fishing Period Limits

A fishing period limit, also called a vessel catch limit, is the maximum amount of Pacific halibut that may be retained and landed by a vessel during one fishing period. Each vessel may retain no more than the current fishing period limit of Pacific halibut for its vessel class, which is determined by vessel length. NMFS is implementing the non-tribal directed commercial fishing period limits shown in table 1 below. Fishing period limits are intended to ensure that the Area 2A directed commercial fishery does not exceed its allocation, while also providing fair and equitable access across participants to an attainable amount of harvest.

If NMFS determines that more than two fishing periods are warranted, NMFS will set new associated fishing period limits and any such fishing period limits for subsequent fishing periods will be set equal across all vessel classes. Any subsequent fishing period limits would be announced in the **Federal Register** through inseason action consistent with 50 CFR 300.63(e).

2024 Non-Tribal Directed Commercial Fishery Fishing Periods and Fishing Period Limits

The Area 2A non-tribal directed commercial fishery, which occurs south of Point Chehalis, WA, (lat. 46°53.30' N), will open on June 25, 2024, at 8 a.m. PDT and close on June 27, 2024, at 6 p.m. PDT, and will re-open on July 9, 2024, at 8 a.m. PDT and close on July 11, 2024, at 6 p.m. PDT. The fishery's fishing periods may be adjusted inseason consistent with 50 CFR 300.63.

TABLE 1—FISHING PERIOD LIMITS BY SIZE CLASS FOR THE 2024 FIRST AND SECOND FISHING PERIODS OF THE AREA 2A PACIFIC HALIBUT NON-TRIBAL DIRECTED COMMERCIAL FISHERY

Vessel class	Length range in feet (meters)	Fishing period limit in pounds (mt)
A	1–25 (0.3–7.8)	1,800 (0.8164)
B	26–30 (7.9–9.3)	1,800 (0.8164)
C	31–35 (9.4–10.9)	1,800 (0.8164)
D	36–40 (11.0–12.4)	3,000 (1.361)
E	41–45 (12.5–13.9)	3,000 (1.361)
F	46–50 (14.0–15.4)	3,800 (1.724)
G	51–55 (15.5–16.9)	3,800 (1.724)
H	56+ (17.0+)	4,500 (2.041)

Note: Fishing period limits are in dressed weight (head-on, with ice and slime).

Comments and Responses

NMFS published a proposed rule on March 13, 2024 (89 FR 18368) and accepted public comments on the 2024 Area 2A Pacific halibut directed commercial fishery annual management

measures through April 12, 2024. NMFS received one public comment.

Comment 1: NMFS received a comment from a member of the public expressing the opinion that retention of a Pacific halibut weighing over 150 pounds should not be allowed.

Response: Size limits were not within the scope of this action. However, NMFS has determined that this action is based on the best scientific information available. For 2024, the IPHC adopted a minimum size limit for commercial fisheries in its annual management

measures (89 FR 19275, March 9, 2024). In addition, the IPHC previously examined maximum size limits¹ and is conducting ongoing research activities examining factors that influence Pacific halibut biomass. Consistent with its statutory and other obligations, NMFS will continue to keep abreast of the IPHC's ongoing research and ensure that its regulatory actions, including its approval of annual Pacific halibut management measures, are based on the best scientific information available.

Classification

Regulations governing the U.S. fisheries for Pacific halibut are developed by the IPHC, the Pacific Fishery Management Council, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and the Secretary of Commerce. Section 5 of the Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act, 16 U.S.C. 773c) allows the Regional Council having authority for a particular geographical area to develop regulations governing the allocation and catch of Pacific halibut in U.S. Convention waters as long as those regulations do not conflict with IPHC regulations.

This final rule is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 because this action contains no implementing regulations.

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration during the proposed rule stage that this action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for the certification was published in the proposed rule and is not repeated here. No comments were received regarding this certification. As a result, a regulatory flexibility analysis was not required and none was prepared.

This final rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 773–773k.

Dated: May 6, 2024.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

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

[FR Doc. 2024–10185 Filed 5–9–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 240506–0129]

RIN 0648–BM46

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment 56

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS issues regulations to implement management measures described in Amendment 56 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico. This final rule revises catch levels for gag, accountability measures for its recreational harvest, and the recreational fishing season. In addition, Amendment 56 establishes a rebuilding plan for the overfished stock, and revises the stock status determination criteria and sector harvest allocations. The purpose of this action is to implement a rebuilding plan for gag and revised management measures to end overfishing and rebuild the stock.

DATES: This final rule is effective on June 1, 2024.

ADDRESSES: An electronic copy of Amendment 56 is available from the Southeast Regional Office website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/amendment-56-modifications-catch-limits-sector-allocation-and-recreational-fishing-seasons>. Amendment 56 includes an environmental assessment, a fishery impact statement, a Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) analysis, and a regulatory impact review.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Luers, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, or email: daniel.luers@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS, with the advice of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council), manages the reef fish fishery, which includes gag, in Federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf), under the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP). The Council prepared the FMP, which the Secretary of Commerce approved, and NMFS implements the FMP through regulations at 50 CFR part 622

under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

On October 18, 2023, NMFS published a notice of availability for the review of Amendment 56 and requested public comment (88 FR 71812). On November 9, 2023, NMFS published a proposed rule for Amendment 56 and requested public comment (88 FR 77246). NMFS approved Amendment 56 on January 17, 2024.

Background

Gag in Gulf Federal waters are found primarily in the eastern Gulf. Juvenile gag are estuarine dependent and often inhabit shallow seagrass beds. As gag mature, they move to deeper offshore waters to live and spawn. Gag is managed as a single stock with a stock annual catch limit (ACL) that is further divided or allocated into commercial and recreational sector ACLs. Currently, that allocation of the stock ACL is 39 percent to the commercial sector and 61 percent to the recreational sector. All weights in this final rule are given in gutted weight.

Commercial fishing for gag is managed under the individual fishing quota (IFQ) program for groupers and tilefishes (GT–IFQ program), which began on January 1, 2010 (74 FR 44732, August 31, 2009; 75 FR 9116, March 1, 2010). Under the GT–IFQ program, the commercial quota for gag is set 23 percent below the gag commercial ACL, and NMFS distributes allocation (in pounds) of gag on January 1 each year to those who hold shares (in percent) of the gag total commercial quota. Both gag and red grouper, another grouper species managed under the GT–IFQ program, have a commercial multi-use provision that allows a portion of the gag quota to be harvested under the red grouper allocation, and vice versa. As explained further in Amendment 56, the multi-use provision is based on the difference between the respective gag and red grouper ACLs and quotas. However, if gag is under a rebuilding plan, as will occur under Amendment 56 and this final rule, the percentage of red grouper multi-use allocation is equal to zero. Commercial harvest of gag is also restricted by area closures and a minimum size limit.

NMFS, with the advice of the Council, manages the recreational harvest of gag with an ACL, an annual catch target (ACT) set approximately 10 percent below the ACL, in-season and post-season accountability measures (AMs) to prevent and mitigate overfishing, seasonal and area closures, a minimum

¹ Stewart, I., A. Hicks, and B. Hutniczak. 2020. Evaluation of directed commercial fishery size limits in 2020. IPHC–2021–AM097–09.