International Inc. also withdrew its request for an administrative review. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), the Department will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party that requested a review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of notice of initiation of the requested review. The Secretary may extend this time limit if the Secretary decides that it is reasonable to do so. There were two requests for administrative review and both have been withdrawn. Although Direct Source International Inc. withdrew its request after the 90-day deadline, given that the review has not progressed substantially and there would be no undue burden on the parties or the Department, we have determined that it is reasonable to grant the request to withdraw the original review requests. Therefore, we are rescinding this review. This rescission of the administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.213(d).

The cash-deposit rates will remain at 46.01 percent for ZLIP and 126.94 percent for Zhou, the rates established in the most recently completed segment of this proceeding (59 FR 51168, October 7, 1994). This notice is in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: June 9, 1999.

Richard W. Moreland,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–15998 Filed 6–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 061699A]

Endangered and Threatened Species; Revision of Candidate Species List Under the Endangered Species Act

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

ACTION: Notice of modification of list of candidate species.

SUMMARY: NMFS identifies marine and anadromous species as candidates for possible addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Species. NMFS is soliciting information concerning the status of these species. This notice is not a proposal for listing, and the involved species do not receive substantive or procedural protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA). The candidate species list serves to notify the public that NMFS has concerns regarding these species/vertebrate populations that may warrant listing in the future, and it facilitates voluntary conservation efforts. NMFS encourages Federal agencies and other appropriate parties to take these species into account in project planning.

DATES: This updated list is effective on June 23, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Reliable documentation for these additions to the candidate species list should be sent to the Chief of Endangered Species, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, 1315 East-West Highway, F/PR3, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marta Nammack or Terri Jordan at (301)713–1401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The ESA requires determinations of whether species of wildlife and plants are endangered or threatened, based on the best available scientific and commercial data. ''Species'' includes any species or subspecies of fish, wildlife, or plant, and any distinct population segment of any vertebrate species that interbreeds when mature (vertebrate population). NMFS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service share responsibilities under the ESA. With some exceptions, NMFS is responsible for species that reside all or the major portion of their lifetimes in marine or estuarine waters. The regulations implementing Section 4 of the ESA (49 FR 38900, October 1, 1984) define ''candidate'' as ''any species being considered by the Secretary for listing as an endangered or a threatened species, but not yet the subject of a proposed rule.'' As resources permit, NMFS conducts a review of the status of each candidate species to determine if it warrants listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA.

Species/vertebrate populations may be added to the candidate species list based on consideration of their biological status. Biological status is determined by both demography and genetic composition of the species/vertebrate population. If there is evidence of demographic or genetic concerns that would indicate that listing may be warranted, the species/vertebrate population should be added to the candidate species list.

Demographic concerns would occur when there is a significant decline in abundance or range from historical levels that would indicate that listing may be warranted. This could result from overharvest, habitat degradation, disease outbreaks, predation, natural climatic conditions, and hatchery practices that lead to competition with natural stocks or depletion of natural fish for use as hatchery broodstock.

Genetic concerns that would indicate that listing may be warranted include outbreeding and inbreeding depression resulting from poor hatchery practices or substantially reduced numbers of natural individuals.

On July 14, 1997, NMFS revised its candidate species list (62 FR 37561). On January 15, 1999, NMFS published notification soliciting comments and reliable documentation on species it was considering to add to the candidate species list (64 FR 2629). NMFS considered all comments received and all available information in updating the candidate species list.

This document adds 14 new species to the list of candidate species for which reliable information is available to NMFS meeting the previously stated criteria (Table 1). As resources permit, NMFS intends to conduct status reviews on candidate species, collect further documentation on them, and make appropriate amendments to the accompanying table during the next revision.

In addition to these new species, changes to the candidate status of Pacific salmon as a result of status reviews have been noted in Table 1 to this document. In some cases, even when NMFS determines that listing a species under the ESA is not warranted, it may add the species to the candidate species list because some concerns about its status still remain. Chum, sockeye, and chinook salmon are no longer candidate species, though the Hood Canal summer-run and Columbia River chum salmon evolutionarily significant units (ESU), the Ozette Lake sockeye salmon ESU, and the Upper Columbia River spring-run, Puget Sound, Lower Columbia River, and Upper Willamette River chinook salmon ESUs were listed as threatened or endangered (64 FR 14308, March 24, 1999; 64 FR 14508, March 25, 1999; 64 FR 14517, March 25, 1999; 64 FR 14528, March 25, 1999). NMFS designated three more steelhead ESUs (Northern California, Klamath Mountains Province, and Oregon Coast) as candidate species (63 FR 13347, March 19, 1998) and listed the former candidate species, Middle Columbia River steelhead ESU, and the Upper Willamette River steelhead ESU, as threatened (64 FR 14517; March 25, 1999). NMFS also listed the former candidate species, Oregon Coast coho salmon ESU, as threatened in August 1998 (63 FR 42587; August 10, 1998), leaving only two coho salmon ESUs on

the candidate species list. After conducting a coastwide status review of sea-run cutthroat, NMFS proposed to list the Southwestern Washington/ Columbia River ESU as threatened and designated the Oregon Coastal sea-run cutthroat trout ESU as a candidate species (64 FR 16397; April 5, 1999).

In addition, though NMFS determined that the Gulf of Maine population of harbor porpoise's status did not warrant listing under the ESA, the population has been added to the candidate species list because concerns on its status still remain.

It is important to note that the candidate species list is limited by the information available. Therefore, it does not encompass all declining marine and anadromous species that may warrant listing in the future. Moreover, inclusion of a species on the candidate list does not create a higher listing priority for that species. As appropriate, NMFS may initiate a status review for any species or vertebrate population of concern, regardless of whether it is a candidate species, and the public may petition to list any species or vertebrate population. Inclusion in the candidate species list is intended to stimulate voluntary conservation efforts, which, if effective, can result in a lower likelihood of an ESA listing.

In Table 1, Revised list of candidate species, the common name appears as the first entry followed by the scientific name, the family name, and the area of concern. This area denotes the general geographic boundaries of the species or the vertebrate population for which concern has been expressed. Ongoing or future biological status reviews may narrow the geographic area or population of concern in the future.

Dated: June 15, 1999.

Hilda Diaz-Soltero,

Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

Table 1 - Revised list of candidate species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Area of Concern [3]
Marine Mammals			
beluga whale	*Delphinapterus leucas*	Monodontidae	AK (Cook Inlet population).
harbor porpoise	*Phocoena phocoena*	Phocoenidae	ME - NC (Gulf of Maine population).
Fishes			
dusky shark	*Carcharhinus obscurus*	Carcharhinidae	Atlantic; Gulf of Mexico; Pacific.
sand tiger shark	*Odontaspis taurus*	Odontaspididae	Atlantic; Gulf of Mexico.
night shark	*Carcharinus signatus*	Carcharhinidae	Atlantic; Gulf of Mexico.
smalltooth sawfish*	*Pristis pectinata*	Pristidae	Atlantic; NC to Gulf of Mexico.
largetooth sawfish*	*Pristis pristis*	Pristidae	Atlantic; TX, FL.
barndoor skate*	*Raja laevis*	Rajidae	Atlantic; Cape Hatteras, NC to Newfoundland, Canada.
Atlantic sturgeon	*Acipenser oxyrhynchus oxyrhynchus*	Acipenseridae	Atlantic, anadromous.
Pacific herring*	*Clupea pallasi*	Clupeidae	Puget Sound.
Alabama shad	*Alosa alabamae*	Clupeidae	AL, FL, anadromous.
searun cutthroat trout	*Oncorhynchus clarki clarki*	Salmonidae	Pacific, anadromous. Oregon Coastal ESU.
coho salmon	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	Salmonidae	Pacific, anadromous. Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia and Southwest WA/Lower Columbia River ESUs[1]
steelhead trout	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	Salmonidae	Pacific, anadromous. Northern CA, Klamath Mountains Province, and OR Coast ESUs.
Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*	Salmonidae	Atlantic, anadromous. Gulf of Maine DPS[2]
Pacific cod*	*Gadus macrocephalus*	Gadidae	Puget Sound.
Pacific hake*	*Merluccius productus*	Gadidae	Puget Sound.
walleye pollock*	*Theragra chalcogramma*	Gadidae	Puget Sound.
mangrove rivulus	*Rivulus marmoratus*	Aplocheilidae	FL, estuarine.
saltmarsh topminnow	*Fundulus jenkinsi*	Cyprinodontidae	TX, LA, MS, AL, FL.
Key silverside	*Menidia conchorum*	Atherinidae	Florida Keys.
opposum pipefish	*Microphis brachyurus lineatus*	Syngnathidae	Florida, Indian River Lagoon.
brown rockfish*	*Sebastes auriculatus*	Scorpaenidae	Puget Sound.
copper rockfish*	*Sebastes caurinus*	Scorpaenidae	Puget Sound.
quillback rockfish*	*Sebastes maliger*	Scorpaenidae	Puget Sound.
bocaccio*	*Sebastes paucispinis*	Scorpaenidae	Pacific, CA to OR.
speckled hind	*Epinephelus drummondhayi*	Serranidae	NC to Gulf of Mexico.
jewfish	*ephinephelus itijara*	Serranidae	NC southward to Gulf of Mexico.
warsaw grouper	*Epinephelus nigritus*	Serranidae	MA southward to Gulf of Mexico.
Nassau grouper	*Epinephelus striatus*	Serranidae	NC southward to Gulf of Mexico.
Mollusks			
white abalone	*Haliotes sorenseni*	Haliotidae	CA, Baja CA.
black abalone*	*Haliotis cracherodii*	Haliotidae	OR, CA, Baja CA.
Anthozoans (Corals)			
elkhorn coral*	*Acropora palmata*	Acroporidae	western Atlantic; Caribbean.
staghorn coral*	*Acropora cervicornis*	Acroporidae	western Atlantic; Caribbean.

*addition to list

[1] ESU = evolutionarily significant unit. Pacific salmon populations can only be listed under the ESA if they are ''evolutionarily significant'', per NMFS policy (56 FR 58612).

[2] DPS = distinct population segment

[3] Defines the general geographic area or populations of concern for the species.

[FR Doc. 99–15863 Filed 6–22–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–22–F

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

I.D. 061699E

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Fisheries for Dolphin and Wahoo

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

ACTION: Notice of agency action.

SUMMARY: NMFS, under the procedures of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), has designated the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils (Councils) as joint preparers of a new fishery management plan for the fisheries for dolphin, *Coryphaena hippurus,* and wahoo, *Acanthocybium solandri* (FMP), throughout their range in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea. NMFS has further designated the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (South Atlantic Council) as the Council with the administrative lead in preparing and amending this new FMP. Under the new FMP, the three Councils would jointly set the population parameters (e.g., maximum sustainable yield (MSY)) for dolphin and wahoo. NMFS has encouraged the Councils to develop an FMP framework regulatory adjustment procedure that would provide authority for each of the three Councils to establish independently regulatory measures in its respective area of jurisdiction. The Mid-Atlantic and New England Fishery Management Councils indicated a preference not to manage the stocks directly, but to serve in an advisory capacity to the other Councils with joint FMP preparation and amendment responsibility.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Sadler, 727–570–5305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Currently, dolphin in the EEZ of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea is managed under the FMP for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic (Coastal Pelagics FMP). Wahoo in the EEZ is currently not managed under any Federal FMP. The Gulf and South Atlantic Councils have joint responsibility for developing and amending the Coastal Pelagics FMP (managed species include king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, cero, cobia, dolphin, little tunny, and, in the Gulf of Mexico only, bluefish). The Coastal Pelagics FMP is implemented under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act by regulations at 50 CFR part 622. Presently, those regulations specify authorized and unauthorized fishing gears for dolphin and corresponding dolphin possession limits for those gears.

Given the increasing fishing pressure on dolphin and wahoo, and the sparse information available on stock structure and status, the South Atlantic Council perceives a need to provide management for dolphin and wahoo throughout their ranges. The South Atlantic Council believes that present fishery conditions require timely action to prevent overfishing and serious user group conflicts before they occur off the southern Atlantic states or elsewhere in the Atlantic EEZ. Consequently, the South Atlantic Council requested authorization under the Magnuson-Stevens Act to develop an FMP that would provide comprehensive management and protection of dolphin and wahoo in the EEZ of the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea. Inclusion of dolphin in the proposed dolphin/wahoo FMP would have required its removal from the Coastal Pelagics FMP by an amendment to that FMP.

Under its request, the South Atlantic Council would have prepared the dolphin/wahoo FMP and subsequent amendments for submission to NMFS for review, approval, and implementation (as provided under section 302(h) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act). This proposed scenario would have required Council adoption of the final FMP/amendment only by majority vote of the South Atlantic Council.

On March 9, 1998 (63 FR 11422), and May 5, 1998 (63 FR 24774), NMFS published documents in the **Federal Register** affording opportunity for public comment on the South Atlantic Council's proposal. NMFS published the second document at the Gulf Council's request to allow more time for its membership to consider more fully the issues and impacts of the proposal.

After considering the South Atlantic Council's request, and the public comment received, NMFS, acting on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) under the procedures of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, has designated the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils as joint preparers of a new FMP for the fisheries for dolphin and wahoo throughout their range in the EEZ of the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea. NMFS has further designated the South Atlantic Council as the Council with the administrative lead in preparing and amending this new dolphin/wahoo FMP. Authority to designate a Council or Councils to prepare an FMP for fisheries that extend beyond one Council's geographical area of authority is granted to the Secretary under section 304(f) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. That section further states that no jointly prepared FMP or amendment may be submitted to NMFS for review, approval, and implementation unless it is approved by a majority of the voting members, present and voting, of each Council concerned.

Under this joint designation, the Gulf, Caribbean, and South Atlantic Councils will jointly set the population parameters for dolphin and wahoo, such as MSY, optimum yield, minimum stock size threshold, and maximum fishing mortality threshold; the South Atlantic Council will have the administrative lead in establishing these parameters. NMFS will encourage the Councils to develop jointly an FMP framework regulatory adjustment procedure that will provide authority for each Council to establish independently the regulatory measures in its respective area of jurisdiction. The Mid-Atlantic and New England Fishery Management Councils have indicated a preference not to manage directly, but to serve in an advisory capacity to the other Councils. It would be the responsibility of the South Atlantic Council to coordinate matters of international concern with the other Councils.

Once completed, the dolphin/wahoo FMP or its amendments will be submitted for agency review, approval, and implementation, but only after approval by a majority of the voting members, present and voting, of the South Atlantic, Gulf, and Caribbean Councils. NMFS believes that this approach is the most expedient and practicable method to manage dolphin and wahoo effectively and equitably throughout their ranges. Managing these species throughout their ranges should facilitate maintaining populations at levels sufficient to produce MSY on a continuing basis, and ultimately optimize the socioeconomic benefits of the resource.

NMFS' approval of the dolphin/wahoo FMP would require removal of dolphin from the Coastal Pelagics FMP.

Comments and Responses

In total, 49 comments were received on the South Atlantic Council's original proposal to develop a dolphin/wahoo