

The amendments to §§ 74.1203(a)(3) and 74.1204(f), which contain new or modified information collection requirements that require approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), will become effective after the Commission publishes a document in the **Federal Register** announcing such approval and the relevant effective date. The Federal Communications Commission will publish a separate document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of these amendments.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of June 14, 2019, in FR Doc. 2019–12127, on page 27734, in the first and second columns, the **DATES** caption was incorrect. The **DATES** caption in this document is the correct effective date for the June 14, 2019, rule.

Federal Communications Commission.

Katura Jackson,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–13271 Filed 6–24–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 14

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–LE–2019–0041;
FF09L00200–FX–LE18110900000]

RIN 1018–BE35

Importation, Exportation, and Transportation of Wildlife, Shellfish, and Fishery Products; Importation and Exportation of Green Sea Urchins

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is amending our regulations regarding the importation and exportation of green sea urchins. We are issuing this final rule pursuant to the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, which includes a provision that directs the Director of the Service to revise our regulations pertaining to import/export licenses to exempt the exportation of green sea urchins under certain circumstances.

DATES: This action is effective June 25, 2019.

ADDRESSES: This final rule is available on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> in Docket No. FWS–HQ–LE–2019–0041.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Coil, Special Agent in Charge, Branch of Investigations, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement, (703) 358–1949.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 20, 2018, Congress passed the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115–334, 132 Stat. 4490. Section 12617 of the Act, “Exemption of exportation of certain echinoderms from permission and licensing requirements,” requires the Service to amend its regulations in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations at 50 CFR 14.92 to add an exemption for green sea urchins. In particular, Congress directed the Service to add an exemption for “members of the species *Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis* (commonly known as the “green sea urchin”)” and any products of that species that are harvested in U.S. waters or imported for processing pursuant to an import license, and then exported for human or animal consumption, and that otherwise do not require a permit. See section 12617(c) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, Public Law 115–334, 132 Stat. 4490 (2018).

Section 12617 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 also prohibits application of the regulatory exemptions to persons who have been convicted of certain Federal wildlife laws within the last 5 years. (Sec. 12617(b)(2)). In addition, the regulatory exemptions will not apply in States if the State agencies that regulate or oversee the fisheries where green sea urchins are harvested have not submitted certain conservation and management data to the Interstate Fisheries Management Program Policy Board of the applicable Marine Fisheries Commission. A State may also be excluded if the applicable Marine Fisheries Commission determines that the information provided fails to prove that the State is engaged in “conservation and management” of the green sea urchin. (Sec. 12617(d)).

This Rule

The current regulations in 50 CFR part 14 provide requirements for importation, exportation, and transportation of wildlife. The regulations at 50 CFR 14.92 list four exemptions to the import/export license requirement, including an exemption for certain shellfish and nonliving fishery products that are imported or exported for purposes of human or animal consumption or taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes.

Per direction of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, we now amend the regulations at 50 CFR 14.92. The rule language at the end of this document precisely tracks the language of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, with only minor formatting modifications appropriate for inclusion as regulatory language.

Accordingly, this final rule adds a fifth exemption to 50 CFR 14.92 for certain green sea urchins (*Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*), including any products of that species, that are taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, or are imported into the United States for processing and are exported for purposes of human or animal consumption. This final rule also incorporates the two statutory exceptions to the new exemption from the import/export license requirement. First, § 14.92(a)(5)(ii) provides that the exemption does not apply to any person who has been convicted of one or more violations of a Federal law relating to the importation, transportation, or exportation of wildlife during the previous 5 years. Second, § 14.92(a)(5)(iii) provides that the exemption does not apply in a State that fails to transmit data as required by section 12617(d) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, or if the applicable Marine Fisheries Commission determines that the data transmitted fails to prove that the State is engaged in conservation and management of the green sea urchin.

Effective Date

This final rule is effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**. Section 12617 of subtitle F, General Provisions, of Public Law 115–334, directs the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to issue, within 90 days of enactment of the law, this final rule.

Required Determinations

This rulemaking implements section 12617 of subtitle F of Public Law 115–334. Issuance of this rule is a nondiscretionary act for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Therefore, the promulgation of this rule is not subject to any other provision of statute or regulation that applies to the issuance of Federal rules. Accordingly, in issuing this rule, the Service has not made and is not required to make determinations otherwise required by statute, regulation, or Executive Order for the promulgation of Federal rules.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 14

Animal welfare, Exports, Fish, Imports, Labeling, Reporting and

recordkeeping requirements,
Transportation, Wildlife.

Regulation Promulgation

For the reasons described above, we hereby amend part 14, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

PART 14—IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF WILDLIFE

- 1. The authority citation for part 14 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 668, 704, 712, 1382, 1538(d)–(f), 1540(f), 3371–3378, 4223–4244, and 4901–4916; 18 U.S.C. 42; 31 U.S.C. 9701; Pub. L. 115–334, 132 Stat. 4490.

- 2. Amend § 14.92 by adding paragraph (a)(5) to read as follows:

§ 14.92 What are the exemptions to the import/export license requirement?

(a) * * *

(5)(i) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(5)(ii) and (iii) of this section, green sea urchins, *Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*, including any products of that species, that:

(A) Do not require a permit under part 16, 17, or 23 of this subchapter;

(B) Are taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or are imported into the United States for processing pursuant to the licensing requirements of § 14.91; and

(C) Are exported for purposes of human or animal consumption.

(ii) The exemption in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section does not apply to any person who has been convicted of one or more violations of a Federal law relating to the importation, transportation, or exportation of wildlife during the previous 5 years.

(iii) The exemption in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section does not apply in any State that does not annually provide “conservation and management” data, as defined in section 3 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802), to the applicable Marine Fisheries Commission, or, if the State does provide the “conservation and management” data, and the applicable Marine Fisheries Commission determines, in consultation with the primary research agency of such Commission, after notice and an opportunity to comment, that the data fails to prove that the State agency or official is engaged in conservation and management of the green sea urchin.

* * * * *

Dated: June 18, 2019.

Ryan Hambleton,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2019–13492 Filed 6–24–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 635

[Docket No. 150413357–5999–02]

RIN 0648–XT003

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Commercial Aggregated Large Coastal Shark and Hammerhead Shark Management Group Retention Limit Adjustment

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; inseason retention limit adjustment.

SUMMARY: NMFS is adjusting the commercial aggregated large coastal shark (LCS) and hammerhead shark management group retention limit for directed shark limited access permit holders in the Atlantic region from 3 LCS other than sandbar sharks per vessel per trip to 36 LCS other than sandbar sharks per vessel per trip. This action is based on consideration of the regulatory determination criteria regarding inseason adjustments. The retention limit will remain at 36 LCS other than sandbar sharks per vessel per trip in the Atlantic region through the rest of the 2019 fishing season or until NMFS announces via a notice in the **Federal Register** another adjustment to the retention limit or a fishery closure. This retention limit adjustment affects anyone with a directed shark limited access permit fishing for LCS in the Atlantic region.

DATES: This retention limit adjustment is effective on June 25, 2019, through December 31, 2019, or until NMFS announces via a notice in the **Federal Register** another adjustment to the retention limit or a fishery closure, if warranted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lauren Latchford, Guý DuBeck, or Karyl Brewster-Geisz 301–427–8503; fax 301–713–1917.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Atlantic shark fisheries are managed under the 2006 Consolidated Highly Migratory

Species (HMS) Fishery Management Plan (FMP), its amendments, and implementing regulations (50 CFR part 635) issued under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*).

Atlantic shark fisheries have separate regional (Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic) quotas for all management groups except those for blue shark, porbeagle shark, pelagic sharks (other than porbeagle or blue sharks), and the shark research fishery for LCS and sandbar sharks. The boundary between the Gulf of Mexico region and the Atlantic region is defined at § 635.27(b)(1) as a line beginning on the East Coast of Florida at the mainland at 25°20.4' N. lat. proceeding due east. Any water and land to the north and east of that boundary is considered, for the purposes of setting and monitoring quotas, to be within the Atlantic region. This inseason action only affects the aggregated LCS and hammerhead shark management groups in the Atlantic region.

Under § 635.24(a)(8), NMFS may adjust the commercial retention limits in the shark fisheries during the fishing season. Before making any adjustment, NMFS must consider specified regulatory criteria (see § 635.24(a)(8)(i) through (vi)). After considering these criteria as discussed below, NMFS has concluded that increasing the retention limit of the Atlantic aggregated LCS and hammerhead management groups for directed shark limited access permit holders in the Atlantic region will allow use of available aggregated LCS and hammerhead shark management group quotas and will provide fishermen throughout the region equitable fishing opportunities for the rest of the year. Therefore, NMFS is increasing the commercial Atlantic aggregated LCS and hammerhead shark retention limit in the Atlantic region from 3 to 36 LCS other than sandbar shark per vessel per trip.

NMFS considered the inseason retention limit adjustment criteria listed at § 635.24(a)(8)(i) through (vi), which includes:

- The amount of remaining shark quota in the relevant area, region, or sub-region to date, based on dealer reports.

Based on dealer reports through June 14, 2019, approximately 12 percent, or 19.7 metric tons (mt) dressed weight (dw) (43,409 lb dw) of the 168.9 mt dw shark quota for aggregated LCS and approximately 31 percent, or 8.4 mt dw (18,465 lb dw) of the 27.1 mt dw shark quota for the hammerhead management groups have been harvested in the Atlantic region. This means that