regulations change will not interfere with Tribes’ abilities to manage themselves or their funds or to regulate migratory bird activities on Tribal lands.

Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use (Executive Order 13211)

This rule will affect only two depredation orders for migratory birds, and will not affect energy supplies, distribution, or use. This is not a significant energy action, and no Statement of Energy Effects is required.

Compliance With Endangered Species Act Requirements

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), requires that “The Secretary [of the Interior] shall review other programs administered by him and utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter” (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)(1)). It further states that the Secretary must “insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out . . . is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of [critical] habitat” (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)(2)). The regulations change will not affect listed species.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 21

Exports, Hunting, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Wildlife.

Regulation Promulgation

For the reasons described in the preamble, we amend subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

PART 21—MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS

1. The authority for part 21 continues to read as follows:


2. Amend §21.41 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§21.41 Depredation permits.

(a) Permit requirement. Except as provided in §§21.43, 21.44, and 21.46, a depredation permit is required before any person may take, possess, or transport migratory birds for depredation control purposes. No permit is required merely to scare or herd depredating migratory birds other than endangered or threatened species or bald or golden eagles.

4. Remove and reserve §21.45.

5. Amend §21.53 by removing the fourth sentence of paragraph (c)(2).


Michael J. Bean,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

§21.45 [Removed and reserved]

§21.53 [Amended]

§21.42 [Removed and reserved]

§21.45 [Removed and reserved]

§21.53 [Amended]

§21.42 [Removed and reserved]

§21.45 [Removed and reserved]

§21.53 [Amended]

§21.42 [Removed and reserved]

§21.45 [Removed and reserved]

§21.53 [Amended]

§21.42 [Removed and reserved]

§21.45 [Removed and reserved]

§21.53 [Amended]

§21.42 [Removed and reserved]

§21.45 [Removed and reserved]

§21.53 [Amended]

§21.42 [Removed and reserved]

§21.45 [Removed and reserved]

§21.53 [Amended]

§21.42 [Removed and reserved]

§21.45 [Removed and reserved]

§21.53 [Amended]

§21.42 [Removed and reserved]

§21.45 [Removed and reserved]

§21.53 [Amended]

§21.42 [Removed and reserved]
**Comments and Responses**

NMFS received one comment on the proposed rule related to analysis in the final supplemental environmental impact statement from a Federal agency. That comment is outside the scope of the rule and is addressed in the Record of Decision for Amendment 16. No other comments were received. No changes were made to the final rule based on public comment.

**Classification**

The Regional Administrator, Southeast Region, NMFS has determined that this final rule is necessary for the conservation and management of royal red shrimp and is consistent with Amendment 16, the FMP, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law.

This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act provides the statutory basis for this rule. No duplicative, overlapping, or conflicting Federal rules have been identified. In addition, no new reporting, record-keeping, or other compliance requirements are introduced by this final rule.

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 rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for this determination was published in the proposed rule and is not repeated here. No comments were received regarding the certification and NMFS has not received any new information that would affect its determination. As a result, a final regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and none was prepared.

**List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 622**

Accountability measures, Annual catch limits, Fisheries, Fishing, Gulf of Mexico, Royal red shrimp, Shrimp.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**50 CFR Part 648**

[Docket No. 141103917–5223–02]

**RIN 0648–BE60**

**Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Black Sea Bass Fishery; Framework Adjustment 8**

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS is implementing regulations consistent with Framework Adjustment 8 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan. This action allows the black sea bass recreational fishery to begin on May 15 of each year, instead of May 19, to provide additional fishing opportunities earlier in the year, unless otherwise modified by further rulemaking.

**DATES:** Effective April 24, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the Supplemental Information Report and other supporting documents for this action are available from Dr. Christopher M. Moore, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, Suite 201, 800 N. State Street, Dover, DE 19901. These documents are also accessible via the Internet at: http://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Moira Kelly, Fishery Policy Analyst, (978) 281–9218.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**General Background**

The summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass fisheries are managed cooperatively under the provisions of the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) developed by the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council and the Atlantic States Marine Fishery Commission, in consultation with the New England and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils. This rule applies to black sea bass (Centropristis striata) in U.S. waters of the Atlantic Ocean from 35° E. 13.3′ N. lat. (the latitude of Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, Buxton, North Carolina) northward to the U.S./Canada border.

The FMP is managed jointly by the Council and Commission. States manage black sea bass within 3 nautical miles (4.83 km) of their coasts under the Commission’s plan. The applicable Federal regulations govern vessels and individual anglers fishing in Federal waters of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), as well as vessels possessing a Federal black sea bass charter/party vessel permit, regardless of where they fish. The recreational fishery is essentially managed using four tools: The recreational harvest limit; the open season; minimum fish size; and a recreational angler bag limit. The recreational harvest limit is established based on the specifications formula in the FMP. The open season, minimum fish size, and bag limit are collectively referred to as the “recreational management measures,” which are designed to ensure that the recreational harvest limit is not exceeded. Because of the way we collect recreational fisheries data along the Atlantic coast, recreational fishing years are divided into 2-month waves: Wave 1 (January/February); Wave 2 (March/April); Wave...