H. Consultation With Indian Tribes (E.O. 13175 and Departmental Policy)

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes through a commitment to consultation with Indian tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and tribal sovereignty. We have evaluated this rule under the Department’s consultation policy and under the criteria in Executive Order 13175 and have determined that it has no substantial direct effects on federally recognized Indian tribes and that consultation under the Department’s tribal consultation policy is not required.

I. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements, and a submission to OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) is not required. We may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

J. National Environmental Policy Act

A detailed statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is not required because the rule is covered by a categorical exclusion. This rule is excluded from the requirement to prepare a detailed statement because it is a regulation of an administrative nature. (For further information see 43 CFR 46.210(f).) We have also determined that the rule does not involve any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would require further analysis under NEPA.

K. Effects on the Energy Supply (E.O. 13211)

This rule is not a significant energy action under the definition in Executive Order 13211. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

L. Clarity of This Regulation

We are required by Executive Orders 12866 (section 1(b)(12)), 12988 (section 3(b)(1)(B)), and 13563 (section 1(a)), and by the Presidential Memorandum of June 1, 1998, to write all rules in plain language. This means that each rule we publish must:

(a) Be logically organized;
(b) Use the active voice to address readers directly;
(c) Use common, everyday words and clear language rather than jargon;
(d) Be divided into short sections and sentences; and

(e) Use lists and tables wherever possible.

If you feel that we have not met these requirements, send us comments by one of the methods listed in the ADDRESSES section. To better help us revise the rule, your comments should be as specific as possible. For example, you should tell us the numbers of the sections or paragraphs that you find unclear, which sections or sentences are too long, the sections where you feel lists or tables would be useful.

M. Administrative Procedure Act

The Act requires agencies to publish interim final rules by July 1, 2016, with an effective date for the adjusted penalties no later than August 1, 2016. To comply with the Act, we are issuing these regulations as an interim final rule and are requesting comments post-promulgation. Section 553(b)(2) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that “notice and public procedure . . . are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest,” the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for prior public comment.

The BLM is promulgating this rule as an interim final rule because the Act expressly directs us to do so by July 1, 2016. The BLM also finds that there is good cause to promulgate this rule without notice and public procedure for two reasons. First, it would not be possible to meet the deadlines imposed by the Act if the BLM were first to publish a proposed rule, allow the public sufficient time to submit comments, and analyze those comments, before publishing a final rule. Also, since the Act does not give the BLM any discretion to vary the amount of the adjustment for any given penalty to reflect any views or suggestions provided by commenters, it would serve no purpose to provide an opportunity for pre-promulgation public comment on this rule. Thus, pre-promulgation notice and public comment is impracticable and unnecessary.

List of Subjects in 43 CFR Part 3160

Administrative practice and procedure, Government contracts. Indians—lands, Mineral royalties, Oil and gas exploration, Penalties, Public lands—mineral resources, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons given in the preamble, the BLM amends Chapter II of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 3160—ONSHORE OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 3160 is revised to read as follows:


Subpart 3163—Noncompliance, Assessments, and Penalties

§ 3163.2 [Amended]

2. In §3163.2:

a. In paragraph (a), remove “$500” and add in its place “$1,031”.

b. In paragraph (b), remove “$5,000” and add in its place “$10,314”.

c. In paragraph (d), remove “$500” and add in its place “$1,031”.

d. In paragraph (e) introductory text, remove “$10,000” and add in its place “$20,628”.

e. In paragraph (f) introductory text, remove “$25,000” and add in its place “$51,570”.

f. In paragraph (g)(1), remove “$500” each place that it occurs and add in its place “$1,031”; remove “$5,000” and add in its place “$10,314”; remove “$1,000” each place that it occurs and add in its place “$2,063”; remove “$10,000” each place that it occurs and add in its place “$20,628”; remove “$25,000” and add in its place “$51,570”.

g. In paragraph (g)(2)(ii), remove “$50” and add in its place “$103”; remove “$500” and add in its place “$1,031”; remove “$100” and add in its place “$206”; remove “$1,000” and add in its place “$2,063”.

Janice M. Schneider, Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 2016–15129 Filed 6–27–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–44–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 11


RIN 1018–BB32

Civil Penalties; Inflation Adjustments for Civil Monetary Penalties

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Interim rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or we) is revising our
civil procedure regulations. The
regulations provide uniform rules and
procedures for the assessment of civil
penalties resulting from violations of
certain laws and regulations enforced
by the Service. We are issuing this interim
rule, in accordance with the Federal
Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act
Improvements Act of 2015 (Inflation
Adjustment Act) and Office of
Management and Budget (OMB) guidance,
to adjust for inflation in the
statutory civil monetary penalties that
may be assessed for violations of
Service-administered statutes and their
implementing regulations. We are
required to adjust civil monetary
penalties as necessary for inflation
according to a formula specified in the
Inflation Adjustment Act. This interim
rule also revises the authority citation of
part 11, updates the scope of the
regulations, and corrects the address for
the Departmental Cases Hearings
Division, Office of Hearings and
Appeals, U.S. Department of the
Interior.

DATES: This interim rule is effective July
28, 2016. We will accept comments on
this interim rule received or postmarked
on or before August 29, 2016.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments
by one of the following methods:
• Federal eRulemaking portal at:
  http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the
  instructions for submitting comments to
• U.S. mail or hand-delivery: Public
  Comments Processing, Attn: FWS–HQ–
  LE–2016–0045; Division of Policy,
  Performance, and Management
  Programs; U.S. Fish and Wildlife
  Service; 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: BPHC,
  Falls Church, VA 22041–3803.
We will not accept email or faxes. We
will post all comments on http://
www.regulations.gov. This generally
means that we will post any personal
information that you provide to us (see
Public Comments, below, for more
information).

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background
The regulations at 50 CFR part 11
provide uniform rules and procedures
for the assessment of civil penalties
resulting from violations of certain laws
and regulations enforced by the Service.
On November 2, 2015, the President
signed into law the Federal Civil
Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act
Improvements Act of 2015 (sec. 701 of
Pub. L. 114–74 (Inflation Adjustment
Act). The Inflation Adjustment Act
requires Federal agencies to adjust the
level of civil monetary penalties with an
initial “catch up” adjustment through
rulemaking and then make subsequent
annual adjustments for inflation. The
purpose of these adjustments is to
maintain the deterrent effect of civil
penalties and to further the policy goals
of the underlying statutes.

Under section 4 of the Federal Civil
Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of
1990, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, as amended
by the Inflation Adjustment Act, Public
Law 114–74, 129 Stat. 584 (2015), each
Federal agency is required to issue
regulations adjusting for inflation the
statutory civil monetary penalties (civil
penalties) that can be imposed under the
laws administered by that agency.
The Inflation Adjustment Act provides
for an initial “catch up adjustment” to
take effect no later than August 1, 2016,
followed by subsequent adjustments to
be made no later than January 15 every
two years thereafter. This interim rule
adjusts, in accordance with the Inflation
Adjustment Act, the maximum amount
of each statutory penalty that may be
imposed for violations of Service-
administered statutes and their
implementing regulations. Section 11.33
identifies the applicable Service-
administered statutes and sets out the
inflation-adjusted civil penalty amounts
that may be imposed pursuant to each
statutory provision. The adjusted
penalty amounts are applicable to civil
penalties under a provision of law
imposed for violations of Service-
administered statutes and sets out the
inflation-adjusted civil penalty amounts
that may be imposed pursuant to each
statutory provision. The adjusted
penalty amounts are applicable to civil
penalties under BGEPA will be 150
percent. Thus, the current civil penalty
of $5,000 under BGEPA will increase to
$12,500 once this regulation becomes
effective, as described below.

OMB issued a memorandum, M–16–06,
titled “Implementation of the Federal
Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of
2015,” which provides in Table A the
civil penalty catch-up adjustment
multiplier by calendar year. The
Appendix to OMB’s memorandum provides step-by-step instructions for
determining the catch-up adjustment,
and the Service determined the
adjustments accordingly.

Public Comments
You may submit your comments and
materials concerning this interim rule
by one of the methods listed in

ADDRESSES. We request that you send
comments only by the methods
described in ADDRESSES. We will not
consider hand-delivered comments that
we do not receive, or mailed comments
that are not postmarked, by the date
specified in DATES. If you submit
information via http://
www.regulations.gov, your entire
submission, including any personal
identifying information, will be posted on
the Web site. If your submission is
made via a hard copy that includes
personal identifying information, you
may request at the top of your document
that we withhold this information from
public review. However, we cannot
guarantee that we will be able to do so.
We will post all hard copy submissions
Comments and materials we receive,
as well as supporting documentation we
used in preparing this interim rule, will
be available for public inspection on
http://www.regulations.gov, or by
appointment, during normal business
hours, at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service, Office of Law Enforcement (see
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT).
Clarity of the Rule
We are required by Executive Orders
12866 and 12988 and by the
Presidential Memorandum of June 1,
1998, to write all rules in plain
language. This means that each rule we publish must:
(a) Be logically organized;
(b) Use the active voice to address readers directly;
(c) Use clear language rather than jargon;
(d) Be divided into short sections and sentences; and
(e) Use lists and tables wherever possible.

If you feel that we have not met these requirements, send us comments by one of the methods listed in ADDRESSES. To better help us revise the rule, your comments should be as specific as possible. For example, you should tell us the numbers of the sections or paragraphs that are unclearly written, which sections or sentences are too long, the sections where you feel lists or tables would be useful, etc.

Required Determinations

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 (Regulatory Planning and Review)

Executive Order 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Office of Management and Budget will review all significant rules. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that this rule is not significant.

Executive Order 13563 reaffirms the principles of E.O. 12866 while calling for improvements in the nation’s regulatory system to promote predictability, to reduce uncertainty, and to use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. The executive order directs agencies to consider regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public where these approaches are relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives. E.O. 13563 emphasizes further that regulations must be based on the best available science and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. We have developed this interim rule in a manner consistent with these requirements.

Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for rules unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The RFA applies only to rules for which an agency is required to first publish a proposed rule. See 5 U.S.C. 603(a) and 604(a). The Inflation Adjustment Act requires agencies to adjust civil penalties with an initial catchup adjustment through an interim rule. An interim rule does not include first publishing a proposed rule. Thus, the RFA does not apply to this rule.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (5 U.S.C. 804(2))

This interim rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. This rule:
(a) Does not have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more.
(b) Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions.
(c) Does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)

Under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), this interim rule will not “significantly or uniquely” affect small governments.
(a) This interim rule will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. A Small Government Agency Plan is not required.

b. This interim rule will not produce a federal requirement that may result in the combined expenditure by State, local, or tribal governments of $100 million or greater in any year, so it is not a “significant regulatory action” under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

This interim rule will not result in any combined expenditure by State, local, or tribal governments.

Executive Order 12630 (Takings)

Under Executive Order 12630, this interim rule does not have significant takings implications. Under Executive Order 12630, this interim rule does not affect any constitutionally protected property interest. This interim rule has no private property takings implications as defined in Executive Order 12630. This executive order specifically exempts civil procedures for violations of law.

Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

Under Executive Order 13132, this interim rule does not have significant Federalism effects. A Federalism summary impact statement is not required. This interim rule will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the Federal government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

Under Executive Order 12988, the Department of the Interior has determined that this interim rule does not overly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of the Order. The purpose of this interim rule is to adjust for inflation the statutory civil monetary penalties that may be assessed for violations of Service-administered statutes and their implementing regulations. Specifically, this interim rule has been reviewed to eliminate errors and ensure clarity, has been written to minimize lawsuits, provides a clear legal standard for affected actions, and specifies in clear language the effect on existing Federal law or regulation.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)

This interim rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act. We may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)

This interim rule has been analyzed under the criteria of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and part 516, chapter 8 of the Departmental Manual (DM) (516 DM 8). This interim rule does not amount to a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Neither an environmental impact statement nor an environmental assessment is required. This interim rule is categorically excluded from further NEPA requirements, under 43 CFR 46.210. This categorical exclusion addresses policies, directives, regulations, and guidelines that are of an administrative, financial, legal, technical, or procedural
nature and whose environmental effects are too broad, speculative, or conjectural to lend themselves to meaningful analysis under NEPA.

Executive Order 13175 (Tribal Consultation) and 512 DM 2 (Government-to-Government Relationship With Tribes)

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes through a commitment to consultation with Indian tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and tribal sovereignty. Under the President’s memorandum of April 29, 1994, “Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments” (59 FR 22951), Executive Order 13175, and 512 DM 2, we have evaluated possible effects on federally recognized Indian tribes and have determined that there are no adverse effects. For violations of certain laws and regulations enforced by the Service, individual tribal members are subject to the same civil procedures as other individuals.

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

On May 18, 2001, the President issued Executive Order 13211 on regulations that significantly affect energy supply, distribution, or use. Executive Order 13211 requires agencies to prepare Statements of Energy Effects when undertaking certain actions. This interim rule applies only to U.S. Government civil procedures, it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, and it is not expected to significantly affect energy supplies, distribution, or use. Therefore, this action is not a significant energy action, and no Statement of Energy Effects is required.

Administrative Procedure Act

The Inflation Adjustment Act requires Federal agencies to publish interim rules by July 1, 2016, with an effective date for the adjusted penalties no later than August 1, 2016. To comply with the Inflation Adjustment Act, we are issuing these regulations as an interim rule and are requesting comments after issuing these regulations as an interim rule. The Service finds that public comments are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for prior public comment. The Service finds that there is good cause to issue this interim rule without first providing for public comment. It would not be possible to meet the deadlines imposed by the Inflation Adjustment Act if we were to first publish a proposed rule, allow the public sufficient time to submit comments, analyze the comments, and publish a final rule. The Service is issuing this interim rule to implement the statutory directive in the Inflation Adjustment Act, which requires agencies to publish an interim rule and to update the civil penalty amounts by applying a specified formula. The Service has no discretion to vary the amount of the adjustment to reflect any views or suggestions provided by commenters. Accordingly, it would serve no purpose to provide an opportunity for public comment prior to publication of this rule. Thus, pre-publication notice and public comment is impracticable and unnecessary. This rule will also update the address for the Office of Hearings and Appeals in sections 11.15, 11.25, and 11.26. Since these updates are merely ministerial, we find that pre-publication notice and public comment with respect to those revisions is unnecessary.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 11

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Fish, Imports, Penalties, Plants, Transportation, Wildlife.

Regulation Promulgation

For the reasons described above, we amend part 11, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

PART 11—CIVIL PROCEDURES

1. The authority citation for part 11 is revised to read as follows:


2. Revise §11.2 to read as follows:

§11.2 Scope of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part apply only to actions arising under the following laws and regulations issued thereunder:


§11.15 Request for a hearing.

Except where a right to request a hearing is deemed to have been waived as provided in §11.11, the respondent may, within 45 calendar days from the date of the notice of assessment referred to in §11.14, file a dated, written request for a hearing with the Departmental Cases Hearings Division, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 351 South West Temple, Suite 6.300, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

4. Amend §11.25 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§11.25 Appeal.

(a) Either the respondent or the Director may seek an appeal from the decision of an administrative law judge rendered subsequent to January 1, 1974, by the filing of a “Notice of Request for Appeal” with the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 351 South West Temple, Suite 6.300, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101, within 30 calendar days of the date of the administrative law judge’s decision. Such notice shall be accompanied by proof of service on the administrative law judge and the opposing party.

5. Revise §11.26 to read as follows:

§11.26 Reporting service.

Copies of decisions in civil penalty proceedings instituted under statutes referred to in subpart A of this part and rendered subsequent to June 3, 1970, may be obtained by letter of request addressed to the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 351 South West Temple, Suite 6.300, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. Fees for this service shall be as established by the Director of that Office.

6. Add a new subpart D to part 11 to read as follows:
### Subpart D—Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustments

#### §11.31 Definitions.

(a) **Civil monetary penalty** means any penalty, fine, or other sanction that:

1. (i) Is for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law; or
2. Has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law.
3. Is assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and
4. Is assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal courts.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Type of violation</th>
<th>Maximum civil monetary penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) African Elephant Conservation Act</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 4224(b)</td>
<td>Any violation</td>
<td>$9,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 668(b)</td>
<td>Any violation</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Endangered Species Act of 1973</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1)</td>
<td>(1) Knowing violation of section 1538</td>
<td>49,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Other knowing violation</td>
<td>23,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Any other violation</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Violations referred to in 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(2).</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 1375</td>
<td>Any violation</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Recreational Hunting Safety Act of 1994</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 5202(b)</td>
<td>(1) Violation involving use of force or violence or threatened use of force or violence.</td>
<td>15,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Any other violation</td>
<td>7,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1998.</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 5305a(b)(2)</td>
<td>Any violation</td>
<td>17,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Wild Bird Conservation Act</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 4912(a)(1)</td>
<td>(1) Violation of section 4910(a)(1), section 4910(a)(2), or any permit issued under section 4911.</td>
<td>41,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Violation of section 4910(a)(3).</td>
<td>20,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Any other violation</td>
<td>839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### §11.32 Purpose and scope.

The purpose of this part is to make the inflation adjustment, described in and required by the Inflation Adjustment Act, of each civil monetary penalty provided by law within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

#### §11.33 Adjustments to penalties.

The civil monetary penalties provided by law within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are adjusted as follows:

- **American Eagle Conservation Act**
- **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act**
- **Endangered Species Act of 1973**
- **Lacey Act Amendments of 1981**
- **Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972**
- **Recreational Hunting Safety Act of 1994**
- **Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1998.**
- **Wild Bird Conservation Act**

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 160202066–6532–02]

**RIN 0648–XE425**

**Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Small-Mesh Multispecies Specifications**

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule modifies the specifications for northern and southern red hake for fishing years 2016 and 2017. This action is necessary to implement the Council’s recommended measures in response to updated scientific information. These final specifications are intended to help achieve sustainable yield and prevent overfishing on these two red hake stocks.

**DATES:** Effective June 28, 2016, until the effective date of the 2018–19 annual specifications and management measures, which will publish in the Federal Register.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the specifications document, consisting of an Environmental Assessment (EA) and other supporting documents, are available from Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Newburyport, MA 01950. This document is also available from the following internet addresses: www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/ or www.nefmc.org. Copies of the small entity compliance guide are available from John K. Bullard, Regional Administrator, Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930–2298.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Peter Burns, Fishery Policy Analyst, (978) 281–9144.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**