

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration****49 CFR Part 384**

[Docket No. FMCSA–2018–0361]

RIN 2126–AC20

Lifetime Disqualification for Human Trafficking; Correction**AGENCY:** Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on July 23, 2019. The document included an incorrect compliance date for States to come into substantial compliance with the provisions in the final rule and an incorrect paragraph designation for this provision.

DATES: This final rule correction is effective September 23, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Kathryn Sinniger, Office of the Chief Counsel, Regulatory and Legislative Affairs, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, (202) 366–0908. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, contact Docket Services, (202) 366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 2019–15611 appearing on page 35335 in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, July 23, 2019, the following corrections are made:

- 1. On page 35339, in the first column, amendatory instruction 6 and its corresponding regulatory text are corrected to read as follows:
- 6. In § 384.301, add paragraph (m) to read as follows:

§ 384.301 Substantial compliance—general requirements.

* * * * *

(m) A State must come into substantial compliance with the requirements of part 383 of this chapter in effect as of September 23, 2019, or as soon as practicable, but not later than September 23, 2022.

Issued under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.87.

Dated: July 24, 2019.

Larry W. Minor,*Associate Administrator for Policy.*

[FR Doc. 2019–16160 Filed 7–29–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Fish and Wildlife Service****50 CFR Part 92**

[Docket No. FWS–R7–MB–2019–0005; FXMB12610700000–190–FF07M01000]

RIN 1018–BD07

Migratory Bird Subsistence Harvest in Alaska; Harvest Regulations for Migratory Birds in Alaska During the 2019 Season**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Affirmation of interim rule as final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are adopting as a final rule an interim rule that went into effect on April 2, 2019, and established migratory bird subsistence harvest regulations in Alaska for the 2019 season. These regulations allow for the continuation of customary and traditional subsistence uses of migratory birds in Alaska and prescribe regional information on when and where the harvesting of birds may occur. The rulemaking is necessary because the regulations governing the subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska are subject to annual review. Therefore, for the reasons given in the interim rule and in this document, we are adopting the interim rule as a final rule without change.

DATES: The effective date for the interim rule that published April 3, 2019, at 84 FR 12946, is affirmed as April 2, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Documents pertaining to this rulemaking action are available on the internet at the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov> at Docket No. FWS–R7–MB–2019–0005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric J. Taylor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E Tudor Road, Mail Stop 201, Anchorage, AK 99503; (907) 786–3446.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On April 3, 2019, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, published an interim rule in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 12946). The interim rule set forth regulations in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in part 92 pertaining to the take of migratory birds in Alaska for subsistence uses during the spring and summer of 2019. These regulations also set forth a list of migratory bird season openings and closures in Alaska by region. The interim rule was effective April 2, 2019,

and we solicited public comments on it until May 3, 2019. In this document, we address the comments received.

This rulemaking is necessary because, by law, the migratory bird harvest season is closed unless opened by the Secretary of the Interior, and the regulations governing subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska are subject to public review and annual approval. We derive our authority to issue these regulations from the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA), at 16 U.S.C. 712(1), which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the treaties with Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia, to issue regulations to ensure that “the taking of migratory birds and the collection of their eggs, by the indigenous inhabitants of the State of Alaska, shall be permitted for their own nutritional and other essential needs, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, during seasons established so as to provide for the preservation and maintenance of stocks of migratory birds.” Per the MBTA, the normal season for the subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska begins on April 2 each year.

Interim Rule

To meet the April 2 opening date for the 2019 season for Alaska subsistence harvest of migratory game birds, we published an interim rule. We were not able to publish a proposed rule due to unforeseen time constraints and publishing an interim rule allowed us to respect the subsistence harvest of many rural Alaskans for their cultural or religious exercise, sustenance, and/or collection of materials for cultural use (e.g., handicrafts). We regret any confusion that publishing an interim rule may have caused.

The Alaska subsistence harvest regulations, which are set forth in 50 CFR part 92, subpart D, have generally been similar the past several years, and with no significant controversy from the public. The provisions for 50 CFR part 92, subpart D, in the April 3, 2019, interim rule are the same as those set forth in our March 30, 2018, final rule (83 FR 13684). These regulations were developed under a co-management process involving the Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and Alaska Native representatives.

Conservation Issues

We have monitored subsistence harvest for more than 25 years through the use of household surveys in the most heavily used subsistence harvest areas, such as the Yukon–Kuskokwim

Delta. Based on our monitoring of the migratory bird species and populations taken for subsistence, we find that this rule will provide for the preservation and maintenance of migratory bird stocks as required by the MBTA. Moreover, Alaska migratory bird subsistence harvest rates have continued to decline since the inception of the subsistence-harvest program, reducing concerns about the program's effect on the preservation and maintenance of stocks of migratory birds.

Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), spectacled eiders (*Somateria fischeri*) and the Alaska-breeding population of Steller's eiders (*Polysticta stelleri*) are listed as threatened species. Their migration and breeding distribution overlap with areas where the spring and summer subsistence migratory bird harvest is open in Alaska. Both species are closed to hunting, although harvest surveys and Service documentation indicate both species are taken in several regions of Alaska.

In accordance with section 7 of the ESA, we conducted an intra-agency consultation with the Service's Fairbanks Fish and Wildlife Field Office on the interim rule. The consultation was completed with a biological opinion that concluded the interim rule and conservation measures are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of Steller's and spectacled eiders or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat.

We have reviewed the comments submitted on the interim rule, and we confirm the finding that this rule complies with the ESA. For detailed information about efforts to ensure conservation of these species, see the April 3, 2019, interim rule (84 FR 12946). See also below in this document our response to a comment on ESA-listed eiders.

Public Comments

By the close of the comment period on the interim rule, we received three comments, only one of which raised issues within the scope of this rulemaking action.

Issue: The commenter stated that the Service could have been more explicit regarding its inability to follow the normal rulemaking process and solicit public comment prior to promulgating the interim rule. The commenter expressed the desire for the Service to revert to its usual process of publishing a proposed rule and allowing a 30-day

comment period before publishing regulations.

Response: The partial government lapse in appropriations prevented the Service from publishing a proposed and final rule for the 2019 Alaska migratory bird subsistence harvest in time to meet the April 2, 2019, opening season date. To ensure that we could publish regulations in time to meet that opening date, while getting comments from the public, the Service engaged with stakeholders and reached agreement to publish an interim rule. We do not intend to use an interim rule again for this purpose, as doing so prevents modifications to the regulations implemented in consultation with the Alaskan communities. In future Alaska migratory bird subsistence harvest rulemaking actions, we expect to have a proposed rule prepared earlier in the process to ensure that we can have a final rule published in time to meet the April 2 opening date for the season.

Issue: The commenter expressed concern about the current system of gathering information about the effects of the subsistence harvest by sending household surveys to the area that uses the subsistence harvest the most. The commenter suggested that we should consider instituting a survey at the purchase of a hunting or fishing license or driver's license, similar to the process used for purchasing a Federal duck stamp, in an effort to get a more complete count of subsistence harvest effects.

Response: In collaboration with the ADF&G, the Service conducts an annual migratory bird subsistence harvest survey. The migratory bird subsistence harvest survey objectives, design, implementation, analyses, and reporting were revised after completion of a 4-year contract with Colorado State University.¹ On their website, ADF&G provides specific information on program overview, harvest and local knowledge, research, annual harvest estimates, outreach and communication, and annual survey methods: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=subsistence.AMBCC>.

Issue: The commenter stated that some spectacled eiders and Steller's eiders, which are protected under the ESA, are harvested during the subsistence harvest season and it is important for the Service to engage in wider hunter education on the

threatened nature of these species and how to identify these birds prior to harvest, in order to decrease the impact upon these delicate populations. The commenter further stated that the Service must balance its obligations to allow for subsistence harvest and its obligations under the MBTA and the ESA and that increasing harvest inspections in the areas surrounding the breeding habitats of these birds would increase compliance.

Response: The Service appreciates the comments addressing protection of threatened spectacled and Steller's eiders concurrent with allowing the customary and traditional spring/summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska. On March 22, 2019, the Service published the Biological Opinion for Migratory Subsistence Harvest: Hunting Regulations for the Spring/Summer Harvest. The Service believes the effectiveness of the migratory bird hunting regulations will be ensured by compliance checks by the Service's Office of Law Enforcement and by working to develop stewardship and voluntary efforts by hunters. In addition, the Service will continue biological monitoring to gather data critical to managers tasked with making informed management decisions. In addition to the regulations, conservation measures will be implemented to:

1. Verify compliance with migratory bird hunting regulations, including regulations prohibiting the use of lead shot for hunting waterfowl;
2. Enhance a culture of conservation through continued education of hunters; and
3. Continue to gather data on listed eiders that enable more informed management decisions. A copy of the Biological Opinion and the administrative record of this consultation is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> in Docket No. FWS-R7-MB-2019-0005 and from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fairbanks Fish and Wildlife Field Office, 101 12th Avenue, Room 110, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Finally, the Service published and mailed 2,000 copies of the 2019 Alaska Subsistence Spring/Summer Migratory Bird Harvest booklets to Federal, State, borough, Alaska Native, and other partner offices in all regions containing eligible areas and villages. On page 15 of the 2019 regulations booklet, the Service states, "Protect our Steller's and Spectacled Eiders—Don't Shoot Them!" and includes pictures of both Steller's and spectacled eiders sitting on water and flying and their names translated in Alaska Native languages. The Service

¹T. Luke George, D. Otis and P. Doherty. 2015. Review and Revision of the Alaska Migratory Bird Council Subsistence Harvest Survey. Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Conservation Biology, Colorado State University Fort Collins, CO 80523: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/subsistence/pdfs/05_Survey_Review%20II_2014-2018.pdf.

commits to continuing the outreach, education, and communication programs that were developed, and are continually modified, by the Service and its partners.

Required Determinations

We hereby affirm our responses to the following determinations required of the Federal rulemaking process as published in the April 3, 2019, interim rule (84 FR 12946):

- Executive Orders 12630, 12866, 12988, 13132, 13175, 13211, 13563, and 13771

- Regulatory Flexibility Act and Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* and 804(2))
- Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*)
- Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)
- National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*)
- Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments (59 FR 22951, and 512 DM 2)

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 92

Hunting, Treaties, Wildlife.

Affirmation of Interim Rule

Accordingly, the Department of the Interior affirms as a final rule, without change, the interim rule amending 50 CFR part 92 that was published at 84 FR 12946 on April 3, 2019.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 703–712.

Dated: July 19, 2019.

Karen Budd-Falen,

*Deputy Solicitor for Parks and Wildlife,
Exercising the Authority of the Assistant
Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 2019–16053 Filed 7–29–19; 8:45 am]

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