

| Commodity | Parts per million |
|--|-------------------|
| Prunes, fresh | 1.0 |
| Rice, grain | 0.1 |
| Rice, straw | 3.0 |
| Rye, grain | 0.1 |
| Rye, straw | 1.5 |
| Sheep, fat | 0.1 |
| Sheep, kidney | 2.0 |
| Sheep, liver | 2.0 |
| Sheep, meat | 0.1 |
| Sheep, mbyop (except kidney and liver) | 0.1 |
| Wheat, grain | 0.1 |
| Wheat, straw | 1.5 |

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 94-3761 Filed 2-17-94; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-60-F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Care Financing Administration

42 CFR Parts 435, 436, and 440

[MB-001-N]

RIN 0938-AA58

Medicaid Program; Eligibility and Coverage Requirements

AGENCY: Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of delay of effective dates and compliance dates.

SUMMARY: This document delays by an additional 6 months the effective dates of the final rule with comment period on Medicaid Eligibility and Coverage Requirements published January 19, 1993, in the *Federal Register* (58 FR 4908). It also extends the compliance dates for this rule in light of the delay in the effective dates. This delay will give the administration additional time necessary to fully review the policies in these regulations.

DATES: Effective February 17, 1994, the effective and compliance dates are delayed as follows:

Effective Dates: The regulations published January 19, 1993, at 58 FR 4908, are effective on August 18, 1994, except for §§ 435.604, 435.606, 436.604, and 436.606, which are effective October 19, 1994.

Compliance Dates: We will not hold a State out of compliance with the requirements of this final rule published January 19, 1993, at 58 FR 4908, if the State submits preprinted plan amendments and required attachments by October 19, 1994, for all provisions other than §§ 435.604, 435.606, 436.604, and 436.606. States must comply with

§§ 435.604, 435.606, 436.604, and 436.606, and submit preprinted plan amendments and required attachments for these sections, by the latest of: (1) January 19, 1995; (2) the first day of the next fiscal year following July 19, 1994, if State legislation is needed to appropriate funds to implement the provisions of these sections; or (3) the first day of the calendar quarter following the end of the next session of the State legislature that convenes after July 19, 1994, if the State needs authorizing legislation to implement the provisions of these sections.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marinos Svolos, (410) 966-4451.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 19, 1993, we published in the *Federal Register* a final rule with comment period that amends the requirements for coverage of certain groups of individuals under Medicaid and the requirements for determining Medicaid eligibility. Because the new administration wanted to fully review the policies in these regulations, on February 19, 1993, we published a notice in the *Federal Register* (58 FR 9120) delaying the effective dates and compliance dates of the final rule with comment period for 6 months. On August 23, 1993, we published a second notice (58 FR 44457) delaying these effective dates and compliance dates an additional 6 months. Because this review is not complete, we are now issuing a third extension. We are extending the effective dates of the rule an additional 6 months. We also have extended the compliance dates for all provisions other than §§ 435.604, 435.606, 436.604, and 436.606 for an additional 6 months. For §§ 435.604, 435.606, 436.604, and 436.606, we have extended the compliance dates to the latest of: (1) January 19, 1995; (2) the first day of the next fiscal year following July 19, 1994, if State legislation is needed to appropriate funds to implement the provisions of these sections; or (3) the first day of the calendar quarter following the end of the next session of the State legislature that convenes after July 19, 1994, if the State needs authorizing legislation to implement the provisions of these sections.

These regulations incorporate into the Medicaid regulations substantive changes made in the composition of eligibility groups of individuals and in the criteria used to determine their financial eligibility under Medicaid. The substantive changes were initially made by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA '81), Public Law 97-35 and the Tax Equity

and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA), Public Law 97-248, and further amended by the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (DRA), Public Law 98-369; the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), Public Law 99-272; the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (OBRA '86), Public Law 99-509; the Medicare and Medicaid Patient and Program Protection Act of 1987, Public Law 100-93; the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA '87), Public Law 100-203; the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 (MCCA), Public Law 100-360; the Family Support Act of 1988, Public Law 100-485; the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (OBRA '89), Public Law 101-239; and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA '90), Public Law 101-508. In addition, the document contains changes made as a result of administrative decisions to improve program administration and efficiency.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.778—Medical Assistance Program)

Dated: February 15, 1994.

Bruce C. Vladeck,
Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration.

Dated: February 16, 1994.

Donna E. Shalala,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 94-3885 Filed 2-17-94; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4120-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AB83

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for *Myrcia Paganii* and *Calyptanthus Thomasiana*

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Service determines *Myrcia paganii* (no common name) and *Calyptanthus thomasiana* (no common name) to be endangered species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended. *Myrcia paganii*, a small evergreen tree, is endemic to Puerto Rico and known from only three locations in the limestone hills of the northwestern part of the island. *Calyptanthus thomasiana*, an

evergreen shrub or small tree, is only known from one area on the island of Vieques in Puerto Rico, one area in St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands, and from Gorda Peak, Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands. Modification and loss of habitat, coupled with low numbers and restricted distribution, represent the primary threats to these species. This final rule will provide *Myrcia paganii* and *Calypttranthes thomasiana* with the protection and recovery provisions afforded by the Act for endangered plants.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 21, 1994.

ADDRESSES: The complete file for this rule is available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours, at the Caribbean Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 491, Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622; and at the Service's Southeast Regional Office, Suite 1282, 75 Spring Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Susan Silander at the Caribbean Field Office address (809/851-7297) or Mr. Dave Flemming at the Atlanta Regional Office address (404/331-3583).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Myrcia paganii was first collected by Paul Sintenis during the last part of the nineteenth century. However, the type specimen was destroyed during World War II and no duplicates are known to exist. *Myrcia paganii* was not collected again until Roy Woodbury rediscovered the species in 1959 in the Biafara-Arozal area to the south of the city of Arecibo, located in northern Puerto Rico. Six individuals are known from this privately owned site (Vivaldi and Woodbury 1981). The species has been reported more recently from two other locations, one individual at each, in the Quebradillas area of northwestern Puerto Rico (Department of Natural Resources 1992).

Myrcia paganii is an evergreen tree which may reach 9 meters (30 feet) in height and 13 centimeters (5 inches) in diameter. The bark is mottled and flaky and the inner bark is orange-brown. Young twigs are flattened and have numerous soft brownish hairs. The leaves are opposite, simple, entire, coriaceous, aromatic, and glandular punctate below. The leaf blade is elliptic to elliptic-oblong, villous when young but glabrescent, 10 to 16 centimeters (4 to 6¼ inches) long, and 4 to 9 centimeters (1½ to 3½ inches) wide. The leaf base is acute, the apex obtuse, and the midvein is clearly impressed above. Petioles are 4 to 5

millimeters long. The flowers and fruit have not been described.

Calypttranthes thomasiana was described in 1855 from specimens collected from St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Although collected from St. Thomas, it has not been reported from the island in recent years. It was previously thought to be endemic to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, but was recently reported from Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands, where it occurs within the National Park (Center for Plant Conservation 1992; G. Proctor, pers. comm.). It is currently known from only three locations: Monte Pirata on the island of Vieques in Puerto Rico; Bordeaux Mountain on the island of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands; and Gorda Peak in Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands.

Calypttranthes thomasiana is an evergreen shrub or small tree that may reach 9 meters (30 feet) in height and 13 centimeters (5 inches) in diameter. Leaves are opposite, obovate to oblong, 2 to 4 centimeters (¾ to 1¾ inches) long, blunt at the apex, and short pointed at the base. The leaves are coriaceous, with gland dots, shiny on the upper surface, and dull on the lower surface. Flowers and fruit have not been described.

Some 10 to 12 individuals of *Calypttranthes thomasiana* are known to occur on Vieques near the summit of Monte Pirata. This site is located on U.S. Navy property and is in close proximity to naval communications facilities. It is not known if any individuals were eliminated during the construction of these facilities (Department of Natural Resources 1992). Currently in effect is a 1983 Memorandum of Understanding that designates this area as an ecological conservation zone for the protection of *C. thomasiana* and other species of concern. This area was severely affected by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. On St. John as many as 100 mature individuals are known from a small area on Bordeaux Mountain, which is within the Virgin Islands National Park, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (G. Ray, pers. comm., Woodbury and Weaver 1987). On Virgin Gorda *C. thomasiana* is found within a National Park owned by the British Virgin Islands government, but the species is rare and localized and may be impacted by park management practices (Center for Plant Conservation 1992; G. Proctor, pers. comm.).

Myrcia paganii and *Calypttranthes thomasiana* were recommended for Federal listing by the Smithsonian Institution (Ayensu and DeFilippis 1978). The species were included

among the plants being considered as endangered or threatened by the Service, as published in the Federal Register notice of review dated December 15, 1980 (45 FR 82480), the November 28, 1983 update (48 FR 53680), the revised notice of September 27, 1985 (50 FR 39526), and the February 21, 1990 (55 FR 6184) notice of review. Both species were designated as category 1 species (species for which the Service has substantial information supporting the appropriateness of proposing to list them as endangered or threatened) in the notice of review published on February 21, 1990.

In a notice published in the Federal Register on February 15, 1983 (48 FR 6752), the Service reported the earlier acceptance of the new taxa in the Smithsonian's 1978 book as under petition within the context of section 4(b)(3)(A) of the Act, as amended in 1982. Beginning in October 1983, and in each October thereafter, the Service found that listing *Myrcia paganii* and *Calypttranthes thomasiana* was warranted but precluded by other pending listing actions of a higher priority, and that additional data on vulnerability and threats were still being gathered. A proposed rule to list *Myrcia paganii* and *Calypttranthes thomasiana*, published on January 5, 1993 (58 FR 339), constituted the final 1-year finding in accordance with section 4(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Act.

Summary of Comments and Recommendations

In the January 5, 1993, proposed rule and associated notifications, all interested parties were requested to submit factual reports of information that might contribute to the development of a final rule. Appropriate agencies of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Federal agencies, scientific organizations and other interested parties were contacted and requested to comment. A newspaper notice inviting general public comment was published in the *San Juan Star* on January 25, 1993. Five letters of comment were received, none of which opposed the listing. Some additional information supplied by the Department of the Navy, U.S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, has been incorporated into this final rule. A public hearing was neither requested nor held.

Summary of Factors Affecting the Species

After a thorough review and consideration of all information available, the Service has determined that *Myrcia paganii* and *Calypttranthes thomasiana* should be classified as

endangered species. Procedures found at section 4(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and regulations (50 CFR part 424) promulgated to implement the listing provisions of the Act were followed. A species may be determined to be endangered or threatened due to one or more of the five factors described in section 4(a)(1). These factors and their application to *Myrcia paganii* Krug & Urban and *Calypttranthes thomasiana* Berg. are as follows:

A. The Present or Threatened Destruction, Modification, or Curtailment of Its Habitat or Range

Two populations of *Myrcia paganii* are found on privately owned land currently subject to intense pressure for agricultural, rural and tourist development. Adjacent land is being cleared for grazing by cattle and goats. One individual has been reported from the Guajataca Commonwealth Forest, where it may be affected by forest management practices. Although on Vieques Island *Calypttranthes thomasiana* is found on U.S. Navy property, near the summit of Monte Pirata, this area has been severely modified for the construction of Navy facilities. The area is presently designated by the Navy as an ecological conservation zone, with *C. thomasiana* being one of the species of concern. However, should the need arise to expand the existing facilities, *C. thomasiana* could be impacted unless appropriate measures are taken to protect the species. Known individuals on St. John are found within the National Park; nevertheless, these may be affected by park management practices and the presence of feral pigs and donkeys.

B. Overutilization for Commercial, Recreational, Scientific, or Educational Purposes

Taking for these purposes has not been a documented factor in the decline of these species.

C. Disease or Predation

Disease and predation have not been documented as factors in the decline of these species.

D. The Inadequacy of Existing Regulatory Mechanisms

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as well as the U.S. Virgin Islands have adopted regulations that recognize and provide protection for certain Commonwealth or Territorial listed species. However, although *Calypttranthes thomasiana* is on the U.S. Virgin Island list, *Myrcia paganii* and *C.*

thomasiana are not yet on the Commonwealth list. Federal listing provides immediate protection and enhances their protection and possibilities for funding needed research.

E. Other Natural or Manmade Factors Affecting Its Continued Existence

One of the most important factors affecting the continued survival of these species is their limited distribution. Because so few individuals are known to occur in a limited area, the risk of extinction is extremely high. Hurricane Hugo in 1989 dramatically affected the Monte Pirata area of Vieques, felling large trees and creating numerous canopy gaps.

The Service has carefully assessed the best scientific and commercial information available regarding the past, present, and future threats faced by these species in determining to make this rule final. Based on this evaluation, the preferred action is to list *Myrcia paganii* and *Calypttranthes thomasiana* as endangered. *M. paganii* and *C. thomasiana* are each known from only three locations. Deforestation for rural, agricultural, residential and tourist development are imminent threats to the survival of the species. Therefore, endangered rather than threatened status seems an accurate assessment of the species' condition. The reasons for not proposing critical habitat for these species are discussed below.

Critical Habitat

Section 4(a)(3) of the Act, as amended, requires that, to the maximum extent prudent and determinable, the Secretary propose critical habitat at the time the species is proposed to be endangered or threatened. The Service's regulations (50 CFR 424.12(a)(1)) state that designation of critical habitat is not prudent when one or both of the following situations exist: (i) The species is threatened by taking or other human activity, and identification of critical habitat can be expected to increase the degree of such threat to the species, or (ii) Such designation of critical habitat would not be beneficial to the species. Both situations apply to *C. thomasiana* and *M. paganii*.

Critical habitat would not be beneficial in terms of adding additional protection for the species under section 7 of the Act. Regulations promulgated for the implementation of section 7 provide for both a "jeopardy" standard and a "destruction or adverse modification" of critical habitat standard. Because of the highly limited distribution of these species and their precarious status, any Federal action

that would destroy or have any significant adverse effect on their habitat would likely result in a jeopardy biological opinion under section 7. Under these conditions, no additional benefits would accrue from designation of critical habitat that would not be available through listing alone.

The Service also finds that designation of critical habitat is not prudent for these species due to the potential for taking. The number of individuals of *C. thomasiana* and *M. paganii* is so small that vandalism and collection could seriously affect the survival of these species. Publication of critical habitat descriptions and maps in the Federal Register would increase the likelihood of such activities. The Service believes that Federal involvement in the areas where these plants occur can be identified without the designation of critical habitat. All involved parties and landowners have been notified of the location and importance of protecting these species' habitat. Protection of these species' habitat will also be addressed through the recovery process and by utilizing the jeopardy standard under the section 7 consultation process.

Available Conservation Measures

Conservation measures provided to species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act include recognition, recovery actions, requirements for Federal protection, and prohibitions against certain practices. Recognition through listing encourages and results in conservation actions by Federal, Commonwealth, Territorial and private agencies, groups and individuals. The Endangered Species Act provides for possible land acquisition and cooperation with the Commonwealth or Territory, and requires that recovery actions be carried out for all listed species. Such actions are initiated by the Service following listing. The protection required of Federal agencies and the prohibitions against certain activities involving listed plants are discussed, in part, below.

Section 7(a) of the Act, as amended, required Federal agencies to evaluate their actions with respect to any species that is proposed or listed as endangered or threatened and with respect to its critical habitat, if any is being designated. Regulations implementing this interagency cooperation provision of the Act are codified at 50 CFR part 402. Section 7(a)(2) requires Federal agencies to ensure that activities they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of such a species or to destroy

or adversely modify its critical habitat. If a Federal action may affect a listed species or its critical habitat, the responsible Federal agency must enter into formal consultation with the Service. No critical habitat is being proposed for these two species, as discussed above. Federal involvement is anticipated for the population of *Calyptanthes thomasi* located on Monte Pirata in Vieques, U.S. Navy property, and for the population located in the Virgin Islands National Park in St. John.

The Act and its implementing regulations found at 50 CFR 17.61, 17.62, and 17.63 set forth a series of general prohibitions and exceptions that apply to all endangered plants. All trade prohibitions of section 9(a)(2) of the Act, implemented by 50 CFR 17.61, apply. These prohibitions, in part, make it illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to import or export any endangered plant, transport it in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of commercial activity, sell or offer it for sale in interstate or foreign commerce, or remove it from areas under Federal jurisdiction and reduce it to possession. In addition, for endangered plants, the 1988 amendments (Pub. L. 100-478) to the Act prohibit the malicious damage or destruction on Federal lands and the removal, cutting, digging up, or damaging or destroying of endangered plants in knowing violation of any State (Commonwealth/Territory) law or regulation, including criminal trespass law. Certain exceptions can apply to agents of the Service and Commonwealth or Territorial conservation agencies.

The Act and 50 CFR 17.62 and 17.63 also provide for the issuance of permits

to carry out otherwise prohibited activities involving endangered species under certain circumstances. It is anticipated that few trade permits for these two species will ever be sought or issued, since the species are not known to be in cultivation and are uncommon in the wild. Requests for copies of the regulations on listed plants and inquiries regarding prohibitions and permits may be addressed to the Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, room 420C, Arlington, Virginia 22203 (703/358-2104).

National Environmental Policy Act

The Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that an Environmental Assessment, as defined under the authority of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, need not be prepared in connection with regulations adopted pursuant to section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. A notice outlining the Service's reasons for this determination was published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 1983 (48 FR 49244).

References Cited

Ayensu, E.S. and R.A. Defilippis. 1978. Endangered and threatened plants of the United States. Smithsonian Institution and World Wildlife Fund. Washington, D.C. xv + 403 pp.
 Center for Plant Conservation. 1992. Report on the Rare Plants of Puerto Rico. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri.
 Department of Natural Resources. 1992. Natural Heritage Program status information of *Myrcia paganii* and *Calyptanthes thomasi*. San Juan, Puerto Rico.
 Vivaldi, J.L. and R.O. Woodbury. 1981. Status Report on *Myrcia paganii* Krug & Urban. Unpublished report submitted to the U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia. 24 pp.
 Woodbury, R.O. and P.L. Weaver. 1987. The Vegetation of St. John and Hassel Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Research/Resources Management Report SER-83. 103 pp.

Author

The primary author of this proposed rule is Ms. Susan Silander, Caribbean Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 491, Bóquerón, Puerto Rico 00622 (809/851-7297).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and threatened species, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

Regulations Promulgation

Accordingly, part 17, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below:

PART 17—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 17 continues to read as follows:
 Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1361-1407; 16 U.S.C. 1531-1544; 16 U.S.C. 4201-4245; Public Law 99-625, 100 Stat. 3500; unless otherwise noted.
2. Section 17.12(h) is amended by adding a new family, "Myrtaceae—Myrtle family," in alphabetical order to the list of Endangered and Threatened Plants to read as follows:
 § 17.12 Endangered and threatened plants.
 * * * * *
 (h) * * *

| Species | | Historic range | Status | When listed | Critical habitat | Special rules |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| Scientific name | Common name | | | | | |
| Myrtaceae—Myrtle family: | | | | | | |
| <i>Calyptanthes thomasi</i> | None | U.S.A. (PR,VI), British VI ... | E | 529 | NA | NA |
| <i>Myrcia paganii</i> | None | U.S.A. (PR) | E | 529 | NA | NA |

Dated: February 10, 1994.

Mollie H. Beattie,
 Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.
 [FR Doc. 94-3792 Filed 2-17-94; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 675

[Docket No. 93110-3300; I.D. 021494B]

Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area

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

ACTION: Closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is closing the directed fishery for Atka mackerel in the Eastern Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) management area. This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the total allowable catch (TAC) of Atka mackerel in this area.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 12 noon, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), February 13, 1994, until 12 midnight, A.l.t., December 31, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew N. Smoker, Resource Management Specialist, Fisheries Management Division, NMFS, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The groundfish fishery in the BSAI exclusive economic zone is managed by the Secretary of Commerce according to the Fishery Management Plan for the Groundfish Fishery of the BSAI Area (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Fishing by U.S. vessels is governed by regulations implementing the FMP at 50 CFR parts 620 and 675.

In accordance with § 675.20(a)(7)(ii), the Atka mackerel TAC for the Eastern Aleutian District was established by the final 1994 initial specifications of groundfish for the BSAI (filed by the Office of Federal Register February 10, 1994) as 11,454 metric tons (mt).

The Director of the Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Director), has determined, in accordance with § 675.20(a)(8), that the Atka mackerel

TAC in the Eastern Aleutian District soon will be reached. Therefore, the Regional Director has established a directed fishing allowance of 11,054 mt after determining that 400 mt will be taken as incidental catch in directed fishing for other species in the Eastern Aleutian District. Consequently, NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for Atka mackerel in the Eastern Aleutian District, effective from 12 noon A.l.t., February 13, 1994, until 12 midnight, A.l.t., December 31, 1994.

Directed fishing standards for applicable gear types may be found in the regulations at § 675.20(h).

Classification

This action is taken under § 675.20.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 675

Fisheries, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: February 14, 1994.

David S. Crestin,
 Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service.
 [FR Doc. 94-3695 Filed 2-14-94; 4:23 pm]
 BILLING CODE 3510-22-M