

lark. Except as provided under paragraph (a)(2) of this section and §§ 17.4 and 17.5, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to commit, to attempt to commit, to solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any of the following acts in regard to this species:

- (i) Import or export, as set forth at § 17.21(b) for endangered wildlife.
- (ii) Take, as set forth at § 17.21(c)(1) for endangered wildlife.
- (iii) Possession and other acts with unlawfully taken specimens, as set forth at § 17.21(d)(1) for endangered wildlife.
- (iv) Interstate or foreign commerce in the course of commercial activity, as set forth at § 17.21(e) for endangered wildlife.

(v) Sale or offer for sale, as set forth at § 17.21(f) for endangered wildlife.

(2) *Exceptions from prohibitions.* In regard to this species, you may:

- (i) Conduct activities as authorized by a permit under § 17.32.
- (ii) Take, as set forth at § 17.21(c)(2) through (4) for endangered wildlife, and (c)(6) and (7) for endangered migratory birds.

(iii) Take, as set forth at § 17.31(b).

(iv) Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity caused by:

(A) The management of hazardous wildlife at airport facilities by airport staff or employees contracted by the airport to perform hazardous wildlife management activities. Hazardous wildlife is defined by the Federal Aviation Administration as species of wildlife, including feral animals and domesticated animals not under control, that are associated with aircraft strike problems, are capable of causing structural damage to airport facilities, or act as attractants to other wildlife that pose a strike hazard. Routine management activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Hazing of hazardous wildlife;
- (2) Habitat modification and management of sources of forage, water, and shelter to reduce the attractiveness of the area around the airport for hazardous wildlife. This exception for habitat modification and management includes control and management of vegetation (grass, weeds, shrubs, and trees) through mowing, discing, herbicide application, or burning; and
- (3) Routine management, repair, and maintenance of roads and runways (does not include upgrades or construction of new roads or runways).

(B) Accidental aircraft strikes at airports on non-Federal lands.

(C) Agricultural (farming) practices implemented on farms in accordance with State laws on non-Federal lands in Washington and Oregon.

(1) For the purposes of this rule, farm means any facility, including land, buildings, watercourses and appurtenances, used in the commercial production of crops, nursery stock, livestock, poultry, livestock products, poultry products, vermiculture products, or the propagation and raising of nursery stock.

(2) For the purposes of this rule, an agricultural (farming) practice means a mode of operation on a farm that is or may be used on a farm of a similar nature; is a generally accepted, reasonable, and prudent method for the operation of the farm to obtain a profit in money; is or may become a generally accepted, reasonable, and prudent method in conjunction with farm use; complies with applicable State laws; and is done in a reasonable and prudent manner. Common agricultural (farming) practices include, but are not limited to, the following activities:

- (i) Planting, harvesting, rotation, mowing, tilling, discing, burning, and herbicide application to crops;
- (ii) Normal transportation activities, and repair and maintenance of unimproved farm roads (this exception does not include improvement or construction of new roads) and graveled margins of rural roads;
- (iii) Livestock grazing according to normally acceptable and established levels;
- (iv) Hazing of geese or predators; and
- (v) Maintenance of irrigation and drainage systems.

(D) Removal or other management of noxious weeds. Routine removal or other management of noxious weeds are limited to the following, and must be conducted in such a way that impacts to non-target plants are avoided to the maximum extent practicable:

- (1) Mowing;
- (2) Herbicide and fungicide application;
- (3) Fumigation; and
- (4) Burning.

(E) Habitat restoration actions. Habitat restoration and enhancement activities for the conservation of streaked horned lark may include activities consistent with formal approved conservation plans or strategies, such as Federal, Tribal, or State plans that include streaked horned lark conservation prescriptions or compliance, which the Service has determined (on a case-by-case basis) would be consistent with this rule.

(v) Possess and engage in other acts with unlawfully taken wildlife, as set forth at § 17.21(d)(2) through (d)(4).

\* \* \* \* \*

**Martha Williams,**

*Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 210603–0121; RTID 0648–XB905]

#### International Fisheries; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; Extension of Emergency Decisions of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

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

**ACTION:** Temporary specifications.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS is extending the effective date of temporary specifications that implement two short-notice decisions of the Commission on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (Commission or WCPFC). NMFS issued temporary specifications on June 11, 2021, to implement short-notice WCPFC decisions regarding purse seine observer coverage, purse seine transshipments at sea, and transshipment observer coverage. NMFS is extending the effective date of the temporary specifications on purse seine observer coverage and transshipment observer coverage until June 10, 2022. NMFS is also revoking the temporary specification on purse seine transshipment at sea. NMFS is undertaking this action under the authority of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act (WCPFC Implementation Act) to satisfy the obligations of the United States as a Contracting Party to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (Convention).

**DATES:** The temporary specifications on purse seine observer coverage and transshipment observer coverage are in

effect from April 13, 2022, until June 10, 2022. The temporary specification on purse seine transshipments at sea is revoked from April 13, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Rini Ghosh, NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office, 808–725–5033.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under authority of the WCPFC Implementation Act (16 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*), NMFS published an interim final rule that established a framework to implement short-notice WCPFC decisions. NMFS simultaneously issued temporary specifications to implement three short-notice WCPFC decisions until September 14, 2021. Additional background information on the Commission, the Convention, the interim final rule, and temporary specifications, is available in the **Federal Register** document that includes the interim final rule and temporary specifications (86 FR 31178; June 11, 2021). Pursuant to a WCPFC decision, NMFS extended the effective date of those three temporary specifications until April 14, 2022 (87 FR 885; January 7, 2022).

#### WCPFC Emergency Decisions

On April 8, 2020, in response to the international concerns over the health of observers and vessel crews due to COVID–19, the Commission made an intersessional decision to suspend the requirements for observer coverage on purse seine vessels on fishing trips in the Convention Area through May 31, 2020. The Commission subsequently extended that decision several times, and the current extension is effective until June 15, 2022.

On April 20, 2020, in response to the international concerns over the health of vessel crews and port officials due to COVID–19, the Commission made an intersessional decision to modify the prohibition on at-sea transshipment for purse seine vessels as follows—purse seine vessels can conduct at-sea transshipment in an area under the jurisdiction of a port State, if transshipment in port cannot be conducted, in accordance with the domestic laws and regulations of the port State. The Commission decided not to extend that decision past March 15, 2022.

On May 13, 2020, in response to the international concerns over the health of observers and vessel crews due to COVID–19, the Commission made an intersessional decision to suspend the requirements for observer coverage for at-sea transshipments. The Commission subsequently extended that decision

and the current extension is effective until June 15, 2022.

#### Extension of Temporary Specifications

NMFS is using the framework as set forth at 50 CFR 300.228 to extend the effective date of the temporary specifications implementing two of the three recent WCPFC intersessional decisions (WCPFC decisions dated April 8, 2020 and May 13, 2020), described above, that are in effect until June 15, 2022. The regulations to implement short-notice WCPFC decisions at 50 CFR 300.228 provide that temporary specifications to implement such short-notice decisions will remain in effect for less than one year. Because NMFS implemented the temporary specifications on purse seine and at-sea transshipment observer coverage on June 11, 2021, these temporary specifications cannot be extended past June 10, 2022 under the current framework at 50 CFR 300.228.

Accordingly, the requirements of the following regulations are waived. Such waiver shall remain in effect until June 10, 2022, unless NMFS earlier rescinds this waiver by publication in the **Federal Register**:

- 50 CFR 300.223(e)(1). During the term of this waiver, U.S. purse seine vessels are not required to carry WCPFC observers<sup>1</sup> on all fishing trips in the Convention Area. However, the regulations at 50 CFR 300.215(c)(1) that require all vessels with WCPFC Area Endorsements or for which WCPFC Area Endorsements are required to carry WCPFC observers when directed by NMFS remain in effect; and
- 50 CFR 300.216(b)(2) and 50 CFR 300.215(d). During the term of this waiver, owners and operators of U.S. commercial fishing vessels fishing for highly migratory species in the Convention Area are not prohibited from at-sea transshipment without a WCPFC observer on board the offloading or receiving vessel.

#### Revocation of Temporary Specification

NMFS is using the framework as set forth at 50 CFR 300.228 to revoke the temporary specification that implemented the WCPFC decision dated April 20, 2020, to waive the prohibition

<sup>1</sup> A WCPFC Observer means a person authorized by the Commission in accordance with any procedures established by the Commission to undertake vessel observer duties as part of the Commission's Regional Observer Programme, including an observer deployed as part of a NMFS-administered observer program or as part of another national or sub-regional observer program, provided that such program is authorized by the Commission to be part of the Commission's Regional Observer Programme. See 50 CFR 300.211.

on purse seine at-sea transshipments set forth at 50 CFR 300.216(b)(1).

#### Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to the WCPFC Implementation Act and the regulations at 50 CFR 300.228. This action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

There is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) to waive prior notice and the opportunity for public comment on the temporary measures included in this action, because prior notice and the opportunity for public comment is unnecessary and would be contrary to the public interest. Opportunity for public comment is unnecessary because the regulations establishing the framework and providing notice of the Commission's decisions described above have already been subject to notice and public comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the extension of those Commission decisions. NMFS will be responding to public comments received on the framework and those Commission decisions in a separate rule. In addition, the opportunity for public comment is unnecessary because the extensions of effective date of two short-notice WCPFC decisions have already gone into effect and as a contracting party to the Convention, NMFS is obligated to carry out those extensions.

For the reasons articulated above, there is also good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the 30-day delay in effective dates for the temporary measures.

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*

Dated: April 7, 2022.

**Jennifer M. Wallace,**  
*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

##### 50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 120404257–3325–02; RTID 0648–XB956]

##### Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Re-Opening of Commercial Longline Fishery for South Atlantic Golden Tilefish

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