

least 24 hours in advance of each webinar.

SEDAR address: 4055 Faber Place Drive, Suite 201, N. Charleston, SC 29405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julia Byrd, SEDAR Coordinator; phone (843) 571-4366; email: julia.byrd@safmc.net

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils, in conjunction with NOAA Fisheries and the Atlantic and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions, have implemented the Southeast Data, Assessment and Review (SEDAR) process, a multi-step method for determining the status of fish stocks in the Southeast Region. SEDAR is a three-step process including: (1) Data Workshop; (2) Assessment Process utilizing webinars; and (3) Review Workshop. The product of the Data Workshop is a data report which compiles and evaluates potential datasets and recommends which datasets are appropriate for assessment analyses. The product of the Assessment Process is a stock assessment report which describes the fisheries, evaluates the status of the stock, estimates biological benchmarks, projects future population conditions, and recommends research and monitoring needs. The assessment is independently peer reviewed at the Review Workshop. The product of the Review Workshop is a Summary documenting panel opinions regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the stock assessment and input data. Participants for SEDAR Workshops are appointed by the Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils and NOAA Fisheries Southeast Regional Office, Highly Migratory Species Management Division, and Southeast Fisheries Science Center. Participants include: Data collectors and database managers; stock assessment scientists, biologists, and researchers; constituency representatives including fishermen, environmentalists, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); international experts; and staff of Councils, Commissions, and state and federal agencies.

The items of discussion in the post Data Workshop are as follows:

Participants will finalize data recommendations from the Data Workshop and provide early modeling advice.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will

be restricted to those issues specifically identified in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for auxiliary aids should be directed to the SEDAR office (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Note: The times and sequence specified in this agenda are subject to change.

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

Dated: July 23, 2014.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2014-17700 Filed 7-25-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XD407

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) is scheduling a public meeting of its Observer Policy Committee to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Recommendations from this group will be brought to the full Council for formal consideration and action, if appropriate.

DATES: This meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 19, 2014 at 9 a.m.

ADDRESSES: *Meeting address:* The meeting will be held at the Sheraton Colonial, One Audubon Road, Wakefield, MA 01880; telephone: (781) 245-9300; fax: (781) 245-0842.

Council address: New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465-0492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Herring Committee will discuss Terms

of Reference and general charge to the Observer Committee. The Committee will also review progress regarding development of NMFS-led omnibus amendment to establish provisions for industry-funded monitoring across all Council-managed fisheries; review and discuss timeline as well as discuss the details of omnibus industry-funded amendment alternatives and develop related recommendations. The Committee will also plan the next meeting and address other business as necessary.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, at (978) 465-0492, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: July 23, 2014.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2014-17699 Filed 7-25-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XC711

Endangered Species; File No. 18102

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

ACTION: Issuance of permit.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the North Carolina Department of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF) has been issued a permit for the incidental take of Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*) Distinct Population Segments (DPSs) associated with the otherwise lawful commercial inshore gillnet fishery in North Carolina.

ADDRESSES: The incidental take permit, final environmental assessment, and other related documents are available on the NMFS Office of Protected Resources Web site at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/permits/esa_review.htm.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Heather Coll (ph. 301-427-8455, email Heather.Coll@noaa.gov) or Angela Somma (ph. 301-427-8403, email Angela.Somma@noaa.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 9, 2013, notice of receipt was published in the **Federal Register** (78 FR 41034) that a request for a permit for the incidental take of Atlantic sturgeon DPSs (Gulf of Maine, New York Bight, Chesapeake, Carolina, and South Atlantic) associated with the otherwise lawful gillnet fishery in North Carolina inshore waters had been submitted by NCDMF. The requested permit has been issued under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR parts 222-226).

This permit authorizes the incidental take of specified numbers of Atlantic sturgeon DPSs incidental to the continued commercial harvest of target fish species in gillnets subject to monitor, minimize, and mitigate incidental take as set forth in the conservation plan and the permit for a 10-year period.

The conservation plan includes managing inshore gill net fisheries by dividing estuarine waters into five primary management units (i.e., A1, 2, 3; B; C; D; E). (Management unit A is subdivided into three subunits because quantifiable evidence of differences in Atlantic sturgeon distribution and fishing effort exist within the management unit.) Each of the management units will be monitored seasonally and by fishery. Management Unit A is divided into three subunits: A-1, A-2, and A-3 to allow NCDMF to effectively address subunits where proactive management actions may be taken at a finer scale. Management Subunit A-1 will encompass Albemarle Sound as well as contributing river systems in the unit not crossing a line 36°4.30' N. - 75°47.64' W. east to a point 36°2.50' N. - 75°44.27' W. in Currituck Sound or 35°57.22' N. - 75°48.26' W. east to a point 35°56.11' N. - 75°43.60' W. in Croatan Sound and 36°58.36' N. - 75°40.07' W. west to a point 35°56.11' N. - 75°43.60' W. in Roanoke Sound. Management Subunit A-2 will encompass Currituck Sound north of a line beginning at 36°4.30' N. - 75°47.64' east to a point at 36°2.50' N.

- 75°44.27' W. as well as the contributing river systems in this unit. Management Subunit A-3 will encompass Croatan Sound waters south from a point at 35°57.22' N. - 75°48.26' W. east to a point 35°56.11' N. - 75°43.60' W. and Roanoke Sound waters south from a point 36°58.36' N. - 75°40.07' W. west to a point 35°56.11' N. - 75°43.60' W. south to 35°46.30' N. Management Unit B includes all inshore waters south of 35°46.30' N., east of 76°30.00' W. and north of 34°48.2' N. This management unit will include all of Pamlico Sound and the northern portion of Core Sound. Management Unit C includes the Pamlico, Pungo, Bay, and Neuse river drainages west of 76°30.00' W. Management Unit D includes all inshore waters south of 34°48.27' N. and west of a line running from 34°40.70' N. - 76°22.50' W. to 34°42.48' N. - 76°36.70' W. to the Highway 58 bridge. Management in unit D includes the southern Core Sound, Back Sound, Bogue Sound, North River, and Newport River. Management Unit E includes all inshore waters south and west of the Highway 58 bridge to the North Carolina/South Carolina state line. This includes the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and adjacent sounds and the New, Cape Fear, Lockwood Folly, White Oak, and Shallotte rivers.

The conservation plan prepared by NCDMF describes measures designed to monitor, minimize, and mitigate, to the maximum extent practicable, the incidental take of Atlantic sturgeon Gulf of Maine, New York Bight, Chesapeake, Carolina, and South Atlantic DPSs. Additionally, on July 17, 2014, NMFS signed an implementing agreement (IA) with NCDMF to better delineate responsibilities with regard to implementation of the conservation plan. Because information on Atlantic sturgeon population and trends in the inshore waters of North Carolina is limited or nonexistent, this agreement was necessary. The IA outlines a year 1-3 information gathering and monitoring phase (first phase) and a year 4-10 implementation phase (second phase). It is anticipated by both parties that the results of the first phase could adjust and better predict take numbers for years 4-10 during the second phase, during which information gathering and monitoring will still continue to take place.

The conservation plan specifies that monitoring of the inshore gillnet fisheries will be done through onboard and alternative platform observers. NCDMF will observe 7-10% ≥ 5.0 ISM; 1-2% < 5.0 ISM) statewide while gillnet fishing occurs. Observer coverage will

be concentrated mostly on large mesh, since most takes occur with large mesh. Furthermore, NCDMF will provide weighted coverage in areas with more Atlantic sturgeon interactions. Well over 90% of historic Atlantic sturgeon interactions have occurred in management unit A, which is Albemarle Sound. If NCDMF covers 7-10% of the entire large mesh gill net fishery effort each year with weighted coverage in Albemarle Sound (formerly at 1% coverage), NMFS and NCDMF should start obtaining more data with regard to Atlantic sturgeon population and trends. This is also the reason though for the three year monitoring period outlined in the IA to help gather better data and make appropriate decisions using the best available information. If, in annual reports, it becomes clear that the monitoring is ineffective or not being done to the level agreed, NMFS and NCDMF also have the IA to help our agencies work through disagreements, if any arise. NMFS would need to reinstate consultation if it becomes evident that the action is not being carried out in the manner described in the permit and conservation plan.

Observer coverage will be based on the types and levels of fishing, Atlantic sturgeon activity, and NCDMF's ability to monitor fishing effort in primary fisheries within five primary management units. Each of the units will be monitored seasonally and by fishery with weighted coverage derived from estimated Atlantic sturgeon takes. Data on sturgeon incidental take will include gear type, soak time, gear parameters (e.g., mesh size), location, condition of individual caught, length, weight, disposition, and whether a tag was applied or fin clip collected. Information on fishing effort, catch, and discards will also be collected. Observers will be debriefed daily and submit reports weekly. In addition to enforcing state regulations, Marine Patrol officers will inspect fish houses, conduct aerial surveys, check fishing gear and licenses, interview fishermen, and monitor fishing activities. NCDMF will use data collected through the Trip Ticket Program. The data collected through onboard and alternative platform observers, Marine Patrol officer reports, and the Trip Ticket Program will be used to estimate fishing effort, Atlantic sturgeon bycatch, and level of compliance. All data will be housed in a statewide biological database.

The conservation plan specifies if estimated takes of Atlantic sturgeon approach allowable thresholds in a management unit, NCDMF will issue a proclamation closing the season for the

responsible fishery within the applicable management unit. NCDMF will issue proclamations implementing additional restrictions if necessary to provide increased protection of Atlantic sturgeon and other ESA-listed species or lifting gillnet or area restrictions if supported by NCDMF or NMFS biological data. Restrictions may include additional measures to reduce fishing effort, reduced yardage, seasonal/area closures, attendance requirements, other gear limitations or modifications, extensive outreach, and an adaptive Observer Program. NCDMF will also identify and adaptively respond to areas of high potential for Atlantic sturgeon bycatch. These “hotspots” will be defined as any area, determined by geographically enforceable boundaries, where Atlantic sturgeon observations are unusually high within a management unit or subunit, such that the NCDMF Director determines that closure and evaluation is necessary to (1) avoid violation of a take limit, or (2) provide adequate protection or the Atlantic sturgeon, or (3) to allow Atlantic sturgeon to complete a seasonal migration and minimize interactions. Temporary “hotspot” closures may be implemented while data are gathered and analyzed. “Hotspot” areas will be identified and handled proactively and reactively. For any given management unit or subunit during a season that shows high Atlantic sturgeon abundance, NCDMF may close the management unit or subunit for the duration of the defined season. If an area is closed as a “hotspot” multiple times throughout the year or over a two-year period, NCDMF will take proactive measures to close the area for longer than a defined season. If a particular area within a management unit or subunit can be defined within the unit as the “hotspot” that area can be defined geographically and closed within the unit temporarily or permanently.

The amount of annual incidental take of Atlantic sturgeon DPSs authorized is expressed as either interaction or mortality. Each year for ten years, for both large and small mesh combined, 2,927 (169 of which could be mortalities) Atlantic sturgeon could be taken. These numbers are further broken down by DPS and by large and small mesh. Annual large mesh takes of Carolina DPS fish could be up to 1655 (80 of which could be mortalities). Annual large mesh takes of all other DPS fish could be up to 548 (21 of which could be mortalities). Annual small mesh takes of Carolina DPS fish could be up to 607 (58 of which could

be mortalities). Annual small mesh takes of all other DPS fish could be up to 117 (10 of which could be mortalities). Because reaching the level of take for any Atlantic sturgeon would end the incidental take authorization, it is highly unlikely that all DPSs would be impacted at these full levels. Additionally, these levels could change in years 4–10 of the permit due to monitoring population trend data that will come from the year 1–3 monitoring period depicted in the Implementing Agreement.

Issuance of this permit, as required by the ESA, was based on a finding that such permit (1) was applied for in good faith, (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of such endangered or threatened species, and (3) is consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Dated: July 22, 2014.

Angela Somma,

Chief, Endangered Species Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2014–17645 Filed 7–25–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Amended and Restated Order Designating the Provider of Legal Entity Identifiers To Be Used in Recordkeeping and Swap Data Reporting Pursuant to the Commission's Regulations

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Order.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“Commission”) has issued an Amended and Restated Order to extend the Commission’s designation of the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”) and Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (“SWIFT”) joint venture (“DTCC–SWIFT”) as the provider of legal entity identifiers, or “LEIs,” pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act and the Commission’s regulations. DTCC–SWIFT’s designation was made by Commission order issued on July 23, 2012. The designation was made for a term of two years. The Amended and Restated Order amends the Commission’s order of July 23, 2012, as previously amended on June 7, 2013, to extend DTCC–SWIFT’s designation for an additional one year, while the terms of transition to a fully operational global LEI system are finalized and

implemented. Consistent with the terms of the Commission’s order of July 23, 2012, as amended on June 7, 2013, the Amended and Restated Order permits registered entities and swap counterparties subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction to comply with the specified legal entity identifier requirements of the Commission’s regulations by using identifiers issued by DTCC–SWIFT, or any other pre-Local Operating Unit (“pre-LOU”) that has been endorsed by the Regulatory Oversight Committee of the global LEI system as being globally acceptable and as issuing globally acceptable legal entity identifiers.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Srinivas Bangarbale, Chief Data Officer, Office of Data and Technology, (202) 418–5315, sbangarbale@cftc.gov, or Nora Flood, Attorney Advisor, Division of Market Oversight, (202) 418–5354, nflood@cftc.gov, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW., Washington, DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Background

A. Legal Entity Identifiers: CEA Section 21(b) and Section 45.6 of the Commission’s Regulations

Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”) ¹ amended the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) ² to establish a comprehensive new regulatory framework for swaps. Amendments to the CEA included the addition of provisions requiring the retention, and the reporting to Commission-registered swap data repositories (“SDRs”), of data regarding swap transactions, in order to enhance transparency, promote standardization and reduce systemic risk.³ Pursuant to

¹ Public Law 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

² 7 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*

³ See, e.g., new Section 2(a)(13)(G) of the CEA, which requires all swaps, whether cleared or uncleared, to be reported to a registered SDR; new Section 21(b) of the CEA, which directs the Commission to prescribe standards for swap data reporting and attendant recordkeeping; and new Sections 4r and 2(h)(5) of the CEA, which, among