I. Abstract

NOAA’s Office for Coastal Management requests the extension of a currently approved information collection NOAA has, or is given, authority under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), annual appropriations or other authorities, to issue funds to coastal states, localities or other recipients for planning, conservation, acquisition, protection, restoration, or construction projects. The required information enables NOAA to implement the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CZMA Section 307A), under its current or future authorization, and facilitate the review of similar projects under different, but related, authorities, including the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (CZMA Section 315) Land Acquisition and Construction program, the Coastal Zone Management Program’s low-cost acquisition and construction program (CZMA Section 306A), or the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

This collection covers the development of state coastal land conservation plans, and collection of information specifically needed for applying for and carrying out land acquisition, restoration, and construction projects, such as: Appraisals, property surveys and site plans, legal documentation such as deeds, easements and/or plats, and information needed for environmental compliance reviews. Such information is collected from project applicants or sub-recipients, which are typically state or local government agencies, but may also include nongovernmental or tribal organizations.

The information will be used in evaluating project proposals, reviewing the location and impact of proposed activities, documenting compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and other applicable statutes, and conducting due diligence on market value, title encumbrances, property boundaries, proper recording of legal instruments. No changes are proposed to the collection.

II. Method of Collection

Electronic formats are the preferred method for submitting CELCP plans, project applications, performance reports and other required materials. However, respondents may submit materials in electronic or paper formats. Project applications are normally submitted electronically via Grants.gov but may be submitted by mail in paper form if electronic submittal is not a viable option. Methods of submittal for plans, performance reports or other required materials may include electronic submittal via email or NOAA Grants Online, mail and facsimile transmission of paper forms, or submittal of electronic files on compact disc.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648–0459.
Form Number(s): None.
Type of Review: Regular submission (extension of a currently approved information collection).
Affected Public: State, Local, or Tribal Government; not-for-profit institutions.
Estimated Number of Respondents: 50.
Estimated Time per Response: CELCP Plans, 120 hours to develop, 35 hours to revise or update; project application and checklist, 20 hours; semi-annual and annual reporting, 5 hours each.
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,410.
Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $205 in recordkeeping/reporting costs.
Respondent’s Obligation: Required to Obtain or Retain Benefits.
Legal Authority: Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1451, et seq).

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,
Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

Notice of Intent To Conduct Scoping and To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

AGENCY: Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare a draft environmental impact statement and hold public scoping meetings; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is initiating a process to consider designating a portion of waters along and offshore of the central coast of California as a national marine sanctuary. NOAA is initiating this process based on the area’s qualities and boundaries as described in the community-based nomination submitted on July 17, 2015, excluding any geographical overlap of the boundaries proposed for the Morro Bay 399 Area as described in the July 29,

1 https://nmsnominate.blob.core.windows.net/nominate-prod/media/documents/nomination_chumash_heritage_071715.pdf.
2021 Federal Register notice. The designation process will be conducted concurrently with a public process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to prepare an environmental impact statement. NOAA is initiating this public scoping process to invite comments on the scope and significance of issues to be addressed in the environmental impact statement that are related to designating this area as a national marine sanctuary. The results of this scoping process will assist NOAA in moving forward with the designation process, including preparation and release of draft designation documents, and in formulating alternatives for the draft environmental impact statement, including developing national marine sanctuary boundaries, regulations, and a management plan. This scoping process will also inform the initiation of any consultations with federal, state, or local agencies, tribes, and other interested parties, as appropriate.

DATES: Comments are due by January 10, 2022. NOAA will host virtual public scoping meetings at the following dates and times:

- Wednesday, December 8, 2021, 6 p.m.–9 p.m. Pacific Time
- Monday, December 13, 2021, 1 p.m.–4 p.m. Pacific Time
- Thursday, January 6, 2022, 4 p.m.–7 p.m. Pacific Time

NOAA may end a meeting before the time noted above if all those participating have completed their oral comments.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document by any of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to https://www.regulations.gov and enter “NOAA–NOS–2021–0080” in the Search box. Click on the “Comment” icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.
- Mail: Send any hard copy public comments by mail to: Paul Michel, NOAA Sanctuaries West Coast Regional Office, 99 Pacific Street, Building 100F, Monterey, CA 93940.
- Public Scoping Meetings: Provide oral comments during virtual public scoping meetings, as described under DATES. Webinar registration details and additional information about how to participate in these public scoping meetings is available at www.sanctuaries.noaa.gov/chumash-heritage.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NOAA. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on https://www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (for example, name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the commenter will be publicly accessible. NOAA will accept anonymous comments (enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Michel, (831) 241-4217, paul.michel@noaa.gov, West Coast Region Policy Coordinator.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background on Sanctuary Nomination.

The National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA), 16 U.S.C. 1431 et seq., authorizes the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to designate and protect as national marine sanctuaries areas of the marine environment that are of special national significance due to their conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, scientific, cultural, archeological, educational, or aesthetic qualities. Day-to-day management of national marine sanctuaries has been delegated by the Secretary to the NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS). The primary objective of the NMSA is to protect the resources of the National Marine Sanctuary System.

In July 2015, Fred Collins, on behalf of the Northern Chumash Tribal Council, submitted a nomination to NOAA through the Sanctuary Nomination Process (79 FR 33851), asking NOAA to consider designating an area on the central California coast as a national marine sanctuary. The nomination has been endorsed by a diverse coalition of organizations and individuals at tribal, local, state, regional, and national levels including elected officials, businesses, recreational users, conservation groups, fishing associations, tourism companies, museums, historical societies, and education groups. The submitted nomination package is available at https://nominate.noaa.gov/nominations/. The nomination asks NOAA to protect this nationally significant area for its culturally and biologically important resources. The nomination also identifies opportunities for NOAA to expand upon existing local and state efforts to study, interpret, and manage the area’s unique cultural and biological resources.

NOAA added the area to the inventory of nominations that are eligible for designation in October 2015 and extended it on the inventory in September 2020 at the five-year interval after a review of the nomination (85 FR 61935). NOAA is now initiating the process to potentially designate the nominated area, excluding any geographical overlap of the boundaries proposed for the Morro Bay 399 Area in the July 29, 2021 Federal Register Notice of Commercial Leasing for Wind Power Development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Offshore Morro Bay, California, East and West Extensions—Call for Information and Nominations (86 FR 40869), as a national marine sanctuary. The proposed designation is consistent with the Biden-Harris Administration’s complementary goals to tackle the climate crisis per Executive Order 14008, including by conserving and restoring ocean and coastal habitats, supporting tribally and locally led stewardship, and advancing offshore wind and other clean energy projects.

The proposed national marine sanctuary would run along the mean high tide line from approximately Cambria at the terminal boundary of Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS), south along the San Luis Obispo County coast, excluding Morro Bay harbor and Port San Luis, and then further south to include the coast of Santa Barbara County to approximately Gaviota Creek, then offshore in a southwest direction along the western end of Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS), southward to include Rodriguez Seamount and shifting to the northwest to include the Santa Lucia Bank, to reconnect with the boundary for MBNMS offshore Cambria, and following that boundary eastward to the point of origin at the shoreline. As stated above, the proposed sanctuary designation excludes the area that geographically overlaps the proposed Morro Bay 399 Area. NOAA estimates the area encompassed in the proposed designation is approximately 7,000 square miles. A map of the proposed area can be found at https://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/chumash-heritage.

The area contains unique and diverse ecosystems essential to the heritage of the Chumash, one of the few ocean-going bands among the First Peoples of the Pacific Coast. The marine
environment provides a special sense of place to coastal communities and visitors because of its significant historic, archaeological, cultural, aesthetic and biological resources. The area has special ecological qualities as well, shaped by significant offshore geologic features (e.g., Rodriguez Seamount, Santa Lucia Bank and Arguello Canyon). Seasonal upwelling serves as the engine of the area’s high biological productivity, supporting dense aggregations of marine life. The presence of a biogeographic transition zone, where temperate waters from the north meet the subtropics, creates an area of nationally significant biodiversity in sea birds, marine mammals, invertebrates, and fishes. The area is also known for its extensive kelp forests, seagrass beds, and wetlands that serve as nurseries for numerous commercial fish species and as important habitat for many threatened and endangered species such as humpback whales, blue whales, the southern sea otter, black abalone, snowy plovers and leatherback sea turtles.

The area being considered for sanctuary designation also contains more than 200 known shipwrecks. The area off Point Conception is a significant feature in California’s long maritime history, with vessels regularly traversing the coast and, on occasion, sinking in this region. This collection of shipwrecks and overall maritime landscape are nationally significant because of the representativeness of the shipwrecks, their location on one of the nation’s most economically important transportation corridors, and the potential for the discovery of other shipwrecks and submerged pre-contact cultural sites.

Proponents of the national marine sanctuary have also highlighted the maritime history and cultural heritage of the Chumash Tribal nation with the sanctuary proposal. Some of the earliest documented human habitation of North America is in this region and various bands of Chumash and other indigenous Tribes have deep cultural connections to this area of central California. While much of the coast of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties has been surveyed for Native American artifacts and settlements, the continental shelf may well hold yet undiscovered paleo shorelines and archaeological resources worthy of study and conservation.

Coastal communities are spread along the coastline of San Luis Obispo County. There are two primary entry points for vessels—Morro Bay and Port San Luis. Further south in Santa Barbara County, the coast is remote with more limited access, such as in and around Vandenberg Space Force Base or Hollister Ranch. Current human uses include commercial and recreational fishing, kayaking, surfing, diving, wildlife watching, research and general recreation such as beach walking or boating.

I. Purpose and Need for Sanctuary Designation

The purpose and need for the designation is to fulfill the purposes and policies outlined in Section 301(b) of the NMSA, 16 U.S.C. 1431(b), including to identify and designate as national marine sanctuaries areas of the marine environment which are of special national significance, provide authority for comprehensive and coordinated conservation and management of these marine areas, and to protect the resources of these areas. In particular, the proposed designation would:

• Develop coordinated and collaborative marine science, education and outreach, cultural heritage programs to assist in managing the area’s nationally significant resources;
• Highlight the many diverse human activities, cultural connections and maritime heritage of the area, from the various First Nations to existing activities in the area;
• Respond to community interest in conserving the natural environments, wildlife and cultural resources of this area; and
• Provide additional conservation and comprehensive ecosystem-based management to address threats to the nationally significant resources of the proposed sanctuary.

II. Preliminary Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives

NOAA’s proposed action is to consider designating Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary, as described in, Background on Sanctuary Nomination, via the sanctuary designation process detailed in section 304 of the NMSA (16 U.S.C. 1434). As part of the sanctuary designation process, NOAA will develop draft designation documents including a draft sanctuary management plan, proposed sanctuary regulations, and proposed terms of designation. Each national marine sanctuary has management programs developed with public input and crafted to meet the specific issues and resources found in that sanctuary.

The NEPA process for sanctuary designation will include preparation of a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) to consider alternatives and describe potential effects of the sanctuary designation on the human environment. The DEIS will evaluate a reasonable range of action alternatives that could include different options for sanctuary regulations, potential boundaries, and management plan goals. The DEIS will also consider a No Action Alternative, wherein NOAA would not designate the proposed sanctuary. The results of this scoping process will assist NOAA in formulating alternatives for the DEIS, including options for sanctuary boundaries, regulations, and a management plan. Reasonable alternatives that are identified during the scoping period will be evaluated in the DEIS.

III. Summary of Expected Impacts of Sanctuary Designation

The DEIS will identify and describe the potential effects of the Proposed Action, and reasonable alternatives, on the human environment. Potential impacts may include, but are not limited to, impacts on the area’s: Natural marine resources, including habitats, plants, birds, corals, sea turtles, marine mammals, and special status species; maritime, cultural and historic resources, including Traditional Cultural Properties and archaeological sites; human uses and socioeconomics of the area, such as research, recreation, education, energy development, cultural practices, fishing. Based on a preliminary evaluation of the resources listed above, NOAA expects potential impacts of enhanced protection of the area’s natural, cultural and historic resources; improved planning and coordination of research, monitoring, and management actions; reducing harmful human activities and disturbance of special status species; restoration of native habitat and species populations; reducing threats and stressors to resources; and minimal disturbance during research or restoration actions.

IV. Process for Sanctuary Designation and Environmental Review

The designation process includes the following well-established and highly participatory stages:

1. Public Scoping Process—Information collection and characterization, including the consideration of public comments received during scoping;
2. Preparation of Draft Documents—Preparation and release of draft designation documents, including: A DEIS, prepared pursuant to NEPA, that identifies boundary and/or regulatory alternatives; a draft management plan; and a notice of proposed rulemaking to define proposed sanctuary regulations. Draft documents would be used to
intend to use this process to determine
the National Marine Sanctuary. NOAA
designation of Chumash Heritage
governments on the proposed
agencies, and state, tribal, and local
public scoping process to gather input
The sanctuary designation and
regulations would take effect after
end of a review period of forty-five days
of a continuous session of Congress.
During this same period, should the
designation include state waters, the
Governor of the state has the
opportunity to concurrently review the
terms of designation including
boundaries within state waters.
Schedule for the Decision-Making
Process
NOAA expects to make the DEIS and
other draft documents available to the
public by late 2022. NOAA expects
to make the FEIS available to the public in
Fall 2023. A Record of Decision and the
final management plan and final rule
will be completed no sooner than 30
days after the FEIS is made available to
the public, in accordance with 40 CFR
1506.11.
NEPA Lead and Cooperating Agency
Roles
NOAA is the lead federal agency for
the NEPA process for the Proposed
Action. NOAA may invite other federal,
Tribal, or State and local government
agencies to become cooperating agencies
in the preparation of this EIS. NEPA
regulations specify that a cooperating
agency means any Federal agency (and
a State, Tribal, or local agency with
agreement of the lead agency) that has
jurisdiction by law or special expertise
with respect to any environmental
impact involved in a proposal (or a
reasonable alternative) [40 CFR
1508.1(e)].
V. Public Scoping Process
With this notice, NOAA is initiating
a public scoping process to gather input
from individuals, organizations, federal
agencies, and state, tribal, and local
governments on the proposed
designation of Chumash Heritage
National Marine Sanctuary. NOAA
intends to use this process to determine
the scope and significant issues to be
analyzed in depth in the DEIS, with
consideration of the scoping factors and
responsibilities provided in 40 CFR
1501.9. NOAA specifically requests
comments on the following topics,
including the identification of potential
alternatives, information, and analyses
relevant to the proposed action:
• The spatial extent of the proposed
sanctuary and boundary alternatives
NOAA should consider, starting with
the boundary as described in Section
Background on Sanctuary Nomination;
• the location, nature, and value of the
resources, including natural and
submerged cultural resources as well as
the indigenous heritage of the area,
that would be protected by a sanctuary;
• potential positive and negative
impacts to those resources;
• the management plan and
regulatory framework most appropriate
to the resources in the area, including
compatible and incompatible uses;
• the potential socioeconomic,
cultural, and biological impacts of
designation;
• the potential to highlight the
indigenous history and culture of the
area;
• the potential to support research
and advance scientific understanding:
• information regarding historic
properties in the area and the potential
effects to those historic properties to
support National Historic Preservation
Act compliance under Section 106;
• opportunities to benefit the “blue
economy” of the region, including
promoting sustainable tourism and
recreation;
• potential name for the new
sanctuary;
• the potential to advance multiple,
complementary priorities of the Federal
administration, the Department of
Commerce, and NOAA, including
conserving and restoring ocean and
coastal habitats, supporting Tribally and
locally led stewardship, and advancing
offshore wind and other clean energy
projects;
• the potential location of an
administrative office as well as coastal
education facilities including possibly a
visitor center; and
• other information relevant to the
designation and management of a new
sanctuary in this proposed area.
Comments may be submitted to
NOAA by January 10, 2022 using the
methods described in ADDRESSES.
NOAA will host public scoping
meetings during the public comment
period, as described under DATES.
VI. Anticipated Permits,
Authorizations, and Consultations
Federal, state, and local permits,
authorizations, or consultations may be
required for the Proposed Action,
including consultation or review under
the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C.
1531 et seq., Magnuson-Stevens Fishery
Conservation and Management Act, 16
U.S.C. 1801 et seq., National Historic
Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. 300101 et
seq., and Executive Order 13175,
consistency review under the Coastal
Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1451
et seq., and possibly reviews under
other laws and regulations determined
to be applicable to the proposed action.
To the fullest extent possible, NOAA
will prepare the DEIS concurrently with
and integrated with analyses required
by other Federal environmental review
requirements, and the DEIS will list all
Federal permits, licenses, and other
authorizations that must be obtained in
implementing the proposed action. See
Consultation Under Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act and
Executive Order 13175
This notice confirms that NOAA will
coordinate its responsibilities under
section 106 of the National Historic
Preservation Act during the sanctuary
designation process and is soliciting
public and stakeholder input to meet
section 106 compliance requirements.
The section 106 consultation process
specifically applies to any agency
undertaking that may affect historic
properties. Pursuant to 36 CFR
800.16(1)(1), historic properties include:
“Any prehistoric or historic district,
site, building, structure or object
included in, or eligible for inclusion in,
the National Register of Historic Places
maintained by the Secretary of the
Interior. The term includes artifacts,
records, and remains that are related to
and located within such properties. The
term includes properties of traditional
religious and cultural importance to an
Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian
organization and that meet the National
Register criteria.”
This notice also confirms that, with
respect to the proposed sanctuary
designation process, NOAA will fulfill
its responsibilities under Executive
Order 13175, “Consultation and
Coordination with Indian Tribal
Governments,” and NOAA
implementing policy and procedures.
Executive Order 13175 requires federal
agencies to establish procedures for
meaningful consultation and
coordination with Tribal officials in the
development of federal policies that
have Tribal implications. NOAA
implements Executive Order 13175
through the NOAA Administrative
Order 218–4 (Policy on Government-to-
Government Consultation,
Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and
Alaska Native Corporations), and the
NOAA Tribal Consultation Handbook. Under these policies and procedures, NOAA offers affected federally recognized Tribes government-to-government consultation at the earliest practicable time it can reasonably anticipate that a proposed policy or initiative may have Tribal implications.


John Armor,

[FR Doc. 2021–24609 Filed 11–9–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–NK–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XB573]

Marine Mammals and Endangered Species

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of permits and permit amendments.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that permits and permit amendments have been issued to the following entities under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA), as applicable.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), a final determination has been made that the activities proposed are categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

As required by the ESA, as applicable, issuance of these permit was based on a finding that such permits: (1) Were applied for in good faith; (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of such endangered species; and (3) are consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in Section 2 of the ESA.

Authority: The requested permits have been issued under the MMPA of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216), the ESA of 1973, as amended (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), as applicable.

Dated: November 4, 2021.

Julia M. Harrison.
Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–24518 Filed 11–9–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XB567]

Endangered and Threatened Species; Take of Anadromous Fish

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

ACTION: Notice of availability; proposed evaluation and pending determinations for five resource management plans (RMPs) for the rearing and releasing Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and chum salmon, and for research of Puget Sound Steelhead in the Hood Canal Basin of Washington State. The RMPs are in the form of hatchery and genetic management plans (HGMPs) for hatchery programs operated by Long Live the Kings (LLTK), the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (PGST), the Skokomish Tribe (ST), and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). In 2016 NMFS certified that the five HGMPs satisfied limit 6 of the 4(d) rule. The revised HGMPs will replace the versions of the same plans now in place. NMFS is notifying the public of the availability and opportunity to comment on PEPDs for the new programs. The hatchery programs are intended to contribute to fulfilling Federal tribal trust responsibilities and treaty rights guaranteed through treaties and affirmed in U.S. v. Washington (1974). The program operators submitted revised HGMPs for the following changes: (1) Improve the available forage to southern resident killer whales; and (2) investigate genetic diversity of Puget Sound Steelhead and the effects of release timing on marine survival of fall Chinook salmon.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that NMFS has drafted Proposed Evaluation and Pending Determinations (PEPD) for five resource management plans (RMPs) for the rearing and releasing Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and chum salmon, and for research of Puget Sound Steelhead in the Hood Canal Basin of Washington State. The RMPs are in the form of hatchery and genetic management plans (HGMPs) for hatchery programs operated by Long Live the Kings (LLTK), the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (PGST), the Skokomish Tribe (ST), and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). In 2016 NMFS certified that the five HGMPs satisfied limit 6 of the 4(d) rule. The revised HGMPs will replace the versions of the same plans now in place. NMFS is notifying the public of the availability and opportunity to comment on PEPDs for the new programs. The hatchery programs are intended to contribute to fulfilling Federal tribal trust responsibilities and treaty rights guaranteed through treaties and affirmed in U.S. v. Washington (1974). The program operators submitted revised HGMPs for the following changes: (1) Improve the available forage to southern resident killer whales; and (2) investigate genetic diversity of Puget Sound Steelhead and the effects of release timing on marine survival of fall Chinook salmon.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shasta McClenahan, Ph.D. (Permit Nos. 20532–01 and 25740) and Sara Young (Permit No. 25786); at (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notices were published in the Federal Register on the dates listed below that requests for a permit or permit amendment had been submitted by the below-named applicants. To locate the Federal Register notice that announced our receipt of the application and a complete description of the activities, go to www.federalregister.gov and search on the permit number provided in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1—ISSUED PERMITS AND PERMIT AMENDMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit No.</th>
<th>RTID</th>
<th>Applicant</th>
<th>Previous Federal Register Notice</th>
<th>Issuance date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20532–01.....</td>
<td>0648–XE766</td>
<td>Stephen John Trumble, Ph.D., Baylor University, 101 Bagby Avenue, Waco, TX 76706</td>
<td>84 FR 10795; March 22, 2019</td>
<td>October 19, 2021.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25786 ..........</td>
<td>0648–XB299</td>
<td>NMFS’ Southwest Fisheries Science Center, 8901 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037 (Responsible Party: George Watters, Ph.D.).</td>
<td>86 FR 42790; August 5, 2021.</td>
<td>October 26, 2021.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>