DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Part 252

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is making technical amendments to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to provide needed editorial changes.

DATES: Effective May 28, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Manuel Quinones, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, OUSD (AT&L) DPAP (DARS), Room 3B855, 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3060. Telephone 571–372–6088; facsimile 571–372–6094.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule amends DFARS 252.211–7003(a) to correct the hyperlink in the definition of ''issuing agency.''

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 252

Government procurement.

Manuel Quinones,
Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR part 252 is amended as follows:

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 252 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

252.211–7003 [Amended]

■ 2. Section 252.211–7003 paragraph (a) is amended by removing ''*http:// www.nen.nl/web/Normen-ontwikkelen/ ISOIEC-15459-Issuing-Agency- Codes.htm*'' from the definition of ''issuing agency'' and adding ''*http:// www.nen.nl/Normontwikkeling/ Certificatieschemas-en-keurmerken/ Schemabeheer/ISOIEC-15459.htm*'' in its place.

[FR Doc. 2014–12135 Filed 5–27–14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 21

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–MB–2013–0135; FF09M21200–145–FXMB1232099BPP0]

RIN 1018–AX82

Migratory Bird Permits; Extension of Expiration Dates for Double-Crested Cormorant Depredation Orders

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule; availability of environmental assessment.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), revise the two depredation orders for double-crested cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus,* DCCOs). We extend the expiration dates for the orders for 5 years to allow State and Tribal resource management agencies to continue to manage DCCO problems and gather data on the effects of DCCO control actions. We have prepared a final environmental assessment (FEA) to analyze the environmental impacts associated with this extension. We change the annual reporting date for the depredation order to protect public resources, remove requirements for DCCO control activities around bald eagles and bald eagle nests for both orders, and require use of the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines for both orders. We also add a requirement for the use of nontoxic rifle bullets for anyone using centerfire rifles to control DCCOs under the orders, beginning on January 1, 2017.

DATES: This rule will be effective on June 27, 2014.

ADDRESSES: *Document availability:* The FEA and public comments that we received on the proposed rule are available at *http://www.regulations.gov* under Docket No. FWS–HQ–MB–2013– 0135, and on our Service Web site at *http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Allen at 703–358–1825.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under the authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has primary Federal responsibility for managing migratory birds. We carry out this responsibility through regulations in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Part of this process includes issuing permits for certain actions dealing with

migratory birds. In part 21 of title 50 of the CFR, we have established depredation orders for the control of certain depredating birds. A depredation order is a regulation that allows the take of specific species of migratory birds, at specific locations, and for specific purposes, without a depredation permit.

The Aquaculture Depredation Order at 50 CFR 21.47 allows take of double-crested cormorants (DCCOs) to protect stock at aquaculture facilities, and the Public Resource Depredation Order at 50 CFR 21.48 allows take of DCCOs to protect public resources, as set forth in the regulations. On March 5, 2014, we published a proposed rule to revise these depredation orders by, among other things, extending the expiration dates of the orders by 5 years (79 FR 12458). See the proposed rule for an explanation of the proposed changes.

Expiration Dates

We extend the regulations until June 30, 2019. Doing so will not pose a significant, detrimental effect on the long-term viability of DCCO populations. It will allow State and Tribal resource management agencies to continue to manage DCCO problems related to impacts on public resources and allow aquaculture producers to address DCCO depredation impacts on aquaculture stock under the terms and conditions of the depredation orders and gather data on the effects of DCCO control actions.

Entities acting under the depredation orders must follow applicable regulations. Depredation control efforts under the orders may take place only where cormorants are found committing or about to commit depredations under specified conditions, 50 CFR 21.47(c)(1) and 21.48(c)(1). The regulations include a requirement to initially use nonlethal control methods where practicable and effective and not harmful to other nesting birds, 50 CFR 21.47(d)(1) and 21.48(d)(1); provide notice to FWS indicating their intent to act under the depredation order, 50 CFR 21.48(d)(9); and notify the FWS in writing 30 days in advance if any single control action would individually, or a succession of such actions would cumulatively, kill more than 10 percent of the DCCOs in a breeding colony, 50 CFR 21.48(d)(9)(i). We can prohibit cormorant take under the depredation orders if we deem it a threat to the long-term sustainability of DCCOs or any other migratory bird species, 50 CFR 21.48(d)(9)(ii). Similarly, we can suspend or revoke the authority of any person or agency acting pursuant to the depredation orders who does not adhere to the orders' purposes,