

authority to take raptors or eggs from the wild:

(i) Whether issuing the permit would have a significant effect on any wild population of raptors.

(ii) Whether suitable captive stock is available.

(iii) Whether wild stock is needed to enhance the genetic variability of captive stock.

(w) *What procedures do I follow to update my captive propagation permit if I move?* If you move within your State or get a new mailing address, you must notify us within 10 days (see § 13.23(c) of this subchapter B). If you move to a new State, within 10 days you must inform both your former and your new Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird Permit Offices of your address change. If you have new propagation facilities, you must provide information, pictures, and diagrams of them, and they may have to be inspected in accordance with Federal and/or State requirements.

(x) *For how long is my Federal captive propagation permit valid?* Your Federal permit will be valid for up to 5 years from when it is issued or renewed. It will expire on the same day as your State permit, unless your State permit is for a period longer than 5 years, or unless we amend, suspend, or revoke it.

(y) *What are the requirements for renewal of my captive propagation permit?* For us to renew your permit, you must provide documentation that you have had at least one young raised to fledging age within the last 5 years, or that the bird held for propagation has produced semen or eggs used in captive propagation efforts. This requirement applies to each bird held under the propagation permit, and both male and female birds held under this permit must be involved in the breeding program. However, if you can provide justification for allowing renewal of your propagation permit although you were unable to document that at least one young raised to fledging age, semen, or eggs were produced by each bird held under your propagation permit and used in captive propagation efforts, we will consider renewing your permit for an additional permit cycle. If, after your first renewal, you do not provide documentation of successful captive propagation or production of eggs or semen used in captive propagation within the next 5 years, we will not renew your permit again. If we do not renew your permit or do not allow continued possession of a bird or birds for captive propagation (including captive-bred raptors), within 30 days you must transfer any such bird to another raptor propagator or to a

falconer, or release it to the wild (if release of the species is allowed by the state).

Dated: October 3, 2005.

Craig Manson,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 05-20596 Filed 10-13-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 051003254-5254-01; I.D. 092105C]

RIN 0648-AT88

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery Off the Southern Atlantic States; Control Date

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

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking; consideration of a control date.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) is considering management measures to further limit participation or effort in the commercial fishery for snapper grouper species (excluding wreckfish) in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the South Atlantic. Possible measures include individual fishing quotas (IFQ), days-at-sea (DAS), or other programs to further limit participation or effort. If such measures are established, the Council is considering October 14, 2005 as a possible control date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie A. Weeder, 727-551-5753; fax 727-824-5308; e-mail julie.weeder@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The snapper grouper fishery in the EEZ off the southern Atlantic states is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Council and is implemented through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

The Council previously established July 30, 1991 (56 FR 36052), as the control date for the snapper grouper

fishery (excluding wreckfish), and April 23, 1997 (62 FR 22995), as the control date for the black sea bass pot segment of this fishery. If adopted, the proposed control date of October 14, 2005 would replace both of those control dates for the entire fishery (excluding wreckfish).

Many species in the South Atlantic snapper grouper fishery are or have been overfished or are undergoing overfishing. A limited access program for the commercial fishery was instituted in Amendment 8 to the FMP in 1998. Implementation of a program that further limits effort or participation in the commercial fishery for snapper grouper species (excluding wreckfish) in the EEZ would require preparation of an amendment to the FMP by the Council and publication of a proposed rule with a public comment period. NMFS' approval of the amendment and issuance of a final rule would also be required.

As the Council considers these management options, some fishermen who do not currently harvest snapper grouper, or harvest small quantities, may decide to begin or increase participation for the sole purpose of establishing or improving their record of commercial landings. When management authorities begin to consider implementation or expansion of a limited access management regime, this kind of speculative behavior is often responsible for a rapid increase in fishing effort in fisheries that are already fully developed or over developed. The original fishery problems, such as overcapitalization or overfishing, may be exacerbated by this increased participation.

In order to avoid this problem, if management measures to limit participation or effort in the fishery are determined to be necessary, the Council is considering October 14, 2005 as the control date. After that date, anyone entering the commercial fishery for snapper grouper species (excluding wreckfish) may not be assured of future participation in the fishery if a management regime is developed and implemented that limits the number of fishery participants.

Consideration of a control date does not commit the Council or NMFS to any particular management regime or criteria for entry into the commercial fishery for snapper grouper species (excluding wreckfish). Fishermen are not guaranteed future participation in this fishery, regardless of their entry date or intensity of participation in the fishery before or after the control date under consideration. The Council may subsequently choose a different control date, or it may choose a management

regime that does not make use of such a date. The Council also may choose to take no further action to control entry or

access to the fishery, in which case the control date may be rescinded.

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

Dated: October 7, 2005.

James W. Balsiger,

*Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for
Regulatory Programs, National Marine
Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 05-20612 Filed 10-13-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S