

the captive-reared releases and harvest on the status and management of wild migratory waterfowl.

We believe several options are available to alleviate potential conflicts and resolve management problems associated with captive-reared mallard release programs without adversely affecting the opportunities and operations on shooting preserves. Many of these options would require some modification of Federal regulations (50 CFR parts 20 and 21). We intend to explore these options and invite public comment on any options that may alleviate this problem. Comments may be sent to the address indicated under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

#### Authority

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712), the Secretary of the Interior has responsibility for setting appropriate regulations for the hunting of migratory birds, with due regard for maintaining such populations in a healthy state and at satisfactory levels. The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742 a–j) more specifically authorizes collection of such information as is necessary and to take steps as may be required to protect wildlife resources.

Dated: August 19, 2003.

**Matt Hogan,**

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 697

[Docket No. 030714172–3172–01; I.D. 063003A]

RIN 0648–AR33

#### Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act; Atlantic Striped Bass Fishery; Reopening of the Comment Period

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

**ACTION:** Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR); reopening of comment period.

**SUMMARY:** In a document published in the **Federal Register** on July 21, 2003, NMFS requested comments on potential revisions to the Federal Atlantic striped bass regulations for the U.S. Exclusive

Economic Zone (EEZ) in response to recommendations from the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission) to the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary). The comment period for the ANPR closed on August 20, 2003. The intent of this document is to announce the reopening of the public comment period from August 26, 2003 to September 25, 2003.

**DATES:** Written comments must be received at the appropriate address or facsimile (fax) number (see **ADDRESSES**) no later than 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on or before September 25, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments must be sent to: Anne Lange, Chief, State-Federal Fisheries Division, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, 1315 East West Highway, Room 13317, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Comments may also be sent via fax to (301) 713–0596. Comments submitted via e-mail or Internet will not be accepted.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tom Meyer, Fishery Management Biologist, (301) 713–2334, fax (301) 713–0596.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** As announced in the **Federal Register** on July 21, 2003 (68 FR 43074), NMFS requested comments on potential revisions to the Federal Atlantic striped bass regulations for the U.S. EEZ in response to recommendations from the Commission to the Secretary. NMFS also solicited comments on possible management measures and issues that NMFS should consider relative to these recommendations. The ANPR comment period closed on August 20, 2003. While NMFS received numerous correspondence expressing opinions about opening the EEZ during the comment period on the original ANPR, NMFS believes that additional concrete information would be useful to make a decision whether to proceed with this rulemaking. Therefore, NMFS is reopening the comment period to solicit additional data or other information that it should consider relative to making a decision regarding possible management measures to address the Commission's recommendations.

#### Background

Atlantic Striped Bass management is based on the Commission's Atlantic Striped Bass Interstate Fishery Management Plan (ISFMP), first adopted in 1981. From 1981–1994, four ISFMP Amendments were developed that provided a series of management measures that led to the rebuilding of the stocks. In 1995, the Commission declared the Atlantic striped bass population fully restored and implemented Amendment 5 to the

ISFMP to perpetuate the stock so as to allow a commercial and recreational harvest consistent with the long-term maintenance of the striped bass stock. Since then the population has expanded to record levels of abundance. To maintain this recovered population, the Commission approved Amendment 6 to the ISFMP (Amendment 6) in February 2003 (copies of Amendment 6 are available via the Commission's website at [www.asmfc.org](http://www.asmfc.org)). The Commission believes that the measures contained in Amendment 6 are necessary to prevent the overfishing of the Atlantic striped bass resource while allowing growth in both the commercial and recreational fishery. Development of Amendment 6 took almost four years and involved extensive input from technical and industry advisors, and provided numerous opportunities for the public to comment on the future management of the species.

Amendment 6 incorporates results of the most recent Atlantic striped bass stock assessment, developed by the Atlantic Coast States, the Commission, NMFS, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (see section 1.2.2 of Amendment 6). In summary, the 2001 stock assessment concluded that the overall abundance of the stock is very high and fishing mortality remains below the target rate. The stock's abundance increased steadily between 1982 and 1997 and since then has remained stable. The fishing mortality rate increased steadily until 1999, but decreased slightly in 2000. Amendment 6 also includes recommendations to the Secretary on the development of complementary measures in the EEZ. Management of Atlantic striped bass in the EEZ was one of the issues that was considered throughout development of Amendment 6.

#### Recommendation to the Secretary

On April 24, 2003, the Secretary of Commerce received a letter from the Commission with the following three recommendations for implementation of regulations in the EEZ: (1) Remove the moratorium on the harvest of Atlantic striped bass in the EEZ; (2) implement a 28-inch (71.1 cm) minimum size limit for recreational and commercial Atlantic striped bass fisheries in the EEZ; and (3) allow states the ability to adopt more restrictive rules for fishermen and vessels licensed in their jurisdictions.

In support of its request, the Commission provided a number of reasons to justify opening the EEZ to striped bass fishing. These reasons include:

(1) In 1995, due in part to a closure of the EEZ in 1990 to striped bass