

Senecioate” (June 30, 2015), available in the docket for this action. Based upon its evaluation, EPA concludes that there are no threshold effects of concern to infants or children when lavandulyl senecioate is applied or used in microbeads/dispensers in or on all raw agricultural commodities at a rate not to exceed 150 grams active ingredient/acre/year. As a result, EPA concludes that no additional margin of exposure (safety) is necessary.

Based on the available data, EPA determines that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to lavandulyl senecioate to the general U.S. population, including infants and children when applied to growing crops using microbeads/dispensers at a rate not to exceed 150 grams active ingredient/acre/year. EPA concludes that an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of lavandulyl senecioate in or on raw agricultural commodities when applied to growing crops using microbeads/dispensers at a rate not to exceed 150 grams active ingredient/acre/year is safe.

## VII. Other Considerations

### A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without any numerical limitation.

## VIII. Conclusions

Therefore, an exemption is established for residues of the arthropod pheromone, lavandulyl senecioate, in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied or used in microbeads/dispensers at a rate not to exceed 150 grams active ingredient/acre/year.

## IX. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled “Regulatory Planning and Review” (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this action has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled “Protection of Children from Environmental Health

Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the exemption in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or tribal governments, on the relationship between the national government and the States or tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled “Federalism” (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175, entitled “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply to this action. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

## X. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal**

**Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

## List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 31, 2015.

**Robert McNally**,

Director, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

## PART 180—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Add § 180.1332 to subpart D to read as follows:

### § 180.1332 Lavandulyl senecioate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the arthropod pheromone, lavandulyl senecioate (5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)-4-hexenyl 3-methyl-2-butanate), in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied or used in microbeads/dispensers at a rate not to exceed 150 grams active ingredient/acre/year in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[FR Doc. 2015–20257 Filed 8–14–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 120109034–2171–01]

RIN 0648–XE094

### Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Small-Mesh Multispecies Fishery; Adjustment to the Northern Red Hake Inseason Possession Limit

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

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; inseason adjustment.

**SUMMARY:** We announce the reduction of the commercial possession limit for northern red hake for the remainder of the 2015 fishing year. This action is

required to prevent the northern red hake total allowable landing limit from being exceeded. This announcement informs the public that the northern red hake possession limit is reduced.

**DATES:** Effective August 12, 2015 through April, 30, 2016.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Reid Lichwell, Fishery Management Specialist, 978-675-9112.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The small-mesh multispecies fishery is managed primarily through a series of exemptions from the Northeast Multispecies Fisheries Management Plan. Regulations governing the red hake fishery are found at 50 CFR part 648. The regulations describing the process to adjust inseason commercial possession limits of northern red hake are described in § 648.86(d)(4) and (5). These regulations require the Regional Administrator to reduce the northern red hake possession limit from 3,000 lb (1,361 kg) to 1,500 lb (680 kg) when landings have been

projected to reach or exceed 45 percent of the total allowable landings (TAL). The northern red hake possession limit is required to be further reduced to 400 lb (181 kg) if landings are projected to reach or exceed 62.5 percent of the TAL, unless such a reduction would be expected to prevent the TAL from being reached. The setting of these inseason adjustment thresholds were established in the final rule implementing the small-mesh multispecies specifications for 2015-2017, published in the **Federal Register** on May 28, 2015 (80 FR 30379).

These measures were imposed because the annual catch limits (ACL) for northern red hake were exceeded for the 2012 and 2013 fishing years, and northern red hake was experiencing overfishing. To reduce the risk of continued overfishing on the stock and to better constrain catch to the ACL, we implemented this possession limit reduction trigger.

Based on commercial landings data reported through July 30, 2015, the

northern red hake fishery is projected to reach 45 percent of the TAL on August 10, 2015. Based on this projection, reducing the commercial northern red hake possession limit to 1,500 lb (680 kg) is required to prevent the TAL from being exceeded. Upon the effective date of this action, no person may possess on board or land more than 1,500 lb (680 kg) of northern red hake, per trip for the remainder of the fishing year.

#### **Classification**

This action is taken under 50 CFR part 648 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: August 12, 2015.

**Alan D. Risenhoover,**

*Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries,  
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2015-20221 Filed 8-12-15; 4:15 pm]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-P**