small boats with crews of less than five that use manual rather than mechanical means to retrieve nets or catch shrimp using other methods that do not threaten sea turtles. Use of such small-scale technology does not adversely affect sea turtles. The 10 nations and one economy are: The Bahamas, Belize, China, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Oman, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Venezuela.

A completed DS–2031 Shrimp Exporter’s/Importer’s Declaration must accompany all shipments of shrimp or products from shrimp into the United States. Only shrimp or products from shrimp harvested in the 39 certified nations and one economy listed above may be accompanied by a DS–2031 with Box 7(B) checked. All DS–2031 forms accompanying shrimp imports from uncertified nations must be originals with Box 7(A)(1), 7(A)(2), or 7(A)(4) checked, consistent with the form’s instructions with regard to the method of harvest of the product and based on any relevant prior determinations by the Department, and signed by a responsible government official of the harvesting nation’s competent domestic fisheries authority. The Department has not determined that any uncertified nation qualifies to export shrimp or products from shrimp harvested in a manner as described in 7(A)(3).

Shrimp and products of shrimp harvested with turtle excluder devices (“TEDs”) in an uncertified nation may, under specific circumstances, be eligible for importation into the United States under the DS–2031 Form 7(A)(2) provision for “shrimp harvested in a manner or under circumstances determined by the Department of State not to pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles.”

A responsible government official of Australia, the Republic of Korea, and Mediterranean red shrimp (Aristeus antennatus) and products from that shrimp harvested in the Mediterranean Sea by Spain may be exported to the United States under the DS–2031 Form 7(A)(4) provision for “shrimp harvested in a manner or under circumstances determined by the Department of State not to pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles.”

A responsible government official of Australia, France or Spain must sign in Block 8 of the DS–2031 Form 7(A)(4) provision.

Use of this provision requires that the commercial shrimp trawl vessels using TEDs in an uncertified nation may, under specific circumstances, be eligible for importation into the United States under specific circumstances, be eligible for entry under this provision. The Department has determined that only shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in the Northern Prawn Fishery, the Queensland East Coast Trawl Fishery, and the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery in Australia and shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in the French Guiana domestic trawl fishery are eligible for entry under this provision. The Department was unable to make the same determination with respect to the Exmouth Gulf Prawn Fishery in Australia because the licensing conditions for the fishery do not meet the minimum technical standards of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service.

so no wild-caught shrimp and products from that shrimp harvested in Exmouth Gulf and exported after April 30, 2017, will be permitted entry into the United States. The importation of TED-caught shrimp from any other uncertified nation will not be allowed. A responsible government official of Australia or France must sign in Block 8 of the DS–2031 form accompanying these imports into the United States.

In addition, the Department has determined that shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in the Spencer Gulf region in Australia and with “mosquito” nets in the Republic of Korea, and Mediterranean red shrimp (Aristeus antennatus) and products from that shrimp harvested in the Mediterranean Sea by Spain may be exported to the United States under the DS–2031 Box 7(A)(4) provision for “shrimp harvested in a manner or under circumstances determined by the Department of State not to pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles.”

A responsible government official of Australia, the Republic of Korea, or Spain must sign in Block 8 of the DS–2031 form accompanying these imports into the United States.

The Department has communicated these certifications and determinations under Sec. 609 to the Office of International Trade of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

David A. Balton,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries, Bureau of Oceans and International and Scientific Affairs, Department of State.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment on Surplus Property Release at Greenwood County Airport, Greenwood, South Carolina

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is being given that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is considering a request from the County of Greenwood to release one parcel of surplus property (10.11 acres) at the Greenwood County Airport. These parcels were originally conveyed to the County of Greenwood on July 11, 1947 under the powers and authority contained in the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. Currently, the surplus properties are being used to generate timber sales but will become the site of a new County Animal Shelter.

Any person may inspect the request in person at the FAA office listed above under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.

In addition, any person may, upon request, inspect the request, notice and other documents germane to the request in person at the Greenwood County Airport.

Issued in Atlanta, Georgia, on April 17, 2017.

Larry F. Clark
Manager, Atlanta Airports District Office, Southern Region.

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