

to the vessel's position data obtained from the cellular VMS.

(6) *Trip declaration requirements in the Gulf.* For purposes of this paragraph (b)(6), a trip begins anytime the vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, or ramp, and terminates with return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, or ramp, regardless of the duration or purpose, including non-fishing activities. Prior to departure for each trip, the owner or operator of a vessel for which a charter vessel/headboat permit for Gulf coastal migratory pelagic fish has been issued must notify NMFS and report the type of trip, the U.S. Coast Guard vessel documentation number or state vessel registration number, and whether the vessel will be operating as a charter vessel or headboat, or is departing on another type of trip, such as a commercial trip. If the vessel will be operating as a charter vessel or headboat during the trip, the owner or operator must also report the expected trip completion date, time, and landing location.

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[FR Doc. 2020-15275 Filed 7-20-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 200325-0088]

RTID 0648-XA288

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Closure of the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area to General Category Individual Fishing Quota Scallop Vessels

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area is closed to Limited Access General Category Individual Fishing Quota scallop vessels for the remainder of the 2020 fishing year. No vessel issued a Limited Access General Category Individual Fishing Quota permit may fish for, possess, or land scallops from the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area. Regulations require this action once it is projected that 100 percent of trips allocated to the Limited Access General Category Individual Fishing Quota

scallop vessels for the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area will be taken.

DATES: Effective 0001 hr local time, July 19, 2020, through March 31, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shannah Jaburek, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 282-8456.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulations governing fishing activity in the Sea Scallop Access Areas can be found in 50 CFR 648.59 and 648.60. These regulations authorize vessels issued a valid Limited Access General Category (LAGC) Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) scallop permit to fish in the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area under specific conditions, including a total of 1,142 trips that may be taken during the 2020 fishing year. Section 648.59(g)(3)(iii) requires the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area to be closed to LAGC IFQ permitted vessels for the remainder of the fishing year once the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Administrator determines that the allocated number of trips for fishing year 2020 are projected to be taken.

Based on trip declarations by LAGC IFQ scallop vessels fishing in the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area, analysis of fishing effort, and other information, NMFS projects that 1,142 trips will be taken as of July 19, 2020. Therefore, in accordance with § 648.59(g)(3)(iii), NMFS is closing the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area to all LAGC IFQ scallop vessels as of July 19, 2020. No vessel issued an LAGC IFQ permit may fish for, possess, or land scallops in or from the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area after 0001 local time, July 19, 2020. Any LAGC IFQ vessel that has declared into the Mid-Atlantic Access Area scallop fishery, complied with all trip notification and observer requirements, and crossed the vessel monitoring system (VMS) demarcation line on the way to the area before 0001, July 19, 2020, may complete its trip without being subject to this closure. This closure is in effect for the remainder of the 2020 scallop fishing year, through March 31, 2021.

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 648, which was issued pursuant to section 304(b), and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. The Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area opened for the

2020 fishing year on April 1, 2020. The regulations at § 648.59(g)(3)(iii) require this closure to ensure that LAGC IFQ scallop vessels do not take more than their allocated number of trips in the area. The projected date on which the LAGC IFQ fleet will have taken all of its allocated trips in an Access Area becomes apparent only as trips into the area occur on a real-time basis and as activity trends begin to appear. As a result, NMFS can only make an accurate projection very close in time to when the fleet has taken all of its trips. To allow LAGC IFQ scallop vessels to continue to take trips in the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area during the period necessary to publish and receive comments on a proposed rule would likely result in the vessels taking much more than the allowed number of trips in the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area. Excessive trips and harvest from the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area would result in excessive fishing effort in the area, where effort controls are critical, thereby undermining conservation objectives of the Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery Management Plan and requiring more restrictive future management measures. Also, the public had prior notice and full opportunity to comment on this closure process when it was enacted.

For these same reasons, NMFS further finds, under 5 U.S.C 553(d)(3), good cause to waive the 30-day delayed effectiveness period.

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

Dated: July 16, 2020.

Hélène M.N. Scalliet,

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

[FR Doc. 2020-15745 Filed 7-17-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 200713-0187]

RIN 0648-BJ34

Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Revisions to Catch Sharing Plan and Domestic Management Measures in Alaska

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule implements regulations for a “fish up” provision in

the halibut and sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Program to allow Community Quota Entities (CQEs) located in IFQ regulatory Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) holding Area 3A category D halibut quota share (QS) (*i.e.*, for use on catcher vessel less than or equal to 35 ft (10.7 m) length overall) to have the associated IFQ harvested on category C vessels (catcher vessels less than or equal to 60 ft (18.3 m) length overall) beginning August 15 of each IFQ fishing season. This action also makes a minor change to regulations implementing the IFQ Program to consolidate temporary IFQ transfer forms. This final rule is intended to promote the goals and objectives of the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable laws.

DATES: Effective August 20, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the Categorical Exclusion and the Regulatory Impact Review (RIR) prepared for this action are available from www.regulations.gov or from the NMFS Alaska Region website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/region/alaska>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Doug Duncan, 907-586-7228 or doug.duncan@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for Action

NMFS manages the groundfish fisheries in the exclusive economic zone off Alaska under the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and under the FMP for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (BSAI). The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) prepared the FMPs under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.* Regulations governing U.S. fisheries and implementing the FMPs appear at 50 CFR parts 600 and 679.

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) and NMFS manage fishing for Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) through regulations established under authority of the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act). The IPHC adopts regulations governing the Pacific halibut fishery under the Convention between the United States and Canada for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (Convention), signed at Ottawa, Ontario, on March 2, 1953, as amended by a Protocol Amending the Convention (signed at Washington, DC, on March 29, 1979). For the United States,

regulations developed by the IPHC are subject to acceptance by the Secretary of State with the concurrence from the Secretary of Commerce. After acceptance by the Secretary of State and concurrence from the Secretary of Commerce, NMFS publishes the IPHC regulations in the **Federal Register** as annual management measures at 50 CFR 300.62.

The Halibut Act, 16 U.S.C. 773c(a) and (b), provides the Secretary of Commerce with general responsibility to carry out the Convention and the Halibut Act. In adopting regulations that may be necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of the Convention and the Halibut Act, the Secretary of Commerce is directed to consult with the Secretary of the department in which the U.S. Coast Guard is operating, currently the Department of Homeland Security.

The Halibut Act, 16 U.S.C. 773c(c), also provides the Council with authority to develop regulations, including limited access regulations, that are in addition to, and not in conflict with, approved IPHC regulations. Regulations developed by the Council may be implemented by NMFS only after approval by the Secretary of Commerce. The Council has exercised this authority in the development of the IFQ Program for the commercial halibut and sablefish fisheries, codified at 50 CFR part 679, under the authority of section 5 of the Halibut Act (16 U.S.C. 773c(c)) and section 303(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1853(b)).

Background

This final rule contains two elements. The first modifies regulations pertaining to the use of halibut QS and halibut IFQ held by CQEs in Area 3A. The second element makes minor changes to regulations implementing the IFQ Program that consolidate temporary IFQ transfer forms. The following sections briefly summarize the IFQ Program, the CQE Program, and this rule. A more comprehensive description can be found in the preamble to the proposed rule for this action (85 FR 20657; April 14, 2020).

IFQ Program

The IFQ Program, a limited access privilege program for the fixed-gear halibut and sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*) fisheries off Alaska, was recommended by the Council in 1992 and approved by NMFS in 1993. A comprehensive explanation of the IFQ Program can be found in the final rule implementing the program (58 FR 59375, November 9, 1993).

In the IFQ program, halibut QS was issued specific to one of eight IPHC halibut management areas throughout the BSAI and GOA, and four vessel categories: catcher/processor of any length (category A); catcher vessel of any length (category B); catcher vessel less than or equal to 60 ft (18.3 m) LOA (category C); and catcher vessel less than or equal to 35 ft (10.7 m) LOA (category D). The amount of halibut that each QS holder may harvest is calculated annually and issued as IFQ in pounds on an IFQ permit. Under most circumstances, the category of halibut IFQ must be matched to the category of vessel used to harvest it. Exceptions to allow a smaller category of IFQ to be harvested on a larger vessel category (*e.g.*, fishing category D IFQ on a category C vessel) are referred to as “fish-up” provisions.

CQE Program

The Council developed the CQE Program to improve the ability of remote coastal communities to maintain long-term opportunities to access the halibut and sablefish resources managed under the IFQ program. The Council recommended the CQE Program in the GOA as an amendment to the IFQ Program in 2002, and NMFS implemented the program in 2004 (69 FR 23681, April 30, 2004).

The CQE Program allows 45 small, remote, coastal communities in the GOA, represented by a NMFS-approved non-profit CQE, to purchase and hold catcher vessel halibut QS in halibut Areas 2C, 3A, and 3B. Communities eligible to participate in the CQE Program in the GOA include those that meet criteria for geographic location, population size, and historic participation in the halibut and sablefish fisheries, and are listed in Table 21 to 50 CFR part 679.

A CQE functions by holding QS and leasing the IFQ derived from it to community residents who can, among other purposes, use the revenue from harvesting to purchase their own QS. This promotes community access to IFQ Program fisheries.

The Council established limitations in the original CQE Program to prevent excessive consolidation of IFQ harvest into CQE communities. However, subsequent review by the Council and NMFS found that few CQEs held any halibut QS and there was no clear evidence demonstrating conflict between CQE and non-CQE IFQ Program participants. As a result, NMFS has taken previous action to improve the effectiveness of the CQE Program by minimizing program limitations (78 FR 33243, June 4, 2013).

Need for This Action

While the expanded CQE Program provided additional flexibility for eligible communities to participate in IFQ Program fisheries, CQEs still face financial challenges that make it difficult to purchase and finance QS. As of 2019, only two out of fourteen eligible CQE communities in Area 3A had purchased halibut QS. Furthermore, public testimony has indicated that in those Area 3A CQE communities that have acquired category D halibut QS, smaller category D vessels are sometimes unavailable to harvest the IFQ. IFQ Program regulations in Area 3A do not allow category D IFQ to be harvested on larger category C vessels, which could limit a CQE's ability to fully utilize its halibut IFQ in the event that no usable vessels are available or severe late season weather precludes the use of small vessels. If a CQE is unable to fully harvest its annual IFQ and realize the associated revenue, it may face difficulty fulfilling any debt service on financed QS. If no alternative funding is available, a CQE could be forced to sell QS, potentially eliminating fishery access and economic opportunities for the community.

Modifying the regulations to allow category D IFQ to be harvested on larger category C vessels near the end of the IFQ season will provide more flexibility to CQE participants to fully harvest their category D IFQ in Area 3A. This will further the Council's intent of facilitating CQE community access to the halibut resource. By limiting use of the exemption to the end of the season as a contingency plan, this action is also consistent with the intent of the IFQ Program to maintain the historical vessel size characteristics of the fleet when possible.

The Council's intent is reflected in the purpose and need statement adopted at final action at the April 2018 Council meeting. The Council's purpose and need, and final motion is available in the RIR (see **ADDRESSES**). Section 1.1 of the RIR also provides a summary of the history of this action.

Provisions of This Final Rule

This final rule includes two elements. The first element will modify regulations to allow halibut IFQ derived from CQE held category D QS in Area 3A to be used to harvest halibut on a vessel less than or equal to 60 ft (18.3 m) LOA beginning on August 15 of each IFQ fishing season. The second element of this action makes minor changes to regulations implementing the IFQ Program to consolidate temporary IFQ transfer forms.

CQE Fish-Up Provision

The first element of this final rule will add a paragraph at § 679.42(a)(2)(ii)(A) specifying that IFQ derived from CQE held QS assigned to category D in Area 3A could be harvested on a vessel less than or equal to 60 ft (18.3 m) LOA from August 15 to the end of the IFQ season. This action will allow eligible community residents leasing category D IFQ from a CQE to fish it on larger vessels before the end of the IFQ season, which is typically in mid-November. This action does not prevent category D IFQ held by a CQE from being fished on a category D vessel at any time during the IFQ season.

This final rule only applies to Area 3A category D halibut QS held by CQEs located in Area 3A. A "fish-up" provision is already in place for Areas 3B and 4B, whereas CQEs located in 2C cannot hold category D halibut QS. Areas 4A, 4C, 4D, and 4E do not have communities eligible to participate in the CQE program. CQEs located in other IFQ regulatory areas are also not eligible to hold category D halibut QS assigned to Area 3A. If CQEs held the maximum amount of Area 3A category D halibut QS allowed by regulation, this final rule would apply to 1,233,740 halibut QS units (approximately 10 percent of the total Area 3A category D halibut QS, or about 0.7 percent of the total halibut QS in Area 3A). Currently, one CQE in Area 3A owns 159,075 units of Area 3A category D halibut QS (6,324 IFQ pounds in 2018). Potentially up to 14 CQE communities will be affected by this action. This action is not expected to have a significant impact on other IFQ Program participants due the regulatory constraints and financial limitations of CQEs. Use of this provision will be voluntary and is expected to have a small but beneficial impact on affected CQEs.

Additional Changes to IFQ Program Regulations

This action also includes a minor change to regulations implementing the IFQ Program to consolidate the Application for Temporary Military Transfer of IFQ form into the Application for Temporary Transfer of Halibut/Sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) form. Currently, the Temporary Transfer of Halibut/Sablefish IFQ form is used for category A IFQ transfers, surviving beneficiary transfers, and IFQ transfers to CDQ groups during years of low abundance. By adding military-related IFQ transfers to the existing Application for Temporary Transfer of Halibut/Sablefish IFQ form, this action will centralize all

non-medical temporary IFQ transfers onto a single form. This action also eliminates regulatory reference to the previously required form fields of "number of QS units" and "range of QS serial numbers for IFQ to be transferred" because they are no longer used to process temporary IFQ transfers. This simplifies the temporary IFQ transfer process for the public and for agency administrators. There are no changes to the eligibility requirements for, or agency processing of, a temporary military transfer of IFQ. Regulations at § 679.41(m)(3) introductory text and (m)(3)(iii) will be modified to reference the "application for temporary transfer of halibut/sablefish IFQ" and the corresponding contents of a complete application.

Response to Comments

NMFS received two comments on the proposed rule. Neither comment addressed the content of this action and were therefore outside the scope of this action and are not addressed in this final rule.

Changes From Proposed to Final Rule

NMFS has made no modifications from the proposed rule.

Classification

Pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this rule is consistent with the BSAI and GOA FMPs, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Halibut Act, and other applicable law.

Regulations governing the U.S. fisheries for Pacific halibut are developed by the IPHC, the Pacific Fishery Management Council, the Council, and the Secretary of Commerce. Section 5 of the Halibut Act (16 U.S.C. 773c) allows the regional fishery management council having authority for a particular geographical area to develop regulations governing the allocation and catch of halibut in U.S. Convention waters which are in addition to, and not in conflict with, IPHC regulations. This final rule is consistent with the Council's authority to allocate halibut catches among fishery participants in the waters in and off Alaska.

This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

This final rule is considered an Executive Order 13771 deregulatory action.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified

to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA) during the proposed rule stage that this action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for the certification was published in the proposed rule and is not repeated here. No comments were received regarding the factual basis for certification.

Collection-of-Information Requirements

This final rule contains collection-of-information requirements subject to review and approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). NMFS has submitted these requirements to OMB for approval under Control Number 0648-0272. Public reporting burden is estimated to average per response: two hours for Application for Temporary Transfer of Halibut/Sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ). These estimates include the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection information.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the PRA, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number. All currently approved NOAA

collections of information may be viewed at http://www.cio.noaa.gov/services_programs/prasubs.html or <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRASearch>.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 679

Alaska, Fisheries, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 16, 2020.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

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

For the reasons set out in the preamble, NMFS amends 50 CFR part 679 as follows:

PART 679—FISHERIES OF THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OFF ALASKA

■ 1. The authority citation for part 679 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 773 et seq.; 1801 et seq.; 3631 et seq.; Pub. L. 108-447; Pub. L. 111-281.

■ 2. In § 679.41, revise paragraphs (m)(3) introductory text and (m)(3)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 679.41 Transfer of quota shares and IFQ.

* * * * *

(m) * * *

(3) Application. A QS holder may apply for a temporary military transfer by submitting an application for temporary transfer of halibut/sablefish IFQ to the Alaska Region, NMFS. NMFS

will transfer, upon approval of the application, the applicable IFQ from the applicant (transferor) to the recipient (transferee). An application for temporary transfer of halibut/sablefish IFQ is available at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/region/alaska> or by calling 1-800-304-4846. A complete application must include all of the following:

* * * * *

(iii) The identification characteristics of the IFQ including whether the transfer is for halibut or sablefish IFQ, IFQ regulatory area, actual number of IFQ pounds, transferor (seller) IFQ permit number, and fishing year.

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 679.42, add paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(A) and reserve paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) to read as follows:

§ 679.42 Limitations on use of QS and IFQ.

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) * * *

(A) Halibut IFQ derived from QS assigned to vessel category D in Area 3A that is held by a CQE located in Area 3A may be used to harvest IFQ halibut on a vessel less than or equal to 60 ft (18.3 m) LOA from August 15 to the end of the IFQ fishing season.

(B) [Reserved]

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