

broadband license is in the public interest.

In addition, the Commission adopted a two-fold performance requirement whereby a 900 MHz broadband licensee must: (1) Provide reliable signal coverage and offer broadband service; and (2) meet either (a) a population coverage requirement, or (b) a geographic coverage requirement.

The information required in this collection will be used to ensure that a grant of a 900 MHz broadband license is in the public interest and to ensure that licensees use 900 MHz spectrum productively, provide service in a timely manner, and promote the provision of innovative services and technologies in unserved areas, particularly rural markets. The collection is also necessary for the Commission to satisfy its oversight responsibilities and/or agency specific/government-wide reporting obligations.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021-00782 Filed 2-18-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 160426363-7275-02]

RTID 0648-XA879

Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region; 2020–2021 Commercial Hook-and-Line Closure for King Mackerel in the Gulf of Mexico Southern Zone

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements an accountability measure (AM) to close the hook-and-line component of the commercial sector for king mackerel in the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) southern zone. This closure is necessary to protect the Gulf king mackerel resource.

DATES: This temporary rule is effective from 12:01 a.m., local time, on February 22, 2021, through June 30, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelli O'Donnell, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727-824-5305, email: kelli.odonnell@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The fishery for coastal migratory pelagic fish

in the Gulf includes king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and cobia, and is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils and is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) through regulations at 50 CFR part 622. All weights for Gulf migratory group king mackerel (Gulf king mackerel) apply as either round or gutted weight.

The commercial sector for Gulf king mackerel is divided into western, northern, and southern zones. The southern zone encompasses an area of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) off Collier and Monroe Counties in south Florida. The southern zone includes the EEZ south of a line extending due west from the boundary of Lee and Collier Counties on the Florida west coast, and south of a line extending due east from the boundary of Monroe and Miami-Dade Counties on the Florida east coast (50 CFR 622.369(a)(1)(iii)).

The commercial annual catch limit (ACL) for Gulf king mackerel is divided into separate ACLs for the hook-and-line and run-around gillnet components of the commercial sector. The commercial hook-and-line quota (equivalent to the commercial hook-and-line ACL) for Gulf king mackerel in the southern zone is 575,400 lb (260,997 kg) for the current fishing year of July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021 (50 CFR 622.384(b)(1)(iii)(A)).

Regulations at 50 CFR 622.388(a)(1) require NMFS to close any component of the king mackerel commercial sector when its applicable quota has been reached or is projected to be reached by filing a notification with the Office of the Federal Register. NMFS has determined the 2020–2021 hook-and-line commercial quota for Gulf king mackerel in the southern zone will be reached by February 22, 2021. Accordingly, the hook-and-line component of the commercial sector for Gulf king mackerel in the southern zone is closed from February 22, 2021, through the end of the fishing year on June 30, 2021. The commercial hook-and-line component for Gulf king mackerel in the southern zone will reopen on July 1, 2021.

NMFS has also determined that the Gulf king mackerel commercial quota for vessels using run-around gillnet gear in the southern zone was reached on January 28, 2021, and therefore on that date, NMFS closed the southern zone to

commercial king mackerel fishing using run-around gillnet gear (86 FR 7815, February 2, 2021). Accordingly, all commercial fishing for Gulf king mackerel in the southern zone is closed effective at 12:01 a.m. local time on February 22, 2021. The commercial run-around gillnet component for Gulf king mackerel in the southern zone will reopen at 6 a.m. local time on January 18, 2022.

A person aboard a vessel that has a valid Federal commercial permit for king mackerel may continue to retain king mackerel under the recreational bag and possession limits specified in 50 CFR 622.382(a)(1)(ii) and (a)(2), as long as the recreational sector for Gulf king mackerel is open (50 CFR 622.384(e)(1)).

During the commercial closure, king mackerel caught with hook-and-line gear from the closed zone may not be purchased or sold, including those harvested under the recreational bag and possession limits. This prohibition does not apply to king mackerel caught with hook-and-line gear from the closed zone that were harvested, landed ashore, and sold prior to the closure and were held in cold storage by a dealer or processor (50 CFR 622.384(e)(2)).

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 622.388(a)(1), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, 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 is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the regulations associated with the commercial quota and associated AM for Gulf king mackerel have already been subject to notice and public comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the closure. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment on this action is contrary to the public interest because of time required to provide notice and an opportunity for public comment. There is a need to immediately implement the closure to protect the Gulf king mackerel resource, because the capacity of the fishing fleet allows for rapid harvest of the commercial quota, and any delay in the closure could result in the commercial quota being exceeded.

For the aforementioned reasons, there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3)

to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness of this action.

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

Dated: February 12, 2021.

Jennifer M. Wallace,
Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2021-03351 Filed 2-16-21; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 210210-0018]

RTID 0648-XY115

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2021 and 2022 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish

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

ACTION: Final rule; harvest specifications and closures.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications, apportionments, and Pacific halibut prohibited species catch limits for the groundfish fishery of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to establish harvest limits for groundfish during the remainder of the 2021 and the start of the 2022 fishing years and to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP). The 2021 harvest specifications supersede those previously set in the final 2020 and 2021 harvest specifications, and the 2022 harvest specifications will be superseded in early 2022 when the final 2022 and 2023 harvest specifications are published. The intended effect of this action is to conserve and manage the groundfish resources in the GOA in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

DATES: Harvest specifications and closures are effective at 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), February 19, 2021, through 2400 hours, A.l.t., December 31, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the Final Alaska Groundfish Harvest Specifications Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Record of Decision (ROD), and the annual Supplementary

Information Reports (SIRs) to the EIS prepared for this action are available from <https://www.regulations.gov>. The 2020 Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) report for the groundfish resources of the GOA, dated November 2020, and SAFE reports for previous years are available from the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) at 1007 West 3rd Avenue, Suite 400, Anchorage, AK 99501, phone 907-271-2809, or from the Council's website at <https://www.npfmc.org>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Obren Davis, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the GOA groundfish fisheries in the exclusive economic zone of the GOA under the FMP. The Council prepared the FMP under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.* Regulations governing U.S. fisheries and implementing the FMP appear at 50 CFR parts 600, 679, and 680.

The FMP and its implementing regulations require that NMFS, after consultation with the Council, specify the total allowable catch (TAC) for each target species, the sum of which must be within the optimum yield (OY) range of 116,000 to 800,000 metric tons (mt) (50 CFR 679.20(a)(1)(i)(B)). Section 679.20(c)(1) further requires that NMFS publish and solicit public comment on proposed annual TACs and apportionments thereof, Pacific halibut prohibited species catch (PSC) limits, and seasonal allowances of pollock and Pacific cod. Upon consideration of public comment received under § 679.20(c)(1), NMFS must publish notice of final harvest specifications for up to two fishing years as annual TACs and apportionments, Pacific halibut PSC limits, and seasonal allowances of pollock and Pacific cod, per § 679.20(c)(3)(ii). The final harvest specifications set forth in Tables 1 through 29 of this rule reflect the outcome of this process, as required at § 679.20(c).

The proposed 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications for groundfish of the GOA and Pacific halibut PSC limits were published in the **Federal Register** on December 3, 2020 (85 FR 78076). Comments were invited and accepted through January 4, 2021. NMFS did not receive any comments on the proposed harvest specifications. In December 2020, NMFS consulted with the Council regarding the 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications. After an opportunity for public comment, and after considering more recent biological and socioeconomic data that were available

at the Council's December 2020 meeting, NMFS is implementing the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications, as recommended by the Council. Differences between the proposed specifications and the final specifications are discussed below. For 2021, the sum of the TAC amounts is 407,975 mt. For 2022, the sum of the TAC amounts is 409,039 mt.

Other Actions Affecting the 2021 and 2022 Harvest Specifications

Amendment 109 to the FMP: Revisions to the GOA Pollock Seasons and Pacific Cod Seasonal Allocations

On June 25, 2020, NMFS published a final rule to implement Amendment 109 to the FMP (85 FR 38093), effective January 1, 2021 (see also correction 85 FR 79139, December 9, 2020). The final rule revised the pollock seasons and allocations, along with Pacific cod season allocations, in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA. Amendment 109 modified the existing annual pollock TAC allocation to two equal seasonal allocations (50 percent of TAC), rather than four equal seasonal allocations (25 percent of TAC). The pollock A and B seasons were combined into a January 20 through May 31 A season, and the pollock C and D seasons were combined into a September 1 through November 1 B season. Additionally, Amendment 109 revised the Pacific cod TAC seasonal apportionments to the trawl catcher vessel (CV) sector by increasing the A season allocation and decreasing the B season allocation. The December 9, 2020, correction clarified existing seasonal apportionments of Pacific cod for the jig sector. The revisions implemented by Amendment 109 are incorporated into these final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications.

Amendment 110 to the FMP: Reclassify Sculpins as an Ecosystem Component Species

On July 10, 2020, NMFS published the final rule to implement Amendment 110 to the FMP (85 FR 41427). The final rule reclassified sculpins in the FMP as an "Ecosystem Component" species, which is a category of non-target species that are not in need of conservation and management. Accordingly, NMFS will no longer set an Overfishing Level (OFL), acceptable biological catch (ABC), and TAC for sculpins in the GOA groundfish harvest specifications.

ABC and TAC Specifications

In December 2020, the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), its Advisory Panel (AP), and the