

non-Federal agency that receives records contained in a system of records from a Federal agency for use in a matching program.

The E-Government Act of 2002,⁸ requires Federal agencies to conduct a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for new or substantially changed technology that collects, maintains, or disseminates information in an identifiable form.

No new or substantially changed technology will collect, maintain, or disseminate information as a result of this rule. Accordingly, FMCSA has not conducted a PIA.

The Agency will complete a Privacy Threshold Analysis (PTA) to evaluate the risks and effects the final rule may have on collecting, storing, and sharing PII. The PTA will be submitted to FMCSA's Privacy Officer for review and preliminary adjudication and to DOT's Privacy Officer for review and final adjudication.

J. E.O. 13175 (Indian Tribal Governments)

This rulemaking does not have Tribal implications under E.O. 13175 (65 FR 67249, Nov. 9, 2000), Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes.

K. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

FMCSA analyzed this final rule pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). The Agency believes this final rule will not have a reasonably foreseeable significant effect on the quality of the human environment. This action falls under a published categorical exclusion and thus is excluded from further analysis and documentation in an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement under DOT Order 5610.1D,⁹ Subpart B, Subsection (e). Specifically, paragraphs (e)(6)(f)(1), (e)(6)(q), and (e)(6)(aa), which cover regulations pertaining to driver/vehicle inspections, implementing record preservation procedures, and requiring motor carriers, their officers, drivers, agents, representatives, and employees directly

in control of CMVs to inspect, repair, and provide maintenance for every CMV used on a public road, respectively.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 396

Highway safety, Motor carriers, Motor vehicle safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, FMCSA amends 49 CFR part 396 to read as follows:

PART 396—INSPECTION, REPAIR, AND MAINTENANCE

- 1. The authority citation for part 396 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 504, 31133, 31136, 31151, 31502; sec. 32934, Pub. L. 112–141, 126 Stat. 405, 830; sec. 5524, Pub. L. 114–94, 129 Stat. 1312, 1560; and 49 CFR 1.87.

- 2. Amend section 396.11 by adding paragraphs (a)(6) and (b)(5) to read as follows:

§ 396.11 Driver vehicle inspection report(s).

(a) * * *

(6) *Electronic reporting.* The report required by this paragraph (a) may be created and maintained in electronic format, in accordance with 49 CFR 390.32.

(b) * * *

(5) *Electronic reporting.* The report required by this paragraph (b) may be created and maintained in electronic format, in accordance with 49 CFR 390.32.

- 3. Amend section 396.13 by adding paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 396.13 Driver inspection.

* * * * *

(d) The reports required by this section may be created and maintained in electronic format, in accordance with 49 CFR 390.32.

Issued under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.87.

Derek Barrs,
Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 260209–0039]

RIN 0648–BO09

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; 2026 and Projected 2027 Specifications for the Summer Flounder, Scup, Black Sea Bass, and Bluefish Fisheries

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces 2026 specifications and projects 2027 specifications for the summer flounder, scup, black sea bass, and bluefish fisheries. The implementing regulations for the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) and the Bluefish FMP require us to publish specifications for the upcoming fishing year for each of these species and to respond to public comments received during the public comment period. The specifications for these species are intended to establish allowable harvest levels that will prevent overfishing, consistent with the most recent scientific information, for the 2026 fishing year.

DATES: Effective February 19, 2026, through December 31, 2026.

ADDRESSES: An Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared for the 2026–2027 summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass specifications, and a Supplemental Information Report (SIR) was prepared for the 2026–2027 bluefish specifications. Copies of the EA and SIR are available on request from Dr. Christopher M. Moore, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, Suite 201, 800 North State Street, Dover, DE 19901. They are also accessible via the internet at: <https://www.mafmc.org/supporting-documents>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Deighan, Fishery Policy Analyst, (978) 281–9184, or laura.deighan@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

General Background

The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council), in

⁸ Public Law 107–347, sec. 208, 116 Stat. 2899, 2921 (Dec. 17, 2002).

⁹ DOT Order 5610.1D, “Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts,” may be found at <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/dots-procedures-considering-environmental-impacts>.

cooperation with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission), develops management measures for the summer flounder, scup, black sea bass, and bluefish fisheries. The Council, pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), develops recommendations regarding fisheries in Federal waters seaward of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The Commission, pursuant to the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act, addresses fisheries in State waters from Florida to Maine. These bodies work together in the development of complementary FMPs for species including summer flounder, scup, black sea bass, and bluefish that are harvested in both Federal and State waters, and each year these bodies work together to develop specifications for these fisheries. The Council provides its recommendations to NMFS, and NMFS engages in a Federal rulemaking process by which the agency adopts specifications that become binding on the Federal fisheries. Specifications in these Federal fisheries include stock-wide overfishing limits (OFL) and

acceptable biological catches (ABC), as well as various catch and landing subdivisions, such as the commercial and recreational sector annual catch limits (ACL), annual catch targets (ACT), and sector-specific landing limits (*i.e.*, the commercial fishery quota and recreational harvest limit (RHL)) established for 1 to 3 years at a time. Adjustments to commercial management measures for all four species and the recreational management measures for bluefish (*i.e.*, minimum fish sizes, seasonal closures, and possession restrictions) are also considered in the specifications process.

This action implements the 2026 and projects the 2027 ABCs, recreational and commercial ACLs, recreational and commercial ACTs, commercial quotas, and RHLs for all four species. Any fish caught since January 1, 2026, 50 CFR 648.2, will apply to the 2026 specifications included in this action in accordance with 50 CFR 648.103, 648.123, 648.143, and 648.163. This action also implements increases to the recreational possession limits in the bluefish fishery. Changes to summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass recreational management measures were discussed at the joint Council and

Commission meeting in December and will be implemented through a separate action.

This action does not implement any changes to the commercial management measures for any of the four species.

Final 2026 and Projected 2027 Specifications

Summer Flounder Specifications

This action adopts the Council and the Commission’s Summer Flounder Board-recommended 2026 summer flounder catch and landings limits shown in table 1. The summer flounder specifications are based on the OFLs and a constant, averaged 2026–2027 ABC from the 2025 management track assessment and 12-percent commercial and recreational management uncertainty buffers. These management uncertainty buffers are intended to support greater stability in the catch limits and to allow for the larger 2023- and 2024-year classes to recruit to the fishery. This results in 2026 and projected 2027 commercial quotas of 12.78 million pounds (lb; 5,795 metric tons (mt)) and RHLs of 8.79 million lb (3,987 mt), representing 45-percent and 38-percent increases, respectively, compared to 2025.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF THE 2026 AND PROJECTED 2027 SUMMER FLOUNDER FISHERY SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications	Million pounds (lb)	Metric ton (mt)
OFL	(2026) 31.89 (2027) 32.42	(2026) 14,466 (2027) 14,705
ABC	30.01	13,611
Commercial ACL	16.5	7,486
Commercial ACT	14.52	6,585
Commercial dead discard estimate	1.74	790
Commercial Quota	12.78	5,795
Recreational ACL	13.5	6,125
Recreational ACT	11.88	5,388
Recreational dead discard estimate	3.09	1,401
RHL	8.79	3,987

This action sets the final summer flounder State-by-State commercial quotas for 2026 (table 2). According to the process described in the summer

flounder regulations at § 648.102(c)(1), these State-specific quotas take into account any overages that occurred during the previous (2024) fishing year

that were previously unaccounted for and overages in the current (2025) fishing year through October 31, 2025.

TABLE 2—FINAL 2026 SUMMER FLOUNDER STATE-BY-STATE COMMERCIAL QUOTAS

State	Initial share	Final quotas ¹ (lb)	Final quotas ¹ (kg)
Maine	0.12	15,283	6,932
New Hampshire	0.08	10,785	4,892
Massachusetts	8.22	1,040,403	471,919
Rhode Island	14.85	1,896,868	860,405
Connecticut	4.81	614,695	278,821
New York	8.84	1,129,431	512,301
New Jersey	15.63	1,996,380	905,543
Delaware	0.10	12,440	5,642
Maryland	4.65	593,878	269,378
Virginia	19.06	2,434,894	1,104,449

TABLE 2—FINAL 2026 SUMMER FLOUNDER STATE-BY-STATE COMMERCIAL QUOTAS—Continued

State	Initial share	Final quotas ¹ (lb)	Final quotas ¹ (kg)
North Carolina	23.64	3,020,221	1,369,949
Total	100.00	12,765,277	5,794,826

¹ Totals may differ slightly from the sums of the quotas due to rounding.

This action does not include any changes to the current commercial management measures, including the minimum fish size (14-inch (36-centimeters (cm)) total length), gear requirements, and possession limits. This action does not include any changes to the recreational management measures. Any changes to the recreational management measures

would take place through a separate action.

Scup Specifications

This action adopts the Council and the Commission’s Scup Board-recommended 2026 scup catch and landings limits shown in table 3. The scup specifications are based on the OFLs and ABCs from the 2025

management track assessment projections and no management uncertainty buffers. This results in commercial quotas of 17.70 million lb (8,029 mt) in 2026 and 15.57 million lb (7,060 mt) in 2027 and RHLs of 13.17 million lb (5,972 mt) in 2026 and 11.58 million lb (5,251 mt) in 2027, consistent with the recommendations of the Council and Board.

TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF THE 2026 AND PROJECTED 2027 SCUP SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications	2026		2027	
	Million lb	mt	Million lb	mt
OFL	42.98	19,494	37.79	17,142
ABC	42.09	19,091	37.01	16,788
Commercial ACL	27.36	12,409	24.06	10,912
Commercial ACT	27.36	12,409	24.06	10,912
Expected commercial dead discards	9.66	4,380	8.49	3,852
Commercial quota	17.7	8,029	15.57	7,060
Recreational ACL	14.73	6,682	12.95	5,876
Recreational ACT	14.73	6,682	12.95	5,876
Expected recreational dead discards	1.57	710	1.38	624
RHL	13.17	5,972	11.58	5,251

The final specifications include adjustments required by scup accountability measures based on available catch data, as specified in the regulations. Current data indicate that the 3-year average recreational scup catch exceeds the 3-year average recreational scup ACL. Because biomass is above the target, the current regulations require adjustments to the recreational management measures,

taking into account the performance of the measures and conditions that precipitated the overage. Any such changes would be made during the rulemaking for the 2026 and 2027 scup recreational management measures. The Council has recommended changes to the recreational accountability measures in Framework Adjustment 19 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP. Should the changes proposed

in Framework 19 be implemented prior to the rulemaking for the 2026 and 2027 recreational measures, a response to the scup recreational ACL overage would not be required. No other scup accountability measures were triggered based on current data.

This action sets the scup commercial quotas by quota period, provided in table 4, as described in the scup regulations at § 648.122(c)(1).

TABLE 4—2026 COMMERCIAL SCUP QUOTAS BY QUOTA PERIOD

Quota period	Percent share	Million lb	mt
Winter I	45.11	7.98	3,622
Summer	38.95	6.89	3,127
Winter II	15.94	2.82	1,280
Total	100.0	17.70	8,029

The current quota period possession limits are not changed by this action and are outlined in table 5.

TABLE 5—2026 COMMERCIAL SCUP POSSESSION LIMITS BY QUOTA PERIOD

Quota period	Percent share	Federal possession limits (per trip)	
		lb	kg
Winter I	45.11	50,000	22,680
Summer	38.95	N/A	N/A
Winter II	15.94	12,000	5,443
Total	100	N/A	N/A

The Winter I scup commercial possession limit would drop to 1,000 lb (454 kg) if 80 percent of that period's allocation is landed. If the Winter I quota is not fully harvested, the

remaining quota would be transferred to Winter II. The Winter II possession limit may be adjusted (in association with a transfer of unused Winter I quota to the Winter II period) via notice in the

Federal Register. The regulations specify that the Winter II possession limit would increase to different levels consistent with any increase in the quota, as described in table 6.

TABLE 6—POTENTIAL INCREASE IN WINTER II POSSESSION LIMITS BASED ON THE AMOUNT OF UNUSED SCUP ROLLED OVER FROM WINTER I TO WINTER II

Initial Winter II possession limit		Rollover from Winter I to Winter II		Increase in initial Winter II possession limit		Final Winter II possession limit after rollover from Winter I to Winter II	
lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg
12,000	5,443	0–499,999	0–226,796	0	0	12,000	5,443
12,000	5,443	500,000–999,999	226,796–453,592	1,500	680	13,500	6,123
12,000	5,443	1,000,000–1,499,999	453,592–680,388	3,000	1,361	15,000	6,804
12,000	5,443	1,500,000–1,999,999	680,389–907,184	4,500	2,041	16,500	7,484
12,000	5,443	* 2,000,000–2,500,000	907,185–1,133,981	6,000	2,722	18,000	8,165

* This process of increasing the possession limit in 1,500 lb (680 kg) increments would continue past 2,500,000 lb (1,122,981 kg), but we end here for the purpose of this example.

This action does not include any changes to commercial management measures for scup, including the minimum fish size (9-inch (22.9-cm) total length), gear requirements, and quota period possession limits. As noted above, any potential changes to recreational management measures would take place through a separate action.

Black Sea Bass Specifications

This action adopts the Council and the Commission's Black Sea Bass Board-recommended 2026 black sea bass catch and landings limits shown in table 7. The black sea bass specifications are

based on an OFL and ABC using the terminal year biomass and maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT) from the 2025 management track assessment and no management uncertainty buffers. The Council, the Board, and the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) recommended an alternative approach to set the OFL and ABC due to concerns regarding the 2025 assessment's projected stock conditions and that this approach had performed as well as using the standard projection methodology when it was simulation-tested during management strategy evaluations. The alternative approach results in commercial quotas of 7.83

million lb (3,553 mt) and RHLs of 8.14 million lb (3,691 mt) in 2026 and 2027, a 31-percent increase and a 30-percent increase, respectively, relative to 2025. The black sea bass specifications also include a 5-percent commercial in-season closure buffer in 2026 and 2027, as provided for in the regulations at § 648.142(a)(15) and recommended by the Council and Board. Given recent patterns in the fishery, an in-season closure is not expected for 2026 or 2027. In the unlikely event it is needed, a 5-percent buffer could have socioeconomic benefits with little risk to stock status.

TABLE 7—SUMMARY OF THE 2026 AND PROJECTED 2027 BLACK SEA BASS SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications	2026–2027	
	Million lb	mt
OFL	21.79	9,883
ABC	21.34	9,679
Commercial ACL	9.6	4,356
Commercial ACT	9.6	4,356
Expected commercial dead discards	1.77	803
Commercial quota	7.83	3,553
Recreational ACL	11.74	5,323
Recreational ACT	11.74	5,323
Expected recreational dead discards	3.60	1,633

TABLE 7—SUMMARY OF THE 2026 AND PROJECTED 2027 BLACK SEA BASS SPECIFICATIONS—Continued

Specifications	2026–2027	
	Million lb	mt
RHL	8.14	3,691

These final specifications include adjustments required by the black sea bass accountability measures based on available catch data, as specified in the regulations. Current data indicate that the 3-year average recreational black sea bass catch exceeded the 3-year average recreational black sea bass ACL. Because biomass is above the target, the current regulations require adjustments to the recreational management measures, taking into account the performance of the measures and conditions that precipitated the overage. Any such changes would be made during the rulemaking for the 2026 and 2027 black sea bass recreational management measures. As described for scup above, should the changes proposed in Framework 19 be implemented prior to the rulemaking for the 2026 and 2027 recreational measures, a response to the black sea bass recreational ACL overages would not be required. No other black sea bass accountability measures were triggered based on current data.

This action includes no changes to commercial management measures for black sea bass, including the commercial minimum fish size (11-inch

(27.94-cm) total length) and gear requirements. As noted above, any potential changes to black sea bass recreational management measures would take place through a separate action.

Bluefish Specifications

This action adopts the Council and the Commission’s Bluefish Board-recommended 2026 bluefish catch and landings limits shown in table 8. The bluefish stock remains under a rebuilding program that started in 2022. The 2025 management track assessment projected that the stock will reach the rebuilding target in 2025. However, the stock will not be considered rebuilt until a future stock assessment determines the rebuilding target has been achieved.

The bluefish specifications are based on the OFLs and ABCs from the 2025 assessment projections, a 25-percent commercial management uncertainty buffer, and a 30-percent recreational management uncertainty buffer. The management uncertainty buffers are intended to reduce the likelihood of large swings in the catch limits while the stock is still rebuilding and to account for the uncertainty from the

upcoming Marine Recreational Information Program recalibration, as bluefish is primarily a recreational species. The final specifications include adjustments required by the bluefish accountability measures based on available catch data, as specified in the regulations. Current data indicate the bluefish recreational ACL was exceeded by 1.68 million lb (763 mt) in 2024. Because the fishery is under a rebuilding plan, the bluefish accountability measures at § 648.163(d)(1) require payback of recreational ACL overages as soon as practicable, and the final 2026 bluefish specifications make this adjustment in 2026 (included in table 8). This results in commercial quotas of 4.66 million lb (2,115 mt) in 2026 and 4.75 million lb (2,153 mt) in 2027, representing a 54-percent and a 57-percent increase from 2025. It also results in RHLs of 20.34 million lb (9,224 mt) in 2026 and 22.50 million lb (10,206 mt) in 2027, representing a 30-percent and a 43-percent increase from 2025. Aside from the State commercial quota overages, described below, no other bluefish accountability measures were triggered based on current data.

TABLE 8—SUMMARY OF THE 2026 AND PROJECTED 2027 BLUEFISH SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications	2026		2027	
	Million lb	mt	Million lb	mt
OFL	48.43	21,969	49.22	22,325
ABC	44.61	20,234	45.41	20,598
Commercial ACL	6.25	2,833	6.36	2,884
Commercial ACT	4.68	2,125	4.77	2,163
Expected commercial dead discards	0.02	10	0.02	10
Commercial quota	4.66	2,115	4.75	2,153
Recreational ACL	38.36	17,401	39.05	17,714
Recreational accountability measures	1.68	763	0	0
Recreational ACT	25.17	11,418	27.34	12,400
Expected recreational dead discards	4.84	2,194	4.84	2,194
RHL	20.34	9,224	22.50	10,206

The coastwide commercial quota is allocated to coastal States from Maine to Florida based on percent shares

specified in the Bluefish FMP and the regulations at § 648.162(d). The final State commercial bluefish quotas

provided in table 9 take into account overages that occurred during the 2024 fishing year.

TABLE 9—FINAL 2026 BLUEFISH STATE COMMERCIAL QUOTA ALLOCATIONS

State	Initial share	Final quota ¹ (lb)	Final quota ¹ (kg)
Maine	0.27	12,537	5,687

TABLE 9—FINAL 2026 BLUEFISH STATE COMMERCIAL QUOTA ALLOCATIONS—Continued

State	Initial share	Final quota ¹ (lb)	Final quota ¹ (kg)
New Hampshire	0.27	12,693	5,758
Massachusetts	9.14	426,280	193,357
Rhode Island	8.81	410,612	186,250
Connecticut	1.14	45,220	20,511
New York	17.08	796,248	361,172
New Jersey	14.12	658,379	298,636
Delaware	0.89	41,483	18,816
Maryland	2.23	103,833	47,098
Virginia	7.58	284,457	129,027
North Carolina	32.04	1,493,521	677,450
South Carolina	0.08	3,912	1,774
Georgia	0.08	3,533	1,603
Florida	6.29	293,118	132,956
Total	100	4,585,827	2,080,096

¹ Totals may differ slightly from the sums of the quotas due to rounding.

This action increases the bluefish recreational bag limits, as recommended by the Council and Board, based on the increased RHLs and positive stock trajectory. It proposes a 2-fish increase for both recreational sectors, resulting in a 7-fish bag limit for the for-hire sector and a 5-fish bag limit for private anglers. This action does not include any changes to the commercial management measures for bluefish.

Comments and Responses

The public comment period for the proposed rule ended on December 24, 2025. We received six comments on the proposed rule. No changes to the final rule are necessary as a result of these comments. Three commenters expressed general support for the 2026 and projected 2027 specifications. We agree and are implementing the 2026 and projected 2027 specifications as proposed, and a more detailed response is not provided. One of the commenters who supported the proposed rule also suggested that rules such as this one, supporting sustainable fisheries, be expanded to include other species. The management of other species is not germane to this action, and no further response is provided on this topic. Another comment focused on illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and wind development. The comment is not relevant to the current action, and no further response is provided.

Stricter Regulations and Improvements to the Magnuson-Stevens Act

Comment 1: One commenter summarized the rule as sustaining stricter regulations on the relevant species and providing adjustments to the Magnuson-Stevens Act to improve it.

Response: The majority of catch limits contained in this rule will increase based on the best scientific information currently available. The rule does not make changes to the Magnuson-Stevens Act, but adjusts catch limits and management measures under existing authority provided in the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Accessibility of Information

Comment 2: One commenter suggested that this rule would be improved by making the information in the rule more accessible to the general public, particularly when permits are issued, which would help reduce recreational fishing violations.

Response: Information on fisheries catch limits and management measures is provided through multiple venues to increase the accessibility of information to interested parties. The proposed rule for this action was published in the **Federal Register** and included an opportunity for public comment, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). This final rule is also published in the **Federal Register** in accordance with the APA, which makes it publicly available.

Information about the proposed rule and comment period was also provided in a web bulletin on the NMFS website and sent to summer flounder, scup, black sea bass, and bluefish stakeholders, including all permit holders, via an email bulletin. The web bulletin will be updated with information about the final rule, and NMFS will send another email bulletin summarizing the final rule. Once the final specifications are effective, relevant pages on the NMFS website (e.g., species-specific pages) will be updated with information on the current catch limits and management measures.

In addition, the Code of Federal Regulations will be updated to reflect changes made to Federal regulations.

Transparency and Equity

Comment 3: One recreational angler expressed concerns that the use of the MFMT and terminal year biomass to set the black sea bass specifications results in reduced transparency about long-term sustainability and that the practical effect of this approach is to defer recreational liberalization. The commenter suggested that the rule should clarify how and when the increased RHL will be reflected in liberalized recreational measures. The commenter also expressed concern that the application of the 5-percent in-season closure buffer for the commercial sector contrasts with rigid limits that do not include opportunities for adjustment in the recreational sector, resulting in a lack of equity. The commenter suggested that the Council and Commission should explore ways to promote recreational liberalization and fairness.

Response: The commenter did not provide further explanation why the use of MFMT and terminal year biomass in place of the standard projections decreases transparency, and the SSC and Council developed the recommended specifications through public processes. Both approaches rely on the data and analysis in the most recent black sea bass management track assessment. As noted in the proposed rule, the use of MFMT and terminal year biomass to set the 2026 and projected 2027 black sea bass specifications was recommended due to persistent and substantial inconsistency between previous assessments' projected stock conditions and updated stock information from subsequent black sea

bass assessments. In general, projection models for species well above their biomass targets have recommended substantial decreases in OFLs and ABCs when projecting 2 or more years out because fishing mortality (F) is assumed to equal fishing mortality at maximum sustainable yield (F_{MSY}), resulting in biomass declining towards the biomass target. This trend was present in the 2026 and 2027 black sea bass assessment projections, despite the 2025 management track assessment indicating F was only 73 percent of F_{MSY} in 2024. The assessment projections would have resulted in a small decrease for the 2026 ABC followed by a substantial decrease for 2027, relative to 2025. The use of MFMT and terminal year biomass was tested in previous simulation studies and was found to perform as well as using the standard projection methodology.

The use of this approach did not result in deferred liberalization of recreational measures. Recreational measures for summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass are not typically set during the annual specifications process. The RHL included in this rule is one of multiple factors used to evaluate and recommend recreational management measures for the next year. The Council and Boards typically take final action on the recreational measures in State waters and make recommendations regarding recreational measures in Federal waters during their joint December meeting, which is then followed by the Federal rulemaking process. For example, a final rule for the 2025 black sea bass recreational measures was published on June 26, 2025 (90 FR 27254), while the final specifications were published on December 10, 2024. The Council finalized its recommended black sea bass recreational measures at the December 2025 meeting, and the Federal rulemaking process for the 2026 and 2027 recreational measures will include an opportunity for public comment. Comments on those measures are not relevant to the current specifications action but will be requested as part of the process to set recreational measures.

With respect to the 5-percent commercial in-season closure buffer creating inequities between the commercial and recreational sectors, the option to include this buffer in the black sea bass specifications is responsive to constraints specific to the commercial fishery. The commercial and recreational fisheries are managed differently, with an intention to provide equity between the two sectors while accounting for differences between

them. Unlike the commercial fishery, the recreational accountability measures (50 CFR 648.143(d)) do not include in-season closures when the RHL has been reached. In addition, the recreational accountability measures that consider overages apply only when the recreational ACL has been exceeded. The accountability measures provide additional flexibility to the recreational sector by requiring strict paybacks only under certain circumstances (e.g., biomass is below the threshold), allowing paybacks spread over 2 years, and allowing adjustments to recreational measures instead of paybacks in certain circumstances (e.g., biomass is between the threshold and the target and the stock is not under a rebuilding plan).

The commercial sector is more strictly managed to the commercial quota. The Commission allocates the black sea bass commercial quota among the relevant States. Commercial landings are monitored throughout the year, and the Commission closes a State's fishery when data indicate the State's quota has been reached. NMFS monitors coastwide landings and would close the commercial fishery coastwide only if the coastwide quota plus the buffer has been reached. When one or more States exceed their quota, the buffer provides an opportunity for other States, including States that divide their black sea bass quotas into individual fishing quotas (IFQ), to more fully harvest their allocation before the Federal coastwide closure is implemented. This increases equity among the States and for commercial fishermen who have invested in IFQ. The black sea bass commercial accountability measures (§ 648.143) require paybacks for any commercial quota overages, regardless of whether the commercial ACL is exceeded (non-landings overages of the commercial ACL are also paid back, depending on the status of the stock). These paybacks reduce the risk of impacts on the black sea bass stock from the application of the in-season closure buffer. The buffer is set as one component of the specifications, which allows the Council and Board to consider current information on the state of the stock and the performance of the commercial fishery when adopting a buffer between 0 and 5 percent of the quota. The Council and Board determined that a 5-percent buffer in 2026 and 2027 would pose little risk to the stock based on the current high biomass and the low likelihood that the coastwide quota would be exceeded.

As previously stated, the summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass

recreational measures are addressed through a separate rulemaking. Suggestions about management changes to provide greater liberalization and fairness to the recreational sector are not germane to the current specifications action.

Changes From the Proposed Rule

This final rule includes minor adjustments to the specifications to correct rounding errors. It includes adjustments to the summer flounder State-by-State commercial quotas to account for prior overages for fishing year 2024 and preliminary catch information for fishing year 2025, which were identified following the publication of the proposed rule. Similarly, this rule includes changes to the bluefish State-by-State commercial quotas to account for prior overages identified in the final catch information for fishing year 2024, and to the bluefish recreational ACT to account for a recreational ACL overage in 2024.

Classification

Pursuant to sections 304(b)(1)(A) and 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this rule is consistent with the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP, the Bluefish FMP, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law. NMFS is issuing this rule pursuant to sections 304(b)(1)(A) and 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which provide specific authority for implementing this action. Section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act authorizes NMFS to implement rules and regulations deemed necessary by the Council. In a previous action under section 304(b), the regulations at 50 CFR 648.102(c), 648.122(b), 648.142(b), and 648.162(c) authorize NMFS to implement the summer flounder, scup, black sea bass, and bluefish specifications under section 305(d).

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in effective date of this action pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). This action implements 2026 specifications for the summer flounder, scup, black sea bass, and bluefish fisheries. The fishing year for all four species runs from January 1 through December 31 each year. In compliance with the Court's order in *North Carolina Fisheries Association v. Daley*, these specifications should be effective as soon as possible following the start of the fishing year to allow for fishery participants to incorporate the revised specifications into their fishing plans. This rule also relieves restrictions by

increasing the summer flounder, black sea bass, and bluefish commercial quotas and the recreational possession limits in the bluefish fishery, which will allow recreational anglers and for-hire businesses to take advantage of higher limits. See 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1).

This rule is being issued at the earliest possible date. Preparation of the final rule is dependent on the analysis of commercial summer flounder landings for the prior fishing year (2024) and the current fishing year through October 31, 2025, to determine whether any overages have occurred and adjustments are needed to the final State quotas. This process is codified in the summer flounder regulations, and therefore, cannot be performed earlier. A proposed rule was published on December 9, 2025, with a public comment period through December 24, 2025. This final rule is being published as soon as possible following closure of the comment period.

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

This final rule is exempt from Executive Order 14192 because it is a routine fishing action under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration 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 this certification. As a result, a regulatory flexibility analysis was not required and none was prepared.

This final rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 648

Fisheries, Fishing, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 17, 2026.

Sarah Malloy,

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

For the reasons set out in the preamble, NMFS amends 50 CFR part 648 as follows:

PART 648—FISHERIES OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 648 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. In § 648.164, revise paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) to read as follows:

§ 648.164 Bluefish possession restrictions.

(a) * * *

(1) *Private recreational vessels.* Any person fishing on board a vessel that is not fishing under a bluefish commercial or charter/party vessel permit issued pursuant to § 648.4(a)(8), may land up to five bluefish per day.

(2) *For-hire vessels.* Anglers fishing on board a for-hire vessel that is fishing under a bluefish charter/party vessel permit issued pursuant to § 648.4(a)(8), may land up to seven bluefish per person per day.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–03295 Filed 2–18–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[RTID 0648–XF525; Docket No. 250312–0036]

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; reallocation.

SUMMARY: NMFS is reallocating the projected unused amounts of the Aleut Corporation and the Community Development Quota (CDQ) pollock directed fishing allowances (DFA) from the Aleutian Islands subarea to the Bering Sea subarea. This action is necessary to provide the opportunity for the harvest of the 2026 total allowable catch (TAC) of pollock, consistent with the goals and objectives of the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (BSAI).

DATES: Effective 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), February 19, 2026, through 2400 hours, A.l.t., December 31, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Whitney, 907–586–7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the BSAI exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management

Plan for Groundfish of the BSAI Management Area (FMP) prepared and recommended by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

In the Aleutian Islands subarea, the portion of the 2026 pollock TAC allocated to the Aleut Corporation and CDQ DFA is 14,100 metric tons (mt) and 1,900 mt, respectively, as established by the final 2025 and 2026 harvest specifications for groundfish in the BSAI (90 FR 12640, March 18, 2025).

As of February 7, 2026, the Regional Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS has determined that 6,300 mt of the Aleut Corporation's DFA and 1,900 mt of pollock CDQ DFA in the Aleutian Islands subarea will likely not be harvested and that there is harvesting capacity by Bering Sea sectors. The Regional Administrator made this determination based on harvest to date that indicates vessels participating in the Aleutian Islands directed pollock fishery and Aleutian Islands CDQ directed pollock fishery likely will not harvest the entire DFAs, the future harvest needs in the Aleutian Islands subarea reported by the Aleut Corporation and CDQ Program groups, and the current harvesting capacity of sectors in the Bering Sea subarea. Therefore, in accordance with § 679.20(a)(5)(iii)(B)(4), NMFS reallocates 6,300 mt of the Aleut Corporation's DFA and 1,900 mt of pollock CDQ DFA from the Aleutian Islands subarea to the Bering Sea subarea allocations. The 1,900 mt of pollock CDQ DFA is added to the 2026 Bering Sea pollock CDQ DFA. The 6,300 mt of pollock reallocated from the Aleut Corporation's DFA is apportioned to the American Fisheries Act (AFA) inshore sector (50 percent), AFA catcher/processor (CP) sector (40 percent), and the AFA mothership sector (10 percent). The 2026 Bering Sea subarea pollock incidental catch allowance remains at 46,000 mt. As a result, the 2026 harvest specifications for pollock in the Aleutian Islands subarea included in the final 2025 and 2026 harvest specifications for groundfish in the BSAI (90 FR 12640, March 18, 2025) is revised as follows: 0 mt to CDQ DFA and 7,800 mt to the Aleut Corporation's DFA. Furthermore, pursuant to § 679.20(a)(5), table 5 is revised to make 2026 pollock allocations consistent with this reallocation. This reallocation results in an adjustment to the 2026