

(c) *Restrictions on Active FADs for purse seine vessels.* U.S. vessel owners and operators of purse-seine vessels with the following well volume in cubic meters (m³) must not have more than the following number of Active FADs per vessel in the IATTC Convention Area at any one time during the following years.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (c)

Well volume (m ³)	Active FAD limit
For 2022 calendar year	
1,200 or more	400
426–1,199	270
213–425	110
0–212	66
For 2023 calendar year	
1,200 or more	340
426–1,199	255
213–425	105
0–212	64
For 2024 calendar year and beyond	
1,200 or more	340
426–1,199	210
213–425	85
0–212	50

(d) *Restrictions on satellite buoy deactivations.* A vessel owner or operator that deactivates a satellite buoy attached to a FAD must comply with the reporting requirements for buoy deactivations in § 300.22(c)(3). A U.S. vessel owner or operator shall only deactivate a satellite buoy attached to a FAD that was activated in the IATTC Convention Area in the following circumstances:

- (1) Complete loss of signal reception;
- (2) Beaching;
- (3) Appropriation of a FAD by a third party;
- (4) Temporarily during a selected closure period;
- (5) For being outside of the area between the meridians 150° W and 100° W, and the parallels 8° N and 10° S; the area between the meridian 100° W and the coast of the American continent and the parallels 5° N and 15° S; or
- (6) Transfer of ownership.

(e) *Restrictions on satellite buoy reactivations.* A vessel owner or operator that reactivates a satellite buoy must comply with the reporting requirements for satellite buoy reactivations in § 300.22(c)(4). A U.S. vessel owner or operator shall only remotely reactivate a satellite buoy at sea that was activated in the IATTC Convention Area in the following circumstances:

- (1) To assist in the recovery of a beached FAD;
- (2) After a temporary deactivation during the closure period; or
- (3) Transfer of ownership while the FAD is at sea.

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(g) *FAD design requirements to reduce entanglements.* All FADs onboard or deployed in the IATTC Convention Area by U.S. vessel owners, operators, or crew, must comply with the following design requirements:

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 220630–0148]

RIN 0648–BL22

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico; Catch Limits for Red Grouper

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements management measures described in a framework action under the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP) as prepared by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council). This final rule increases commercial and recreational catch levels for red grouper in the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf). The purpose of this final rule is to prevent overfishing of red grouper and to achieve optimum yield (OY) from the stock.

DATES: This final rule is effective on August 8, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the framework action may be obtained from the Southeast Regional Office website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/modification-gulf-mexico-red-grouper-catch-limits>. The framework action includes an environmental assessment, a fishery impact statement, a Regulatory Flexibility Act analysis, and a regulatory impact review.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Luers, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: daniel.luers@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS and the Council manage the Gulf reef fish fishery, including red grouper, under the FMP. The Council prepared the FMP and NMFS implements the FMP through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

On May 3, 2022, NMFS published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** to implement the management measures described in the framework action and requested public comment (87 FR 26178). The proposed rule and the framework action provide additional background and rationale for the actions contained in this final rule. A summary of the management measures described in the framework action and implemented through this final rule is described below. All weights described in this final rule are in gutted weight.

Red grouper in the Gulf exclusive economic zone is found primarily in offshore areas of the eastern Gulf with hard bottom, that is, bottom structure with relief that attracts fish. Red grouper is managed as a single stock with commercial and recreational annual catch limits (ACLs) and annual catch targets (ACTs). Prior to June 1, 2022, the stock ACL was allocated 76 percent to the commercial sector and 24 percent to the recreational sector. On June 1, 2022, NMFS implemented the final rule for Amendment 53 to the FMP, which modified the allocation of the red grouper stock ACL to 59.3 percent for the commercial sector and 40.7 percent for the recreational sector (87 FR 25573, May 2, 2022). Amendment 53 and its implementing final rule also adjusted the catch levels for red grouper based on the results of a 2019 stock assessment (Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) 61). As specified in Amendment 53, the current overfishing limit (OFL) and acceptable biological catch (ABC) are 4.66 million lb (2.11 million kg) and 4.26 million lb (1.93 million kg), respectively. The red grouper stock ACL is equal to the ABC.

Subsequent to the management measures the Council recommended in Amendment 53, the Council recommended further revisions to red grouper catch levels based on an interim analysis conducted by the NMFS Southeast Fishery Science Center (SEFSC). This interim analysis indicated that Gulf red grouper harvest levels could be increased. The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) agreed with the results of the interim analysis and recommended increasing the overfishing limit (OFL) to 5.99 million lb (2.72 million kg) and

increasing the acceptable biological catch (ABC) to 4.96 million lb (2.25 million kg). Based on the SSC recommendations, the Council revised the catch limits and approved this framework action at its October 2021 meeting.

Management Measures Contained in This Final Rule

This final rule revises the ACLs and ACTs for Gulf red grouper consistent with the sector allocations established in Amendment 53 and implemented by the associated final rule (87 FR 25573, May 2, 2022). This final rule increases the total ACL for Gulf red grouper from 4.26 million lb (1.93 million kg) to 4.96 million lb (2.25 million kg).

Using the sector allocations approved in Amendment 53 and implemented by NMFS on June 1, 2022, this final rule increases the commercial ACL and ACT from 2.53 million lb (1.15 million kg) and 2.40 million lb (1.09 million kg) to 2.94 million lb (1.33 million kg) and 2.79 million lb (1.27 million kg), respectively.

For the recreational sector, this final rule increases the recreational ACL and ACT from 1.73 million lb (0.78 million kg) and 1.57 million lb (0.71 million kg) to 2.02 million lb (0.92 million kg) and 1.84 million lb (0.83 million kg), respectively.

Comments and Responses

NMFS received 12 public comments on the proposed rule from individuals, commercial and recreational fishing associations, and a sportfishing trade organization. The majority of the public comments supported the proposed action. Some of the comments requested that NMFS revise the allocation of the red grouper stock ACL between the commercial and recreational sectors. These comments are outside the scope of the proposed rule and framework action, and therefore, are not addressed further in this final rule. NMFS acknowledges the comments in favor of all or part of the proposed rule, and agrees with them. Comments that are opposed to the proposed rule expressed concern about the health of the red grouper stock. These comments are grouped and summarized below, and NMFS' response follows.

Comment: NMFS should not increase the red grouper catch limits at this time. Red grouper in the Gulf is struggling. The Council and NMFS should consider waiting at least 1 or 2 years to let the red grouper stock grow to a greater level before increasing the catch limits.

Response: NMFS disagrees. Maintaining the current ACLs and ACTs is not consistent with the best scientific

information available, which indicates that the red grouper stock can support higher catch limits. Amendment 53 and its implementing final rule set catch limits based on SEDAR 61, the most recent stock assessment for Gulf red grouper, which was completed in September 2019. However, in 2021, the SEFSC made two adjustments to the SEDAR 61 estimates. First, the SEFSC found that the SEDAR 61 assessment model underestimated the average size of red grouper caught recreationally by about 2.1 lb (0.9 kg) per fish. When the SEFSC ran the SEDAR 61 model using the new recreational weight estimates, the results indicated that an increase in catch limits was appropriate. Second, the SEFSC performed an interim analysis to update SEDAR 61 catch level projections that incorporated the recreational per-fish weight adjustments and used the NMFS Bottom Longline Survey as the index of abundance, which showed an increase in the number of fish and also indicated that catch limit increases were appropriate. In August 2021, the Council's SSC reviewed these two analyses, agreed that the Gulf red grouper stock could support additional harvest, and recommended increases in the OFL and ABC. The Council approved increases to the catch limits implemented through this final rule at its October 2021 meeting. NMFS agrees with the SSC and the Council that the best scientific information available supports increasing the red grouper catch limits, and that these revised catch limits will help achieve OY on a continuing basis while preventing overfishing.

Classification

Pursuant to section 304(b)(3) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this final rule is consistent with the framework action, the FMP, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable laws.

This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866. The Magnuson-Stevens Act provides the legal basis for this final rule. No duplicative, overlapping, or conflicting Federal rules have been identified.

A description of this final rule, why it is being considered, and the purpose of this final rule are contained in the **SUMMARY** and **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** sections of this final rule. The objectives of this final rule are to revise the ACLs and ACTs for Gulf red grouper consistent with the best scientific information available, and to continue to achieve OY consistent with

the requirements of 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 (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. NMFS did not receive any comments from SBA's Office of Advocacy or the public regarding the certification in the proposed rule. 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 622

Fisheries, Fishing, Gulf of Mexico, Red grouper, Reef fish.

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

Dated: July 1, 2022.

Samuel D. Rauch, III,

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

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 622 is amended as follows:

PART 622—FISHERIES OF THE CARIBBEAN, GULF OF MEXICO, AND SOUTH ATLANTIC

■ 1. The authority citation for part 622 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. In § 622.39, revise paragraph (a)(1)(iii)(C) to read as follows:

§ 622.39 Quotas.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) * * *

(C) *Red grouper.* 2.79 million lb (1.27 million kg).

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■ 3. In § 622.41, revise the last sentence of paragraph (e)(1) and paragraph (e)(2)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 622.41 Annual catch limits (ACLs), annual catch targets (ACTs), and accountability measures (AMs).

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) * * * The commercial ACL for red grouper in gutted weight is 2.94 million lb (1.33 million kg).

(2) * * *

(iv) The recreational ACL for red grouper in gutted weight is 2.02 million lb (0.92 million kg). The recreational ACT for red grouper in gutted weight is 1.84 million lb (0.83 million kg).

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[RTID 0648-XB763]

Fisheries Off West Coast States; Standardized Bycatch Reporting Methodology Amendments to the Fishery Management Plans for Coastal Pelagic Species, West Coast Highly Migratory Species, and Pacific Coast Salmon

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

ACTION: Notice of Agency decision.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces the approval of three fishery management plan (FMP) amendments: Amendment 19 to the FMP for Coastal Pelagic Species (CPS FMP), Amendment 7 to the FMP for the West Coast Highly Migratory Species (HMS FMP), and Amendment 22 to the FMP for Pacific Coast Salmon Fisheries (Salmon FMP) (collectively Amendments). These Amendments modify language in the CPS, HMS, and Salmon FMPs to more clearly describe and align the FMPs with the way bycatch is currently reported in the fisheries managed by the Council. These Amendments ensure conformance with national guidance for compliance with the standardized bycatch reporting methodology (SBRM) requirement in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA).

DATES: The Amendments were approved on July 5, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the Amendments may be obtained from www.regulations.gov or the West Coast Region website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/standardized-bycatch-reporting-methodology-amendments-fishery-management-plans-coastal>. Additional documents can be found on the Council's website at www.pcouncil.org.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For CPS—Taylor Debevec at (562) 980-4066 or taylor.debevec@noaa.gov. For HMS—Celia Barroso at (562) 432-1850 or celia.barroso@noaa.gov. For Salmon—Jeromy Jording at (360) 763-2268 or jeromy.jording@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that each regional fishery management council submit any FMP amendment it prepares to NMFS for review and approval, disapproval, or partial approval by the Secretary. 16 U.S.C. 1854(a). NMFS manages the CPS, HMS, and salmon fisheries in the Pacific Coast exclusive economic zone under the CPS, HMS, and Salmon FMPs, respectively. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) prepared these FMPs under the authority of the 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 660.

Section 303(a)(11) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that any FMP establish a SBRM to assess the amount and type of bycatch occurring in the fishery, and include conservation and management measures that, to the extent practicable and in the following priority—(A) minimize bycatch, and (B) minimize the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. (16 U.S.C. 1853(a)(11))

On January 19, 2017, NMFS published a final rule (82 FR 6317) establishing national guidance regulations at 50 CFR 600.1600 through 50 CFR 600.1610 for compliance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act SBRM requirement (SBRM regulations). The SBRM regulations require regional fishery management councils, in coordination with NMFS, to review their FMPs and make any necessary changes so all FMPs are consistent with the guidance.

The SBRM regulations define an SBRM as a consistent procedure or procedures used to collect, record, and report bycatch data in a fishery managed under an FMP. This information, in conjunction with other relevant sources, is used to assess the amount and type of bycatch occurring in the fishery and inform the development of conservation and management measures to minimize bycatch. The SBRM regulations require the Council to explain how each FMP's SBRM meets the purpose described in the national guidelines, based on an

analysis of four considerations: (1) Characteristics of bycatch in the fishery, (2) the feasibility of the reporting methodology, (3) the uncertainty of data resulting from the methodology, and (4) how the data will be used to assess the amount and type of bycatch occurring in the fishery (50 CFR 600.1610(a)). The Council undertook a review of its FMPs to ensure they met this requirement. That review resulted in the three Amendments referenced in this notice that make additions and modifications to the CPS, HMS, and Salmon FMPs to clearly and accurately describe the SBRM for those fisheries, consistent with the SBRM regulations.

Further detail describing the Amendments was provided in the Notice of Availability for this action and is not repeated here.

Procedural Aspects of the Amendments

The Council submitted the Amendments to the Secretary for review on April 4, 2022. On April 12, 2022, NMFS published a notice of availability (NOA) for the Amendments, including background on the rationale for how the respective amendments proposed to satisfy the requirements of the SBRM regulations, and requested public review and comment (87 FR 21603). Public comments were received pertaining to the Salmon FMP amendment and are addressed below.

The Amendments do not add any new reporting requirements and do not change any regulatory requirements. Therefore, no proposed or final rule was prepared. This action only modifies language in the CPS, HMS, and Salmon FMPs to more clearly describe and align with how bycatch is currently reported in the fisheries managed by the Council.

Comments and Responses

NMFS received a combined 17,355 comments regarding the Amendment 22 for the Salmon FMP. These comments were directed at actions to protect Southern Resident Killer Whales (SRKW) and are not relevant to the development of SBRM for ocean salmon fisheries. Rather, these comments reiterated comments NMFS previously addressed in the final environmental assessment (EA) for FMP Amendment 21 (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/amendment-21-pacific-coast-salmon-fishery-management-plan>), in the notice of agency decision (86 FR 51017, September 14, 2021), and the West Coast Salmon Fisheries 2022