

This action is the result of an airspace review caused by the decommissioning of the Rush City NDB which provided navigation information for the instrument procedures at this airport.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures” prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

- 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

- 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11G, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 19, 2022, and effective September 15, 2022, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

AGL MN E5 Rush City, MN [Amended]

Rush City Regional Airport, TX
(Lat 45°41'50" N, long 092°57'08" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.4-mile radius of Rush City Regional Airport.

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Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on May 22, 2023.

Martin A. Skinner,

*Acting Manager, Operations Support Group,
ATO Central Service Center.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 230523–0137]

RIN 0648–BM03

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region; Amendment 51

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

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS proposes regulations to implement Amendment 51 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP), as prepared and submitted by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council). For snowy grouper, this proposed rule would revise the sector annual catch limits (ACLs), commercial seasonal quotas, recreational fishing season, and recreational accountability measures (AMs). In addition, Amendment 51 would revise the acceptable biological catch (ABC), annual optimum yield (OY), and sector allocations of the total ACL. The purpose of this proposed rule and Amendment 51 is to end overfishing of snowy grouper, rebuild the stock, and achieve OY while minimizing, to the extent practicable, adverse social and economic effects.

DATES: Written comments must be received by June 29, 2023.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on the proposed rule, identified by

“NOAA–NMFS–2023–0026,” by either of the following methods:

- **Electronic Submission:** Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and enter “NOAA–NMFS–2023–0026” in the Search box. Click the “Comment” icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- **Mail:** Submit all written comments to Rick DeVictor, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments—enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous.

An electronic copy of Amendment 51, which includes a fishery impact statement and a regulatory impact review, may be obtained from the Southeast Regional Office website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/node/151366>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick DeVictor, telephone: 727–824–5305, or email: rick.devictor@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery includes snowy grouper and is managed under the FMP. The FMP was prepared by the Council and is implemented by NMFS through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

Background

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that NMFS and the regional fishery management councils prevent overfishing and achieve, on a continuing basis, the OY from federally managed fish stocks. These mandates are intended to ensure that fishery resources are managed for the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, particularly with respect to providing food production and recreational opportunities and protecting marine ecosystems. To further this goal, the Magnuson-Stevens Act requires fishery managers to minimize bycatch and

bycatch mortality to the extent practicable.

All weights described in this proposed rule are in gutted weight.

In 2004, a stock assessment for snowy grouper was completed through the Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) process (SEDAR 4), and it was determined that the stock was subject to overfishing and overfished. As a result of that stock status, Amendment 13C to the FMP established management measures to end overfishing (71 FR 55096, September 21, 2006) and Amendment 15A to the FMP established a rebuilding plan for snowy grouper (73 FR 14942, March 20, 2008). The rebuilding plan year started in 2006 with a target time to rebuild snowy grouper of 34 years.

The snowy grouper stock was assessed again in 2013 through SEDAR 36 and was determined to not be undergoing overfishing, although the stock was overfished but rebuilding. In response to the assessment and a subsequent ABC recommendation by the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), the Council and NMFS implemented management actions through the final rule for Regulatory Amendment 20 to the FMP (80 FR 43033, July 21, 2015). Regulatory Amendment 20 and its implementing final rule modified the ACL by setting it equal to the ABC and OY, increased the commercial trip limit to 200 lb (91 kg), and modified the recreational fishing season from the calendar year to May through August.

The most recent SEDAR stock assessment for South Atlantic snowy grouper (SEDAR 36 Update) was completed in 2021 and included data through 2018. The assessment used revised estimates for recreational catch from the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) based on the Fishing Effort Survey (FES). In 2018, the MRIP fully transitioned its estimation of recreational effort to the mail-based FES. Previous estimates of recreational catch for snowy grouper were made using MRIP's Coastal Household Telephone Survey (CHTS) phone call-based methodology. As explained in Amendment 51, total recreational fishing effort estimates generated from the MRIP FES are different than those from the MRIP CHTS and earlier survey methods. This difference in estimates is because MRIP FES is designed to more accurately measure fishing activity, not because there was a sudden change in fishing effort. The MRIP FES is considered a more reliable estimate of recreational effort by the Council's SSC, the Council, and NMFS, and more robust compared

to the MRIP CHTS method. The SSC reviewed the SEDAR 36 Update and found that the assessment was conducted using the best scientific information available, and was adequate for determining stock status and supporting fishing level recommendations. The findings of the assessment indicated that the South Atlantic snowy grouper stock remains overfished and is undergoing overfishing.

Following a notification from NMFS to a fishery management council that a stock is undergoing overfishing and is overfished, the Magnuson-Stevens Act requires the fishery management council to develop an FMP amendment with actions that immediately end overfishing and rebuild the affected stock. In a letter dated June 10, 2021, NMFS notified the Council that the snowy grouper stock is overfished and undergoing overfishing but continues to rebuild, and the Council subsequently developed Amendment 51 in response to the results of SEDAR 36 Update.

In addition to the proposed revisions to the sector ACLs and seasonal commercial quotas, the Council determined that further modifications to snowy grouper management measures are needed to help constrain recreational harvest to the proposed fishing levels in Amendment 51. The proposed rule would reduce the length of the recreational fishing season and would also adjust the recreational AMs to ensure they are effective at keeping recreational landings from exceeding the proposed recreational ACL and correct for ACL overages if they occur. The Council decided not to revise the current commercial trip limit or AMs, finding that those measures sufficiently ensured that the commercial harvest of snowy grouper is constrained to the ACL.

The Council determined that the actions in Amendment 51 would end overfishing of South Atlantic snowy grouper, rebuild the stock, and achieve OY while minimizing, to the extent practicable, adverse social and economic effects.

Management Measures Contained in This Proposed Rule

This proposed rule would revise the total and sector ACLs, seasonal commercial quotas, recreational fishing season, and the recreational AMs for snowy grouper in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

Total ACLs

As implemented through the final rule for Regulatory Amendment 20, the current total ACL and annual OY for

snowy grouper are equal to the current ABC of 185,464 lb (84,125 kg). In Amendment 51, the Council would revise the ABC, and set the ABC, ACL, and annual OY equal to each other.

The proposed rule would revise the total ACL and annual OY equal to the recommended ABC of 119,654 lb (54,274 kg) for 2023; 121,272 lb (55,008 kg) for 2024; 122,889 lb (55,741 kg) for 2025; and 122,889 lb (55,741 kg), for 2026 and subsequent fishing years.

Amendment 51 would set a total ACL for snowy grouper in 2023, 2024, 2025, and in 2026, with the 2026 ACL in place for the subsequent fishing years. However, the ACL value for 2025 is identical to the ACL value for 2026. While NMFS is listing the ACL value for 2025 and 2026 in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this proposed rule, in the proposed regulations section NMFS will state the total (and sector) ACLs for snowy grouper in 2025 and subsequent fishing years without repeating the same ACL value for 2026.

Sector Allocations and ACLs

The Council would revise the commercial and recreational allocations of the total ACL for snowy grouper in Amendment 51. The current sector ACLs for snowy grouper are based on the commercial and recreational allocations of the total ACL at 83 percent and 17 percent, respectively, that were revised in Regulatory Amendment 20. These allocations were determined using average commercial and recreational landings from 1986 to 2005, which included estimates of recreational catch from the MRIP CHTS method.

In Amendment 51, the Council would determine allocations using the average commercial and recreational landings from 1986 to 2005, but include the estimates of recreational catch during those years using the MRIP FES method from the SEDAR 36 Update. The Council would specify new commercial and recreational allocations of 87.55 percent and 12.45 percent, respectively, which results in a shift of allocation of 4.55 percent from the recreational sector to the commercial sector. The Council reasoned that using average landings from 1986 to 2005 was more appropriate because it would exclude the more recent years that had depth and area closures that may have affected the allocation calculations, and would strike the most appropriate balance between the needs of both sectors. The Council acknowledged that because the snowy grouper portion of the snapper-grouper fishery operates primarily in deeper water and is therefore more difficult to access for recreational

fishermen, when compared to snapper-grouper species in shallower water and closer to shore, the allocations between sectors have historically and consistently been much higher for the commercial sector. The Council considers this allocation to be fair and equitable to fishery participants in both the commercial and recreational sectors, and would be carried out in such a manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity would acquire an excessive share. The Council determined that this allocation is also reasonably calculated to promote conservation and is a wise use of the resource, since it would remain within the boundaries of a total ACL that is based upon an ABC recommendation from their SSC that incorporates best scientific information available. The Council acknowledged that the commercial sector would benefit with additional allocation, but that the economic shifts were relatively minor.

The commercial ACLs would be 104,757 lb (47,517 kg) for 2023; 106,174 lb (48,160 kg) for 2024; 107,589 lb (48,802 kg) for 2025; and 107,589 lb (48,802 kg) for 2026 and subsequent years.

The recreational ACLs would be 1,668 fish for 2023; 1,691 fish for 2024; 1,713 fish for 2025; and 1,713 fish for 2026 and subsequent years.

The commercial quota for snowy grouper is equivalent to the commercial ACL. Regulatory Amendment 27 to the FMP established two commercial fishing seasons for snowy grouper and divided the commercial quota between the seasons (85 FR 4588, January 27, 2020). The Council allocated 70 percent of the commercial quota to Season 1 from January through June, and 30 percent of the quota to Season 2 from July through December. Any remaining commercial quota from Season 1 is added to the commercial quota in Season 2, but any remaining quota from Season 2 is not be carried forward into the next fishing year. Amendment 51 and this proposed rule would not alter the current commercial fishing seasons or seasonal allocations of the commercial ACL.

Under Amendment 51, the commercial quotas in 2023 for Season 1 would be 73,330 lb (33,262 kg) and for Season 2 would be 31,427 lb (14,255 kg); in 2024, Season 1 would be 74,322 lb (33,712 kg) and Season 2 would be 31,852 lb (14,448 kg); in 2025, Season 1 would be 75,312 lb (34,161 kg) and Season 2 would be 32,277 lb (14,641 kg); and for 2026 and subsequent years, Season 1 would be 75,312 lb (34,161 kg) and Season 2 would be 32,277 lb (14,641 kg).

Recreational Fishing Season

Recreational harvest of snowy grouper is currently allowed from May 1 through August 31 each year. This proposed rule would revise the recreational fishing season for snowy grouper where harvest would be allowed only from May 1 through June 30. The recreational sector would be closed annually from January 1 through April 30, and from July 1 through December 31. During the proposed seasonal closures, the recreational bag and possession limits for snowy grouper would be zero. Shortening the time recreational fishing is allowed would help to reduce the risk that recreational harvest would exceed the proposed reduction to its sector ACL, while still allowing for retention of snowy grouper when recreational fishermen target co-occurring species, such as blueline tilefish, in some areas.

Recreational AMs

The current recreational AMs were established through Amendment 34 to the FMP (81 FR 3731, January 22, 2016). The AMs for snowy grouper include an in-season closure for the remainder of the fishing year if recreational landings reach or are projected to reach the recreational ACL, regardless of whether the stock is overfished. The AMs also include a post-season adjustment if recreational landings exceed the recreational ACL, and then during the following fishing year recreational landings will be monitored for a persistence in increased landings. If the total ACL for snowy grouper is exceeded and the stock is overfished, the length of the recreational fishing season and the recreational ACL are reduced by the amount of the recreational ACL overage.

This proposed rule would revise the recreational AMs for snowy grouper. Given the proposed 2-month fishing season, the current in-season closure and stock status-based post-season AM would be removed. The proposed recreational AM would be a post-season AM that would be triggered in the following fishing year if the recreational ACL was exceeded in the previous year. If recreational landings exceed the recreational ACL, NMFS would reduce the length of the recreational fishing season in the following year by the amount necessary to prevent the recreational ACL from being exceeded. However, the length of the recreational season would not be reduced if NMFS determines, using the best scientific information available, that a reduction is not necessary.

The Council's intent in revising the recreational AM is to avoid an in-season closure of the recreational sector and

extend maximum fishing opportunities to the sector during the proposed 2-month recreational season. The proposed rule would remove the current potential duplicate AM application of a reduction in the recreational season length and a payback of the recreational ACL overage if the total ACL was exceeded. Under the proposed measure, the AM trigger would not be tied to the total ACL, but only to the recreational ACL. The proposed modification would ensure that an ACL overage in the recreational sector does not in turn affect the catch levels for the commercial sector. Any reduced recreational season length as a result of the AM being implemented would apply to the recreational fishing season in the year following a recreational ACL overage.

Management Measures in Amendment 51 That Would Not Be Codified by This Proposed Rule

In addition to the measures within this proposed rule, Amendment 51 would revise the overfishing limit (OFL) for snowy grouper and set the ACL equal to the ABC. The amendment would also revise the OY and the sector allocations.

OFL, ABC, and Annual OY

The current ABC for snowy grouper was approved in Regulatory Amendment 20, based upon a stock assessment (SEDAR 36) and recommendations from the Council's SSC.

Based on the SEDAR 36 Update, the Council's SSC recommended to the Council new OFL and ABC levels, with the ABC reduced from the OFL. The assessment and associated OFL and ABC recommendations for snowy grouper incorporated the revised estimates for recreational catch and effort from the MRIP FES. The SSC determined that the new OFL and ABC recommendations within Amendment 51 also represent the best scientific information available.

The Council chose to specify OY for snowy grouper on an annual basis and set it equal to the ABC and total ACL, in accordance with the guidance provided in the Magnuson-Stevens Act National Standard 1 Guidelines at 50 CFR 600.310(f)(4)(iv).

Classification

Pursuant to section 304(b)(1)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with Amendment 51, the FMP, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law, subject to

further consideration after public comment.

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

An initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA) was prepared, as required by section 603 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA; 5 U.S.C. 603). The IRFA describes the economic impact this proposed rule, if adopted, would have on small entities. A description of the action, why it is being considered, and the legal basis for this action are contained in the **SUMMARY** and **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** sections of the preamble. A summary of the analysis follows. A copy of this analysis is available from NMFS (see **ADDRESSES**).

This proposed rule, if implemented, would: (1) revise the snowy grouper total ACL, (2) revise the snowy grouper sector ACLs, (3) modify the snowy grouper recreational season, and (4) revise the recreational AMs for snowy grouper. The proposed changes to the ACL, as well as the sector allocations, would apply to all federally-permitted commercial vessels, federally-permitted charter vessels and headboats (for-hire vessels), and recreational anglers that fish for or harvest snowy grouper in Federal waters of the South Atlantic. The proposed changes to the recreational season and AMs would only apply to federally permitted owners and operators of for-hire vessels and recreational anglers. This proposed rule would not directly apply to federally-permitted dealers. Any change in the supply of snowy grouper available for purchase by dealers as a result of this proposed rule, and associated economic effects, would be an indirect effect of this rule and would therefore fall outside the scope of the RFA.

Although all components of this proposed rule would apply to for-hire vessels, they would not be expected to have any direct effects on these entities. For-hire vessels sell fishing services to recreational anglers. The proposed changes to the snowy grouper management measures would not directly alter the services sold by these vessels. Any change in demand for these fishing services, and associated economic effects, as a result of this proposed rule would be a consequence of a change in anglers' behavior, secondary to any direct effect on anglers and, therefore, an indirect effect of this proposed rule. Based on the historically-minimal level of charter-mode target effort for snowy grouper in the South Atlantic, NMFS does not expect any change in for-hire trip demand to result

from this proposed rule; however, should it occur, the associated indirect effects would fall outside the scope of the RFA. For-hire captains and crew are allowed to retain snowy grouper under the recreational bag limit; however, they cannot sell these fish. As such, for-hire captains and crew are only affected as recreational anglers. The RFA does not consider recreational anglers to be entities, so they are also outside the scope of this analysis (5 U.S.C. 603). Small entities include small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions (5 U.S.C. 601(6) and 601(3)–(5)). Recreational anglers are not businesses, organizations, or governmental jurisdictions. In summary, only the impacts on commercial vessels will be discussed.

As of August 26, 2021, there were 579 valid or renewable South Atlantic snapper-grouper unlimited permits and 112 valid or renewable 225-lb (102-kg) trip-limited snapper-grouper permits. On average from 2015 through 2019, there were 161 federally-permitted commercial vessels with reported landings of snowy grouper in the South Atlantic. For the 161 commercially permitted vessels, the average annual vessel-level gross revenue from all species for 2015 through 2019 was \$82,475 (2021 dollars) and snowy grouper accounted for approximately 6.1 percent of this revenue. For commercial vessels that harvest snowy grouper in the South Atlantic, NMFS estimates that economic profits are \$3,299 (2021 dollars) or approximately 4 percent of annual gross revenue, on average. The maximum annual revenue from all species reported by a single one of the vessels that harvested snowy grouper from 2015 through 2019 was \$638,709 (2021 dollars).

For RFA purposes only, NMFS has established a small business size standard for businesses, including their affiliates, whose primary industry is commercial fishing (see 50 CFR 200.2). A business primarily engaged in commercial fishing (North American Industry Classification System code 11411) is classified as a small business if it is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in its field of operation (including its affiliates), and has combined annual receipts not in excess of \$11 million for all its affiliated operations worldwide. All of the commercial fishing businesses directly regulated by this proposed rule are believed to be small entities based on the NMFS size standard. No other small entities that would be directly affected by this proposed rule have been identified.

This proposed rule would revise the total ACL for snowy grouper, based on the most recent recommendation from the Council's SSC in response to the SEDAR 36 Update. This catch limit would reflect a shift in recreational reporting units from the MRIP CHTS to the MRIP FES. The total ACL would be set equal to the ABC or 119,654 lb (54,274 kg) in 2023, 121,272 lb (55,008 kg) in 2024, and 122,889 lb (55,742 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. Based on the current sector allocation percentages, the proposed changes to the catch limits would represent a decrease in the current commercial ACL for snowy grouper of 54,622 lb (24,776 kg) in 2023, 53,279 lb (24,167 kg) in 2024, and 51,937 lb (23,558 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. However, as discussed below, this proposed rule would also modify the percentage of the total ACL that is allocated to the commercial sector and therefore economic effects to small entities are quantified as part of that discussion.

Amendment 51 would increase the commercial sector allocation from 83 percent of the total snowy grouper ACL to 87.55 percent. This, in conjunction with the proposed changes to the total ACLs, would result in a commercial ACL for snowy grouper of 104,757 lb (47,517 kg) in 2023 (73,330 lb [33,262 kg] in Season 1 and 31,427 lb [14,255 kg] in Season 2); 106,174 lb (48,160 kg) in 2024 (74,322 lb [33,712 kg] in Season 1 and 31,852 lb [14,448 kg] in Season 2); and 107,589 lb (48,802 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years (75,312 lb [34,161 kg] in Season 1 and 32,277 lb [14,641 kg] in Season 2). Relative to the status quo commercial ACL of 153,935 lb (69,824 kg), this would be a decrease of 49,178 lb (22,307 kg) in 2023; 47,761 lb (21,664 kg) in 2024; and 46,346 lb (21,022 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. These decreases in the commercial ACL would be expected to result in corresponding decreases in aggregate ex-vessel revenue of \$284,249 (2021 dollars) in 2023, \$276,059 in 2024, and \$267,880 in 2025 and subsequent years. Divided by the average number of vessels with reported landings of snowy grouper from 2015 through 2019, this translates to an annual loss in ex-vessel revenue that ranges from \$1,664 (2021 dollars) to \$1,766 per vessel, which is approximately 2 percent of average annual per vessel gross revenue. It is noted that snowy grouper makes up a relatively small portion of annual gross revenue for vessels that land the species (6.1 percent), and on trips where snowy grouper are harvested, it comprises less than a quarter of trip revenue, on average (2015 to 2019). Therefore,

NMFS assumes snowy grouper is harvested as a secondary, if not incidental, species on trips targeting other species and that the proposed rule would not materially affect fishing behavior, effort, or operating costs. As a result, the estimated reduction in annual ex-vessel revenue due to less snowy grouper available for harvest is assumed to be a straight loss in annual economic profits of \$1,664 (2021 dollars) to \$1,766 per vessel (approximately 50 percent to 54 percent of average annual economic profits). Individual fishing businesses, however, may experience varying levels of economic effects, depending on their fishing practices, operating characteristics, and profit maximization strategies.

The following discussion describes the alternatives that were not selected as preferred by the Council.

Three alternatives were considered for the proposed action to set the ABC, total ACL, and annual OY equal to 119,654 lb (54,274 kg) in 2023, 121,272 lb (55,008 kg) in 2024, and 122,889 lb (55,742 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. The first alternative to the proposed action, the no action alternative, would maintain the current ABC, ACL, and annual OY of 185,464 lb (84,125 kg). Therefore, it would not be expected to change fishing practices or commercial harvests of snowy grouper, nor would it be expected to result in economic effects. This alternative was not selected by the Council because it would not end overfishing and it would be inconsistent with the SSC's latest catch limit recommendations and the transition to MRIP FES, and therefore, would not be based on the best scientific information available.

The second alternative would set the ACL and annual OY for snowy grouper equal to 95 percent of the most recent ABC recommendation from the SSC. Under the second alternative, both the ACL and annual OY would be set to 113,671 lb (51,560 kg) in 2023, 115,208 lb (52,257 kg) in 2024, and 116,745 lb (52,955 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. Relative to the proposed total ACLs and assuming no change to the current sector allocations, this alternative would reduce the commercial ACL and annual OY by an additional 5,983 lb (2,714 kg) in 2023, 6,064 lb (2,751 kg) in 2024, and 6,144 lb (2,787 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. These further reductions in the ACL would result in an estimated annual reduction in ex-vessel revenue and economic profits that is \$34,582 (2021 dollars) to \$35,512 (\$215 to \$221 per vessel) greater than what is expected under the proposed action. The Council

did not select the second alternative because they felt it would be less effective at achieving the objectives of the FMP and that the current monitoring mechanisms in the South Atlantic, coupled with the existing and proposed management measures, would be sufficient at preventing overages, thus not requiring a buffer between the ABC and ACL.

The third alternative would set the ACL and annual OY for snowy grouper equal to 90 percent of the most recent ABC recommendation from the SSC. Under the third alternative, both the ACL and annual OY would be set to 107,689 lb (48,847 kg) in 2023, 109,145 lb (49,507 kg) in 2024, and 110,600 lb (50,167 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. Relative to the proposed total ACLs and assuming no change to the current sector allocations, this alternative would reduce the commercial ACL and annual OY by an additional 11,965 lb (5,427 kg) in 2023, 12,127 lb (5,501 kg) in 2024, and 12,289 lb (5,574 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. These further reductions in the ACL would result in an estimated annual reduction in ex-vessel revenue and economic profits that is \$69,158 (2021 dollars) to \$71,030 (\$430 to \$441 per vessel) greater than what is expected under the proposed action. The Council did not select the third alternative because they felt it would be less effective at achieving the objectives of the FMP and that the current monitoring mechanisms in the South Atlantic, coupled with the existing and proposed management measures, would be sufficient at preventing overages, thus not requiring a buffer between the ABC and ACL.

Two alternatives were considered for the proposed action to revise sector allocations and ACLs for snowy grouper. The first alternative to the proposed action, the no action alternative, would retain the current commercial sector and recreational sector allocations as 83 percent and 17 percent, respectively, of the revised total ACL for snowy grouper. Based on the proposed total ACL schedule of 119,654 lb (54,274 kg) in 2023, 121,272 lb (55,008 kg) in 2024, and 122,889 lb (55,742 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years, this alternative would result in a commercial ACL of 99,313 lb (45,048 kg) in 2023, 100,656 lb (45,657 kg) in 2024, and 101,998 lb (46,266 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. Compared to the proposed commercial sector allocation of 87.55 percent, this alternative would result in a commercial ACL that is 5,444 lb (2,469 kg) lower in 2023, 5,518 lb (2,503 kg) lower in 2024, and 5,591 lb (2,536 kg) lower in 2025 and subsequent

years. This would translate to an additional aggregate annual loss in ex-vessel revenue and economic profits of \$31,466 (2021 dollars) to \$32,316 (\$195 to \$201 per vessel) relative to the proposed action. The Council did not select the first alternative because the status quo sector allocation percentages are based on average landings from 1986 through 2005 in MRIP CHTS units and therefore do not reflect the intent or results of the original allocation formula when applied to the proposed ACL based on MRIP FES units. The terms "MRIP CHTS units" and "MRIP FES units" signify landings data that are in different scales and are not directly comparable.

The second alternative would allocate 73.36 percent of the revised total ACL for snowy grouper to the commercial sector and 26.64 percent of it to the recreational sector. Based on the proposed total ACL schedule, this alternative would result in a commercial ACL of 87,778 lb (39,815 kg) in 2023, 88,965 lb (40,354 kg) in 2024, and 90,151 lb (40,892 kg) in 2025 and subsequent years. Compared to the proposed commercial sector allocation of 87.55 percent, this alternative would result in a commercial ACL that is 16,979 lb (7,702 kg) lower in 2023, 17,209 lb (7,806 kg) lower in 2024, and 17,438 lb (7,910 kg) lower in 2025 and subsequent years. This would translate to an additional aggregate annual loss in ex-vessel revenue and economic profits of \$98,139 (2021 dollars) to \$100,792 (\$610 to \$626 per vessel) relative to the proposed action. The Council did not select the second alternative because they felt that the method used to determine the current allocations (average landings from 1986–2005) was more appropriate than the allocations formula adopted through the 2012 Comprehensive ACL Amendment to the FMP for unassessed species (77 FR 15916, March 16, 2012). They also felt that the second alternative would be less effective at achieving the objectives of the FMP and satisfying the needs of the commercial sector, in particular.

No duplicative, overlapping, or conflicting Federal rules have been identified. In addition, no new reporting, record-keeping, or other compliance requirements are introduced by this proposed rule. This proposed rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 622

Commercial, Fisheries, Fishing, Recreational, Snowy grouper, South Atlantic.

Dated: May 23, 2023.

Samuel D. Rauch, III, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, NMFS proposes to amend 50 CFR part 622 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 § 622.183, revise paragraph (b)(8) to read as follows:

§ 622.183 Area and seasonal closures.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(8) Snowy grouper recreational sector closure. The recreational sector for snowy grouper in the South Atlantic EEZ is closed each year from January 1 through April 30, and July 1 through December 31. During a recreational closure, the bag and possession limits for snowy grouper harvested in or from the South Atlantic EEZ are zero.

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3. In § 622.190, revise paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) to read as follows:

§ 622.190 Quotas.

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(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) From January 1 through June 30 each year.

(A) 2023—73,330 lb (33,262 kg).

(B) 2024—74,322 lb (33,712 kg).

(C) 2025 and subsequent fishing years—75,312 lb (34,161 kg).

(ii) From July 1 through December 31 each year.

(A) 2023—31,427 lb (14,255 kg).

(B) 2024—31,852 lb (14,448 kg).

(C) 2025 and subsequent fishing years—32,277 lb (14,641 kg).

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4. In § 622.193, revise paragraph (b) to read as follows:

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

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(b) Snowy grouper—(1) Commercial sector. (i) If commercial landings of snowy grouper, as estimated by the SRD, reach or are projected to reach the commercial ACL that is equal to the commercial quota specified in § 622.190(a)(1), the AA will file a notification with the Office of the Federal Register to close the commercial sector for the remainder of the fishing year. Applicable restrictions after a commercial quota closure are specified in § 622.190(c).

(ii) If commercial landings of snowy grouper, as estimated by the SRD, exceed the commercial ACL, and the combined commercial and recreational ACL specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section is exceeded, and snowy grouper are overfished based on the most recent Status of U.S. Fisheries Report to

Congress, the AA will file a notification with the Office of the Federal Register to reduce the commercial ACL for that following fishing year by the amount of the commercial ACL overage in the prior fishing year.

(2) Recreational sector. (i) The recreational ACL for snowy grouper is 1,668 fish for 2023; 1,691 fish for 2024; and 1,713 fish for 2025 and subsequent fishing years.

(ii) If recreational landings for snowy grouper exceed the recreational ACL specified in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, then during the following fishing year NMFS will reduce the length of the recreational fishing season by the amount necessary to prevent recreational landings from exceeding the recreational ACL in the following fishing year. NMFS will use the best scientific information available to determine if reducing the length of the recreational fishing season is necessary. When the recreational sector for snowy grouper is closed as a result of NMFS reducing the length of the recreational fishing season, the bag and possession limits for snowy grouper harvested in or from the South Atlantic EEZ are zero.

(3) Total ACL. The combined commercial and recreational ACL for snowy grouper in gutted weight is 119,654 lb (54,274 kg) for 2023; 121,272 lb (55,008 kg) for 2024; and 122,889 lb (55,741 kg) for 2025 and subsequent fishing years.

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