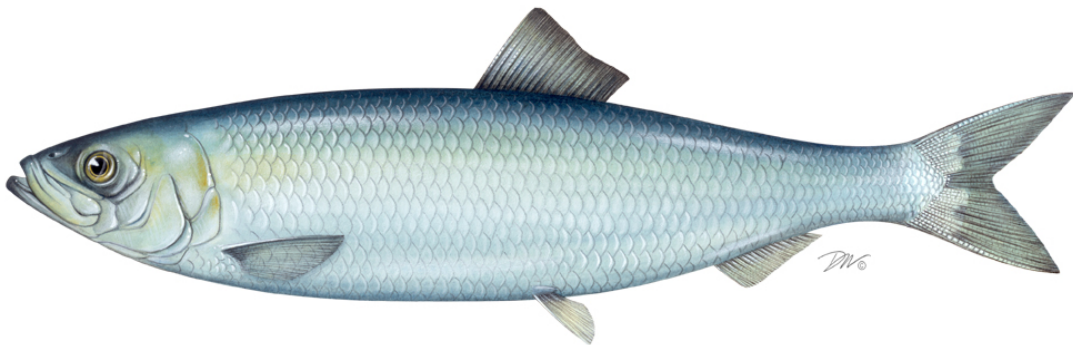


Draft Document for Board Review. Not for Public comment.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

DRAFT ADDENDUM III TO THE ATLANTIC HERRING INTERSTATE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BOARD REVIEW

Proposed Revisions to Days Out Program and Quota Management



This draft document was developed for Management Board review and discussion.

This document is not intended to solicit public comment as part of the Commission/State formal public input process. Comments on this draft document may be given at the appropriate time on the agenda during the scheduled meeting. If approved, a public comment period will be established to solicit input on the issues contained in the document.

February 2020



Sustainable and Cooperative Management of Atlantic Coastal Fisheries

Draft Document for Board Review. Not for Public comment.

Draft Document for Board Review. Not for Public comment.

**Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission Seeks Your Input on
Atlantic Herring Management**

The public is encouraged to submit comments regarding this document during the public comment period. Comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. EST on **DAY, MONTH 2020**. Regardless of when they were sent, comments received after that time will not be included in the official record.

You may submit public comment in one or more of the following ways:

1. Attend public hearings held in your state or jurisdiction.
2. Mail, fax, or email written comments to the following address:

Kirby Rootes-Murdy
1050 North Highland St., Suite 200 A-N
Arlington, VA 22201
Fax: (703) 842-0741
comments@asmfc.org (subject line: Atlantic Herring Draft Addendum III)

You may also refer comments to your state’s members on the Atlantic Herring Management Board or Atlantic Herring Advisory Panel; however, only comments submitted to the Commission or given at a public hearing will be included in the public comment summary presented to the Board. If you have any questions please call 703.842.0740.

Commission’s Process and Timeline

October 2019	Atlantic Herring Board Tasks Staff to Develop Draft Addendum III
November 2019 – January 2020	Staff Develops Draft Addendum III for Public Comment
February 2020	Atlantic Herring Board Reviews Draft Addendum III and Considers Its Approval for Public Comment
February– March 2020	Board Solicits Public Comment and States Conduct Public Hearings
May 2020	Board Reviews Public Comment, Selects Management Options and Considers Final Approval of Addendum III
TBD	Provisions of Addendum III are Implemented

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) is responsible for managing Atlantic herring (*Clupea harengus*), under the authority of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (ACFCMA). The U.S. Atlantic herring fishery is currently managed as a single stock through complementary fishery management plans (FMPs) by ASMFC and the New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC). ASMFC has coordinated interstate management of Atlantic herring in state waters (0-3 miles) since 1993. Management authority in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ, 3-200 miles from shore) lies with the NEFMC and NOAA Fisheries.

The stockwide annual catch limit (ACL) is divided amongst four distinct management areas: inshore Gulf of Maine (Area 1A), offshore Gulf of Maine (Area 1B), Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic (Area 2), and Georges Bank (Area 3). The Area 1A fishery is managed by ASMFC's Atlantic Herring Management Board (Board), which includes representatives from Maine to New Jersey and federal partners.

At its 2019 Annual meeting, the Board approved the following motion:

“Move to initiate an addendum to expand the quota period options in Amendment 3 by adding options which address challenges experienced in low quota scenarios (frequent starting and stopping of fishing days, small amounts of quota left at the end of the year). The addendum should include, but does not have to be limited to, an option which allocates 100% of the Area 1A quota to the months of June-December. The addendum should also consider expanding the Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out provision to all Category C and D permits.”

This draft document proposes new quota management options and the expansion of permit provisions as part of the days out program to maximize landings value and provide greater flexibility in managing the herring fishery under low quota scenarios.

2. OVERVIEW

2.1 Statement of the Problem

Historically, the sub-ACL in Area 1A has been divided seasonally, as well as by trimesters, to meet the needs of the high volume herring fishery and the bait market. In recent years, the Board has implemented measures to distribute the quota throughout the entirety of Trimester 2 (June through September) using a combination of management tools including the days out program. For the 2019 fishing year, the sub-ACL was significantly reduced in light of lower recruitment and estimated population size as indicated in the 2018 benchmark stock assessment (NEFMC 2018). In response, the Board chose a bi-monthly quota allocation in combination with days out measures to better manage fishing effort under the extremely low quota.

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However, the chosen combination of effort controls and quota allocation in 2019 resulted in short and infrequent windows of harvesting opportunity. Additionally, while the bi-monthly quota allocation extended the fishing season, the allocation left very little quota available towards the end of the fishing year making fishing trips less economical. Accessing herring later in the season in Area 1A can be challenging as there are numerous spawning closures that inhibit access during late summer and fall, and catch rates have dropped in recent years as fish seem to be migrating farther offshore and out of Area 1A.

The sub-ACL for 2020 will be lower than 2019 and the sub-ACL in future years is anticipated to remain lower than historical quota levels given recent poor recruitment. To avoid continual closures and manage landings more efficiently under low quota scenarios, new allocations and management tools are needed. The days out program is used to meet the needs of the herring fishery as well as bait market demand; however, under the anticipated low quotas in the near term, additional flexibility is needed to enable efficient use of the herring resource in Area 1A to minimize economic impacts on the herring fishery overall.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Area 1A Effort Controls

The Area 1A Atlantic herring fishery has been primarily managed using effort controls such as days out measures since 1999 via Amendment 1. The days out measures establish fixed days out of the fishery to manage the rate of harvest; the term ‘day out’ was in reference to days when a vessel could not fish for or land herring. Since Amendment 1, the days out measures and allocation of quota have been adjusted through a number of addenda and amendments, with the current quota allocations outlined in Amendment 3 (2016; revised 2018) and current days out measures outlined in Addendum I to Amendment 3 (2017).

Effort controls are applied to vessels fishing in Area 1A by permit category. The majority of vessels that fish and land Atlantic herring from Area 1A are federally-permitted because the fishery occurs in both state and federal waters. Vessels fishing in Area 1A are primarily composed of three federal permit categories: 1) limited access permit for all management areas (Category A); 2) limited access incidental catch permit for 25 mt per trip (Category C); 3) an open access incidental catch permit for 3 mt per trip (Category D). Under Addendum I, different landing restrictions can be placed on those permit holders depending on the permit category. The following annual process occurs for setting harvest specifications:

- Each year, the Board decides how to allocate the Area 1A sub-ACL at the ASMFC Annual Meeting for the upcoming fishing year. Tables 1 and 2 outline the seasonal, trimester, and bimonthly quota allocation options. From 2009-2018, the Board split the Area 1A sub-ACL into trimesters. During this time the majority (72.8%) of the Area 1A sub-ACL has been allocated during the months of June through September (Trimester 2). These months largely overlap with the peak season for lobster landings, where herring is a widely used bait type.

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Table 1. Bimonthly quota percent allocations from Amendment 3. Percentages were calculated using vessel trip reports from 2000-2007

Bi-Monthly Quotas								
January – December			No Landings Prior to June 1 (with June as a one-month period)			No Landings Prior to June 1 (with December as a one-month period)		
Period	Months	%	Period	Months	%	Period	Months	%
1	Jan/Feb	1.5%	1	June	16.4%	1	June/July	36.8%
2	Mar/Apr	2.3%	2	July/Aug	40.1%	2	Aug/Sep	36.0%
3	May/June	24.0%	3	Sep/Oct	34.0%	3	Oct/Nov	27.1%
4	July/Aug	34.6%	4	Nov/Dec	9.5%	4	Dec	0.2%
5	Sep/Oct	29.4%						
6	Nov/Dec	8.2%						

Table 2. Trimester and seasonal quota percent allocations from Amendment 3. Percentages were calculated using vessel trip reports from 2000-2007

Trimesters			Seasonal Quotas					
January – December			January - December			No Landings Prior to June 1		
Trimester	Months	%	Season	Months	%	Season	Season	%
1	Jan - May	13.7%	1	Jan - Sep	76.5%	1	Jun - Sep	72.8%
2	Jun - Sept	62.8%	2	Oct - Dec	23.5%	2	Oct - Dec	27.2%
3	Oct - Dec	23.5%						

- Once the quota allocation has been established, the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts set the days out measures prior to the start of the fishing year. The following restrictions can be applied by permit category¹:
 - Category A permits can be subject to landing days, weekly landings limits, and requirements specific to classifying carrier vessels. All three of these provisions can be applied from June 1-September 30; from October 1-December 31, only landings days can be specified by the states.
 - For Category C and D permits, landing day restrictions can be applied only from June 1-September 30².
- Once 92% of the sub-ACL is projected to be harvested, the fishery moves to zero landing days. Once NOAA Fisheries determines that 95% of the stock-wide ACL is projected to

¹ The states are able to apply more restrictive measures by federal permit category as part of state permit requirements.

² Landing day restrictions can only be applied to Category C and D permits through the Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out Program in Addendum I to Amendment 3 if the vessel meets the following criteria: 1) hold a Category C Limited Access or Category D Open Access Permit and 2) use small mesh bottom trawl gear to harvest herring. To opt into this program, eligible harvesters must submit a small mesh bottom trawl gear declaration to notify the states of their intent to fish in Area 1A by June 1.

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be harvested, the fishery closes. In both scenarios, a 2,000 pound bycatch allowance will continue when the directed fishery is closed.

Throughout the fishing season, managers make changes in-season to increase or decrease the landing days based on the amount of seasonal quota available. Table 3 shows the landing days and weekly landing limits implemented during Trimester 2 of the Area 1A fishery in recent years. In 2017 and 2018, landing days and the weekly landing limit increased throughout the trimester to maximize harvest opportunities to meet bait demand with the fishery open from June 1-September 30 with no closure. These management changes were made in response to landings being much lower than the quota period allocation during the beginning of the fishing season (Figure 1). In 2019, the fishery did not begin until July 15, moved to zero landing days from August 18-September 1, and landing restrictions were maintained throughout the allocation periods to restrict fishing effort under the low quota. Under the lower quota level in 2019, landings tracked much closer with the quota period allocation throughout the entire fishing season (Figure 1), which was primarily a result of the significantly reduced quota (Figure 2).

Table 3. Landing days and weekly landings limits for Atlantic herring in Trimester 2 (2017-2019)

Year	Trimester 2 (Jun - Sept)	Landing Days	Category A Permit Weekly Landing Limits (lbs)	Comments
2017	June 1 - July 1	3	400,000	first season under Addendum I to Amendment 3; 4 in-season changes
2017	July 2 - 29 (<i>reactionary</i>)	4	600,000	
2017	July 30 - Sept 16 (<i>reactionary</i>)	5	680,000	
2017	Sept 17 - 30 (<i>reactionary</i>)	7	1,000,000	
2018	June 1 - July 21	4	480,000	Sub-ACL adjusted mid-season
2018	July 22-Sept 30 (<i>reactionary</i>)	5	640,000	
2019*	July 15- August 17	4	160,000	Bimonthly Quota Periods used
2019*^	August 18 – 31	0	0	
2019*	Sept 1-15	4	160,000	

*Bi-monthly quota periods were implemented for 2019

^Fishery moved to zero landing days on August 18

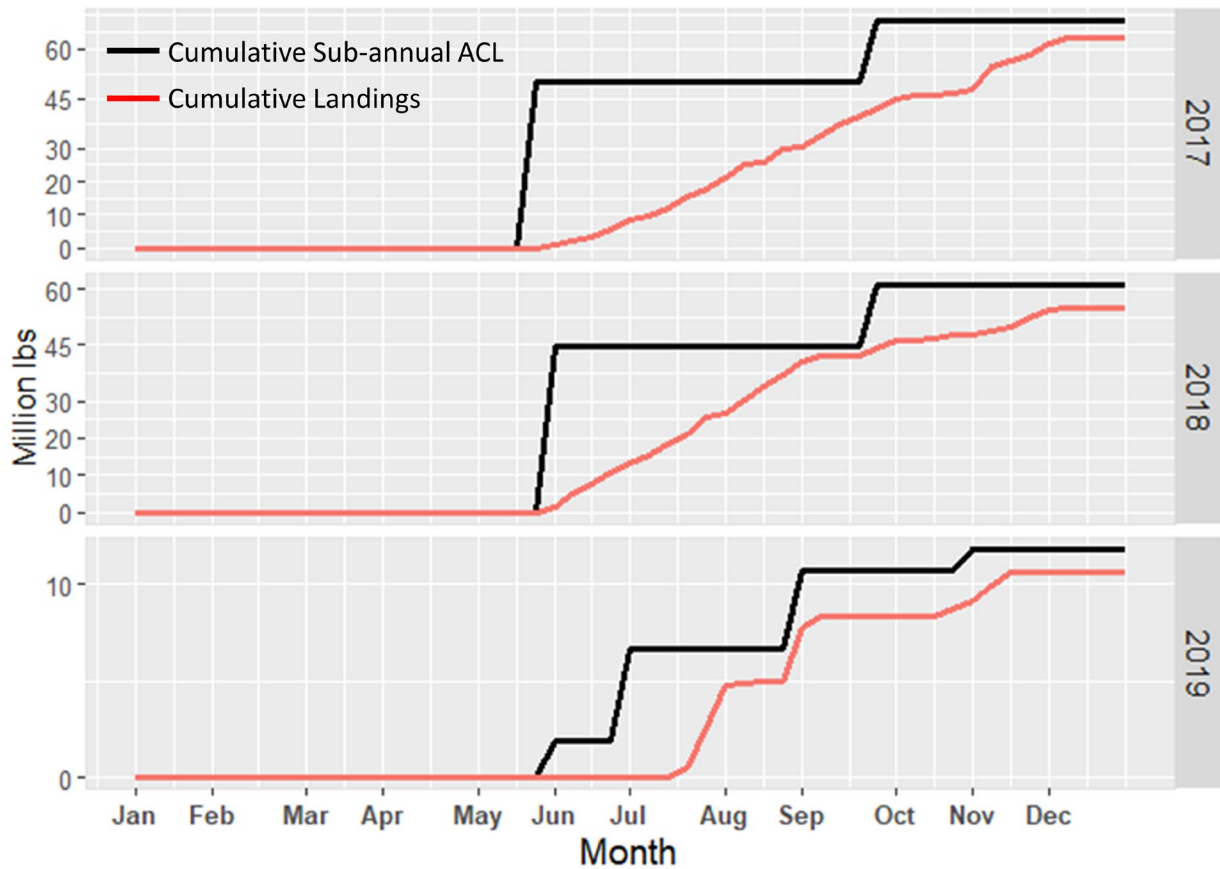


Figure 1. Atlantic herring landings relative to quota by month (2017-2019)

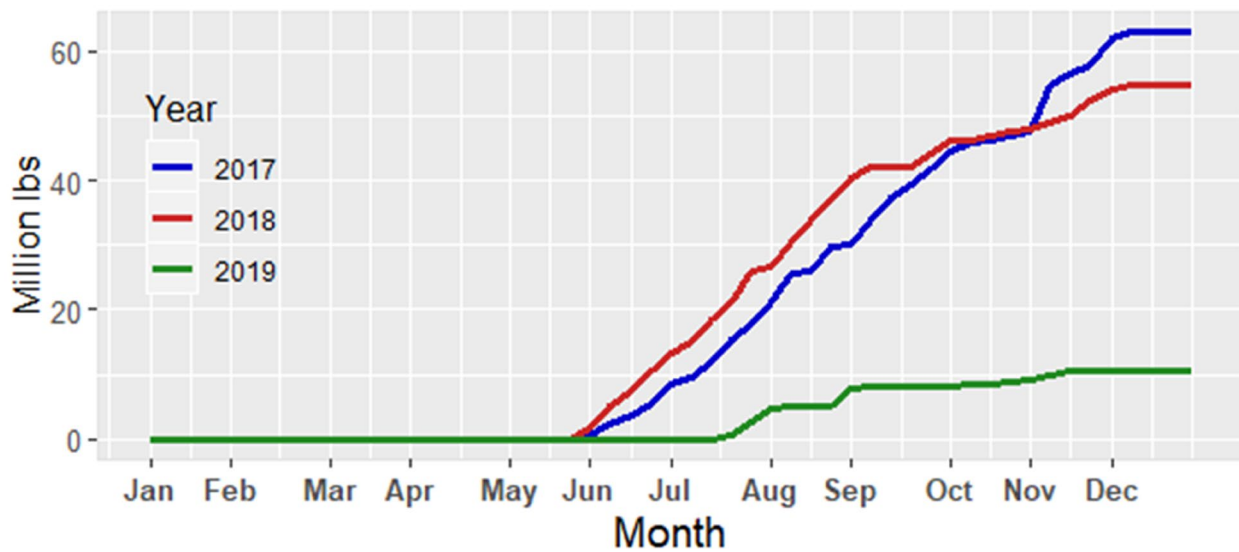


Figure 2. Atlantic herring landings by month (2017-2019)

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2.2.2 Federal Permit Information

Limited entry was implemented via Amendment 1 to the Federal Atlantic Herring FMP for the directed Atlantic herring fishery. As mentioned previously, three permit categories (A, C, and D) make up the majority of landings in Area 1A. There is an additional limited access permit (Category B) and one open access permit (Category E) (Table 4). The vessels that have not been issued a limited access herring permit, but have been issued a limited access mackerel permit, are eligible for a Category E permit. Not all vessels with herring permits are active in the herring fishery. Table 5 summarizes the number of vessels in each permit category with the percentage of vessels active within that category is presented in parentheses. For example, there were 50-60 vessels with Category A permits from 2014-2018, but only 50-60% of those were active (landed at least one pound of Atlantic herring). Although there have been far fewer active limited access versus open access vessels, the limited access vessels (Category A, B, and C permits) account for over 98% of annual Atlantic herring landings for 2014-2018 (Table 6).

Table 4. Atlantic herring federal permit categories

	Category	Description
Limited Access	A	Limited access in all management areas.
	B	Limited access in Areas 2 and 3 only.
	C	Limited access in all management areas, with a 25 mt (55,000 lb) Atlantic herring catch limit per trip and one landing per calendar day.
Open Access	D	Open access in all management areas, with a 3 mt (6,600 lb) Atlantic herring catch limit per trip and one landing per calendar day.
	E	Open access in Areas 2 and 3 only, with a 9 mt (20,000 lb) Atlantic herring catch limit per trip and landing per calendar day.

Table 5. Fishing vessels with Atlantic herring federal permits

		Permit Year (May-April)				
Permit Category		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Limited Access	A	40 (62.5%)	42 (50%)	39 (56.4%)	39 (56.4%)	38 (57.9%)
	BC	4*	4*	4*	4 (75%)	3*
	C	42 (23.8%)	41 (26.8%)	41 (24.4%)	41 (34.1%)	41 (26.8%)
Open Access	D	1838 (3.6%)	1762 (3.4%)	1776 (2.9%)	1759 (3.2%)	1747 (2.7%)
	DE	52 (9.6%)	54 (5.6%)	53 (5.7%)	54 (7.4%)	49*
	E	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
Total		1977 (5.5%)	1904 (5.1%)	1914 (4.6%)	1898 (5.3%)	1879 (4.5%)

Source: GARFO Permit database and DMIS as of December 2019. () = Percent of vessels in the category that are active.

*Confidential vessel activity data

Table 6. Atlantic herring landings by federal permit category, permit year 2014-2018

Permit Group	Landings (mt)	% of total landings
A and BC	54,918.9	98.69%
C	681.5	1.22%
D, DE, and E	49.0	0.09%
No Federal Herring Permit	0.2	0.00%

Source: GARFO DMIS and Permits database as of 2019-12-09. *Includes RSA trips

2.2.3 Menhaden Fishery & Bait Demand

Recent quota reductions for Atlantic herring have increased the importance of other sources of bait for the American lobster fishery in the Gulf of Maine (GOM). Concurrently, harvest of menhaden in the GOM has increased (Figure 3). This increase has helped supplement the shortage left by the reduced Atlantic herring quota during summer months.

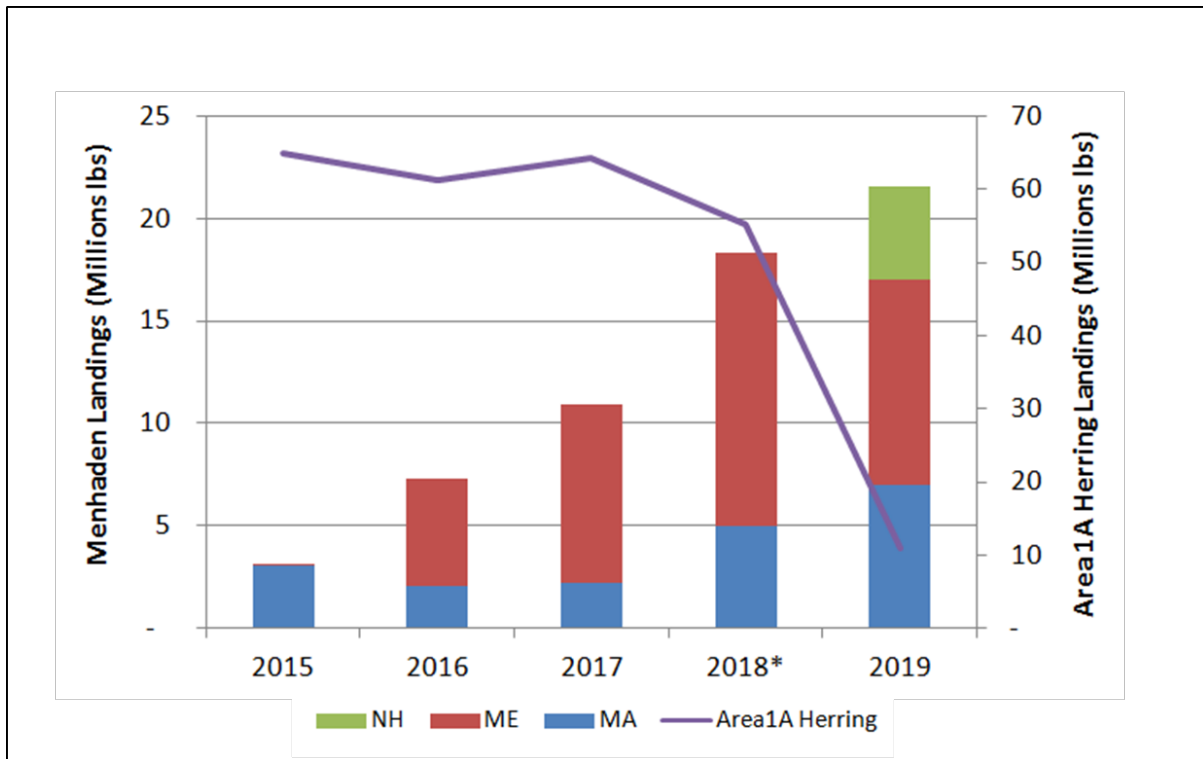


Figure 3. Annual menhaden landings by state and Area 1A herring landings

Source: ACCSP Data Warehouse and NOAA VTR Data

NOTE: 2019 data is preliminary and values are subject to change. Confidential data is omitted for some 2018 landings

The efficiency of harvesting, storing, and maintaining availability of lobster bait to GOM lobster harvesters has been discussed by managers in recent years. One such discussion for the 2019 fishing season included managing the timing of the Area 1A herring landings such that they did not directly overlap with large volumes of menhaden landings. Annual menhaden abundance in the GOM (the northern range of the species) is not guaranteed, and a prolonged season cannot

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be presumed. However, if high catches of menhaden continue, utilizing the flexibility of the Atlantic herring FMP could ensure high volumes of herring and menhaden are not being landed simultaneously.

Since 2017, menhaden landings in the GOM primarily occur in summer months (June, July, and August) (Figure 4), with the majority of landings occurring in July.

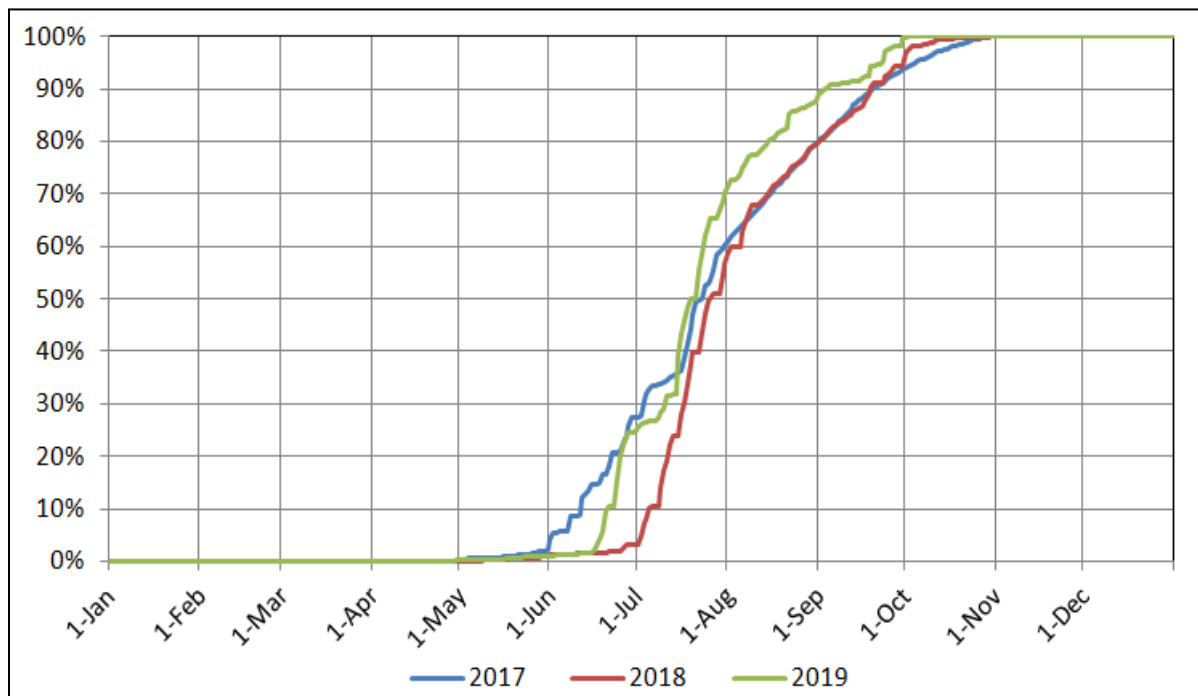


Figure 4. Cumulative Landings of Menhaden over fishing season 2017-2019

Source: ACCSP Data Warehouse, SAFIS and NOAA VTR

Aggregated landings during summer months, when herring are also available for harvest in Area 1A, show the third week of July as the most common week where landings greatly increase. If managers favor delaying the beginning of the Area 1A herring season, the in-season availability and catch rates of menhaden should be considered. If the GOM menhaden fishery continues to be productive and lucrative, maintaining an offset from the herring fishery could help mitigate a shortage in available lobster bait while providing increased fishing opportunity for vessels that target both species.

3. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

This draft addendum considers modifying the current quota allocations as outlined in *Section 4.2.3.2: Quota Periods* of Amendment 3 and quota management measures outlined in *Sections 3.1 and 3.2* of Addendum I to add additional tools to the suite of options the Board can adopt.

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3.1 Quota Management Options

For all proposed quota allocation options, similar to current management, the fishery will close when 92% of the quota has been projected to be harvested. Additionally, under low quota scenarios, the 1,000 mt transfer from the management uncertainty buffer to the Area 1A sub-ACL³ may not be accessed in some years depending on how quickly the quota is caught and the percent of the sub-ACL remaining. **Please note:** Options 2 and 3 can both be selected for approval with this addendum. If the Board selects either both or only one of these two options, the option(s) will be added to the suite of quota allocation options the Board may annually choose from in setting fishery specifications.

Option 1: Status Quo

Under this option, the quota allocation options as outlined in Section 4.2.3.2 of Amendment 3 would remain unchanged. The Board may annually choose from the quota allocation options outlined in Amendment 3 when setting fishery specifications for the upcoming fishing season including the following:

- Bi-monthly periods
- Trimesters
- Season

In addition to having flexibility to choose between bi-monthly, trimester, or seasonal quotas, quota from the January 1 – May 31 period may be allocated to later in the fishing season in response to conditions in the fishery. The January 1 – May 31 period quota may be distributed to each remaining period proportional to the quota share of the remaining periods. If the bi-monthly periods with no landings before June 1 option is selected, the Board has the option to count June or December as their own periods. See Tables 1 and 2 for specific allocations. Allocations in Tables 1 and 2 were derived from Vessel Trip Reports from 2000-2007 and represent historical fishing effort that was driven by market demand for herring. These allocation percentages are fixed and can only be changed through a subsequent addendum or amendment.

Option 2: Alternate Seasonal Quota Allocation: 0% allocated from January-May, 100% allocated from June 1-December 31

Under this option, if the Board moves to allocate 0% of the quota prior to June 1, the Board may choose to allocate 100% of the Area 1A sub-ACL starting June 1 through December 31. This option is intended to give managers the ability to allocate all of Area 1A quota at once. If the desire is to harvest herring as quickly as possible to maximize efficiency and reduce costs associated with extending the fishing season, this alternative would provide the most flexibility to do that. **Please note:** Under this allocation in low quota years, certain gear types may not have access to the resource later on in the fishing season. For example mid-water trawl vessels

³ If the Canada New Brunswick weir fishery catch through October 1 is less than 4,000 mt, then a 1,000 mt will be subtracted from the management uncertainty buffer and added to the ACL and Area 1A sub-ACL. This determination is made by NOAA annually in late October or November.

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are prohibited from fishing prior to October 1, depending on the days out measures implemented, these vessels may not have access to the resource if the quota is caught before October 1.

Seasons are established as follows:

Season 1: January 1-May 31, 0%

Season 2: June 1-December 31, 100%

Option 3: Alternate Trimester Split

This option puts forward an alternate timeframe for trimester management that considers the need for access by various gear types throughout the year. Under this option, harvest of Atlantic herring can be concentrated during the peak availability of the resource during the fishing season, matching well with bait demand prior to the onset of spawning closures. Unused quota can be rolled into a subsequent trimester in the same year.

Trimesters are established as follows:

Trimester 1: January 1 – May 31; 0%

Trimester 2: June 1 – August 31; 80%

Trimester 3: September 1 – December 31; 20%

3.2 Days Out of the Fishery Permit Provisions

Option 1: Status Quo

Under this option, the permit provisions outlined in *Sections 3.1 and 3.2* of Addendum 1 would remain unchanged. Category A permits can be subject to both landing day restrictions and weekly landing limits during June 1-September 30. Category C and D permits can only be subject to landing day restrictions from June 1-September 30 through the Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Program. Board members from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts will agree upon the days out provisions by permit category based on the number of participants in the fishery and the quota prior to the start of the fishing season.

Option 2: Days Out of the Fishery for Vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Herring Permit

Under this option, all vessels with a Category C permit can be subject to the same days out measures (landing days and weekly landing limits) that currently apply to Category A permits. A Category C permitted vessel would not be required to declare into the small mesh bottom trawl program for these landings restrictions to apply. This option is intended to implement the same days out measures for 99.9% of vessels responsible for herring landings in recent years (Table 6). If approved, Board members from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts would specify the same landing restrictions for Category A and C permitted vessels during the days out specification process. **Please note:** Category D permitted vessels could still be subject to landing day restrictions under the small mesh bottom trawl program.

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If approved, *Section 4.2.4.2, Days Out*, in the Atlantic Herring FMP will be replaced with the following:

Days Out of the Fishery for Vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Herring Permit

Vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Permit are prohibited from landing or possessing herring caught from Area 1A during a day out of the fishery. Vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Permit may land once per calendar day on any day that is open to landing (i.e., not a 'day out').

Landing of herring taken from management areas outside of Area 1A will be allowed during days out. During a day out, vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Permit participating in other fisheries or fishing in an area closed to the directed herring fishery, may land an incidental catch of herring that does not exceed 2,000 pounds per trip. Category A or C vessels transiting a closed area with more than 2,000 pounds of legally caught herring on board must have all seine and trawl gear stowed.

Vessels with a Category D Open Access Herring Permit may land on a day designated as a day out of the fishery, unless restricted by the measures in the '*Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out*' section. Vessels with a Category C Limited Access Herring Permit who meet the eligibility defined under the '*Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out*' section are exempt from the measures of this revised Section 4.2.4.2 and restricted to the measures of the '*Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Days Out*' section. In addition, fixed gear fishermen may remove and land herring from the gear (weirs and stop seines) on the days designated as a day out of the fishery.

3.3 Weekly Landing Limit Per Vessel

Option 1: Status Quo

Under this option, weekly landing limits (which currently apply to only Category A permits for June 1-September 30) outlined in *Section 3.5* of Addendum 1 would remain unchanged. Board members from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts will agree upon the weekly landing limit for Category A permitted vessels based on the number of participants in the fishery and the quota prior to the start of the fishing season.

Option 2: Status Quo with No Category A Permit Declaration

Under this option, weekly landing limits (which currently apply to only Category A permits for June 1-September 30) outlined in *Section 3.5* of Addendum 1 would remain unchanged with the exception of the removal of the notification 45 days prior to the start of the fishing season. This option is intended to eliminate an administrative process that has not aided in developing estimates of fishing effort for the upcoming fishing season. Moving forward, estimates of potential participants in the Area 1A fishery will be based on participation and landings from the most recent fishing seasons. During the fishing season, states will continue to agree on changes to the weekly landing limit, as necessary. ASMFC will publish the initial weekly landing limit and adjustments thereafter.

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Option 3: Weekly Harvester Landing Limit for all Vessels throughout all quota periods

Under this option, all vessel permit categories that land herring caught in Area 1A can be subject to a weekly harvester landing limit (pounds). The weekly landing limits may be specified through the entirety of all quota allocation periods (i.e. bimonthly, trimester, seasonal). Vessels landing in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts are subject to the same weekly landing limit, regardless of port state. Similar to option 2 under Section 3.2, this option is intended to implement the same days out measures for 99.9% of vessels responsible for herring landings in recent years (table 5) and not be restricted to certain times of the year. Additionally, under this option there would be no notification requirement, including the notification 45 days prior to the start of the fishing season for Category A permits, with the exception of requirements outlined under the *Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out* provision.

4. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

If the existing Atlantic herring management plan is revised by approval of this draft addendum, the measures would be effective immediately.

5. LITERATURE CITED

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC). Revised 2018. Amendment 3 to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Herring. 105p.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC). 2017. Addendum 1 to Amendment 3 to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Herring. 19p.

Northeast Fisheries Science Center. 2018. 65th Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop (65th SAW) Assessment Summary Report. Northeast Fisheries Science Center Reference Document 18-08.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of “covered regulatory action” in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because this proposed SIP conditional approval, if finalized, will not in-and-of itself create any new regulations, but will simply conditionally approve certain State requirements for inclusion in the SIP.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

K. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Population

The EPA lacks the discretionary authority to address environmental justice in this rulemaking.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: January 13, 2020.

Deborah Jordan,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2020–01466 Filed 1–27–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 73 and 76

[MB Docket No. 19–363; DA 19–1292]

Order Granting Extension of Time To File Reply Comments

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Adoption of order.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Media Bureau adopted an Order, granting a Motion for Extension of Time filed by the Campaign Legal Center, Sunlight Foundation, Common Cause, the Benton Institute for Broadband and Society and Issue One in MB Docket No. 19–363 (DA 19–1292).

DATES: Reply comments are due January 28, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Schonman, gary.schonman@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, (202) 418–1795.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s document, DA 19–1292, which was released December 18, 2019. The full text of this document is available for viewing and copying at the FCC Reference Information Center, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554. It also may be accessed online via the Commission’s Electronic Comment Filing System at: <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/>. The Commission will not send a Congressional Review Act (CRA) submission to Congress or the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. because no rules are being adopted by the Commission. The Order adopted in this document extends the deadline for reply comments on the Petition for Reconsideration and Clarification filed by the National Association of Broadcasters, Hearst Television, Inc., Graham Media Group, Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc., Fox Corporation, Tegna, Inc. and The E.W. Scripps Company (Petition) by 15 days from January 13, 2020 to January 28, 2020. The deadline for comments on the Petition, which is December 30, 2019, is not changed by the Order.

Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas Horan,

Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2020–00466 Filed 1–27–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 200115–0019]

RIN 0648–BJ13

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Framework Adjustment 6 and the 2019–2021 Atlantic Herring Fishery Specifications

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

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We are proposing regulations to implement Framework Adjustment 6 to the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan, including the 2019–2021 fishery specifications and management measures, as recommended by the New England Fishery Management Council. In addition, Framework 6 would update the overfished and overfishing definitions for the herring fishery and suspend the carryover of unharvested catch for 2020–2021. The specifications and management measures are intended to meet conservation objectives while providing sustainable levels of access to the fishery. We are also proposing updating and clarifying specific herring regulations.

DATES: Public comments must be received by February 12, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA–NMFS–2019–0144, by either of the following methods:

- **Electronic Submission:** Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to www.regulations.gov/#/docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2019-0144, click the “Comment Now!” icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- **Mail:** Submit written comments to Michael Pentony, Regional Administrator, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930. Mark the outside of the envelope, “Comments on Atlantic Herring Framework 6.”

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 us. 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, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. We will accept anonymous comments (enter "N/A" in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

Copies of this action, including the Environmental Assessment and the Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (EA/RIR/IRFA) prepared in support of this action, are available at: <https://s3.amazonaws.com/nefmc.org/Herring-FW6-DRAFT-final-submission.pdf>, or from Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950. The supporting documents are also accessible via the internet at: <https://www.regulations.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Hansen, Fishery Management Specialist, 978–281–9225.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Regulations implementing the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for herring are located at 50 CFR part 648, subpart K. Regulations at § 648.200 require the Council to recommend herring specifications for NMFS' review and proposal in the **Federal Register**, including: The overfishing limit (OFL); acceptable biological catch (ABC); annual catch limit (ACL); optimum yield (OY); domestic annual harvest; domestic annual processing; U.S. at-sea processing; border transfer; the sub-ACL for each management area, including seasonal periods as specified at § 648.201(d) and modifications to sub-ACLs as specified at § 648.201(f); and research set-aside (RSA) (up to 3 percent of the sub-ACL from any management area) for up to 3 years. These regulations also allow the Council to recommend river herring and shad catch caps as part of the specifications.

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), NMFS is required to publish

proposed rules for comment after preliminarily determining whether they are consistent with applicable law. The MSA permits NMFS to approve, partially approve, or disapprove framework adjustment measures proposed by the Council based only on whether the measures are consistent with the fishery management plan, plan amendment, the MSA and its National Standards, and other applicable law. Otherwise, NMFS must defer to the Council's policy choices. Under the regulations guiding the herring specifications process, NMFS must review the Council's recommended specifications and publish notice proposing specifications, clearly noting the reasons for any differences from the Council's recommendations. NMFS is proposing and seeking comment on measures to implement Framework 6 as well as specifications and river herring/shad catch caps for the herring fishery, consistent with the Council's recommendations.

The Northeast Fisheries Science Center has updated its schedule for stock assessments, and will now hold herring assessments every 2 years, with the next scheduled for June 2020. Accordingly, the Council and NMFS now plan to develop specifications every two years for the upcoming three-year cycle. For example, the Council and NMFS will develop herring specifications in the summer/fall of 2020 for the 2021–2023 fishing years.

In June 2018, a new stock assessment for herring was completed. The assessment concluded that although herring were not overfished and overfishing was not occurring in 2017, poor recruitment would likely result in a substantial decline in herring biomass over the next several years. The stock assessment estimated that recruitment was at historic lows during the most recent five years (2013–2017), but projected that biomass could increase after reaching a low in 2019 if recruitment returns to average levels. The final stock assessment summary report is available on the Center's website (www.nefsc.noaa.gov/publications/).

Based on the stock assessment and at the request of the Council, we reduced the 2018 ACL in August 2018 (83 FR

42450) (from 104,800 mt to 49,900 mt) and the 2019 ACL in February 2019 (84 FR 2760) (from 49,900 mt to 15,065 mt) through inseason adjustments to prevent overfishing and lower the risk of the stock becoming overfished. The ACL reduction for 2018 ensured at least a 50-percent probability of preventing overfishing, while the ACL reduction for 2019 reflected the Council's risk policy for herring and was consistent with the new ABC control rule developed in Amendment 8 to the Herring FMP. The MSA requires NMFS to notify the Council if the status of fishery has become overfished or is approaching the condition of being overfished.

According to the Act, "a fishery shall be classified as approaching a condition of being overfished if, based on trends in fishing effort, fishery resource size, and other appropriate factors, the Secretary estimates that the fishery will become overfished within two years." Within 2 years of such notifications, the Council shall prepare an action to prevent overfishing from occurring. In February 2019, we notified the Council that herring was approaching an overfished condition.

Proposed Specifications

At its June 2019 meeting, the Council recommended maintaining status quo catch limits for 2019 and reducing catch limits for 2020 and 2021 (see Table 1). This rule proposes herring specifications for 2019–2021 consistent with the Council's recommendations. These specifications are intended to provide for a sustainable herring fishery and to be consistent with the Council's harvest policy for herring. Although the 2019 fishing year has ended, the Herring FMP requires NMFS to set the specifications for the herring fishery for 3 years after consideration of the Council's recommendations. The Council's Framework 6 document fully analyzes maintaining status quo 2019 specifications for the remainder of that fishing year. Although this action would reaffirm the 2019 specifications implemented in the inseason action that published in February 2019, this rule focuses on the 2020–2021 specifications.

TABLE 1—COMPARISON OF THE PROPOSED ATLANTIC HERRING 2020–2021 SPECIFICATIONS (mt) TO 2019

	2019	2020–2021
Overfishing Limit	30,668	41,830—2020 69,064—2021
Acceptable Biological Catch	21,266	16,131
Management Uncertainty	6,200	4,560
Optimum Yield/Annual Catch Limit	* 15,065	* 11,571

TABLE 1—COMPARISON OF THE PROPOSED ATLANTIC HERRING 2020–2021 SPECIFICATIONS (mt) TO 2019—Continued

	2019	2020–2021
Domestic Annual Harvest	15,065	11,571
Border Transfer	0	100
Domestic Annual Processing	15,065	11,471
U.S. At-Sea Processing	0	0
Area 1A Sub-ACL (28.9%)	* 4,354	* 3,344
Area 1B Sub-ACL (4.3%)	647	498
Area 2 Sub-ACL (27.8%)	4,188	3,217
Area 3 Sub-ACL (39%)	5,876	4,513
Fixed Gear Set-Aside	39	30
Research Set-Aside	+	+

* If New Brunswick weir landings are less than 2,942 mt through October 1, then 1,000 mt will be subtracted from the management uncertainty buffer and reallocated to the Area 1A sub-ACL and ACL. Thus, the Area 1A sub-ACL would increase to 4,344 mt, and the ACL would increase to 12,571 mt.
+3 percent of each sub-ACL.

Several factors contributed to the Council’s ABC recommendations for 2020–2021. The ABC is reduced from the OFL to account for scientific uncertainty. The Council’s Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and the Council determined that a conservative method of management, specifically one that accounts for scientific uncertainty, was essential due to the current status of the herring stock and the uncertainty surrounding estimates of biomass and recruitment. In September 2018, the Council adopted Amendment 8, which included a new ABC control rule intended to reduce the available harvest to explicitly account for herring’s role as forage in the ecosystem. As with the 2019 ABC, the 2020 ABC was developed consistent with the Council’s harvest policy for herring in the new control rule. For 2021, the SSC was uncomfortable with increasing the ABC based on the recent assessment’s projection that recruitment would increase from historical lows to average levels. Therefore, the SSC and Council recommended maintaining the 2020 ABC for 2021. The 2020 stock assessment is expected to update recruitment information and allow the Council to reconsider the 2021 ABC for the next specifications.

The ACL is reduced from ABC to account for management uncertainty.

Currently, although the FMP allows for consideration of other aspects of management uncertainty (e.g., uncertainty around discard estimates of herring caught in Federal and state waters), the only source for management uncertainty that is applied to the 2020–2021 ABCs are landings in the New Brunswick weir fishery. Because weir fishery landings can be highly variable, fluctuating with effort and herring availability, the Council recommended a management uncertainty buffer of 4,560 mt, consistent with average landings in the New Brunswick weir fishery over the last 10 years (2009–2018). The resulting ACL for both 2020 and 2021 would be 11,571 mt. The Council also recommended a provision that if weir fishery landings are less than 2,942 mt through October 1, NMFS would subtract 1,000 mt from the management uncertainty buffer and reallocate that 1,000 mt to the Area 1A sub-ACL and ACL. Currently, this provision is allowed if New Brunswick weir landings are less than 4,000 mt through October 1.

Border transfer is a processing allocation available to Canadian dealers that is included in, and does not reduce, the domestic catch limits. The MSA provides for the issuance of permits to Canadian vessels transporting U.S. harvested herring to Canada for sardine

processing. The Council recommended 100 mt for border transfer for 2020 and 2021. The amount specified for border has equaled 4,000 mt since 2000, but we reduced it to 0 mt as part of the 2019 inseason adjustment. The Council recommended 100 mt for border transfer in case there continues to be Canadian interest in transporting herring for sardine processing.

The Council recommended maintaining status quo river herring/shad catch caps for 2020–2021 (see Table 2). These catch caps were originally set for the fishery in the 2016–2018 specifications, and we maintained them in the inseason adjustment for 2019. Catch is tracked against river herring/shad catch caps on trips landing more than 6,600 lb (3,000 kg) of herring. Once a catch cap is reached, the possession limit for herring vessels using that gear type and fishing in that area (or the corresponding catch cap closure area) is reduced to 2,000 lb (907 kg) of herring for the remainder of the fishing year. These caps are intended to meet the original catch cap goals to provide a strong incentive for the herring fleet to continue to reduce river herring and shad catch, while allowing the fleet to fully harvest the herring ACL.

TABLE 2—PROPOSED RIVER HERRING/SHAD CATCH CAPS (mt) FOR 2020–2021

	Gulf of Maine	Cape Cod	Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic	Total
Midwater Trawl	76.7	32.4	129.6	238.7
Bottom Trawl	n/a	n/a	122.3	122.3

The Council recommended status quo methods to set all other herring specifications, including the

management area sub-ACLs, fixed gear set-aside, and research set-aside.

Other Proposed Measures

Framework 6 would update the “overfished” and “overfishing” definitions to make them more

consistent with the 2018 herring stock assessment and definitions used for other stocks in the region. The updated definitions are:

The stock is considered overfished if stock biomass is less than 1/2 the stock biomass associated with the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) level or its proxy (e.g., Spawning Stock Biomass at MSY (SSB_{MSY}) or proxy). The stock is considered subject to overfishing if the estimated fishing mortality rate (F) exceeds the fishing mortality rate associated with the MSY level or its proxy (e.g., F_{MSY} or proxy).

Over time, the parameters used to assess the herring stock have changed, and so have the corresponding projections used to evaluate stock status and set catch levels. The updated definition is more flexible because it could incorporate any estimate of biomass that is warranted (total biomass, SSB, or relevant proxy), dependent on what is used in the stock assessment and considered the best available science. The new definitions are consistent with many overfishing and overfished definitions used in the region, as well as parameters in the new ABC control rule developed in Amendment 8.

Currently, regulations at § 648.201 require that up to 10 percent of the unharvested catch in a herring management area shall be carried over and added to that area's sub-ACL for the fishing year following when total catch is determined. For example, total catch for 2018 would be determined in 2019. If there was unharvested catch in 2018, the unharvested catch in a management area (up to 10 percent of the initial sub-ACL for that area) would be added to the area's sub-ACL for 2020. This carryover increases the sub-ACL for that management area, but it does not increase the total ACL.

Under Framework 6, carryover of unharvested catch would be suspended for the 2020 and 2021, such that unharvested catch in 2018 and 2019 would not be added to sub-ACLs for 2020 and 2021, respectively. Suspending carryover is proposed because the amount of carryover from 2018 (just under 5,000 mt) is substantial relative to the ACL for 2020 and 2021 (11,571 mt), and could have unintended consequences on the stock or fishery. For example, if carryover is harvested in specific management areas early in the year, other areas that are typically fished later in the year may be constrained by the ACL such that the sub-ACLs in those areas cannot be fully harvested. To date, catch in 2019 is less than 85 percent of the ACL for 2019 (15,065 mt), so there may also be a substantial amount of

unharvested catch that would have otherwise been carried over relative to the reduced ACL for 2021 (11,571 mt). Furthermore, given the low estimate of herring biomass, concentrating fishing effort and catch in certain management areas may have negative impacts on the herring stock. Continuation of the suspension of carryover into 2021 is consistent with the Council's conservative management due to the current status of the herring stock and the uncertainty surrounding estimates of biomass and recruitment.

Proposed Clarifications

We are proposing the following clarifications to regulations for fisheries of the Northeastern United States under the authority of section 305(d) to the MSA, which provides that the Secretary of Commerce may promulgate regulations necessary to carry out an FMP or the MSA.

First, in §§ 648.4, 648.7, 648.10, 648.11, 648.14, 648.15, 648.80, 648.201, 648.202, 648.204, and 648.205, this rule proposes simplifying the names of herring vessel permits. Currently, each herring vessel permit has two names used in regulations, the first name specifies the permit type (*i.e.*, limited or open access) and herring management area and the second name assigns a category letter to each permit type. For example, the All Areas Limited Access Herring Permit is also known as a Category A Herring Permit. This rule proposes simplifying references to herring vessel permits by only using the category name in regulation. This clarification is intended to aid in the understandability of herring regulations as most stakeholders refer to herring vessel permits by category name.

Second, this rule proposes clarifying the transiting and pre-landing prohibitions for the herring fishery in § 648.14. This rule would clarify that vessels are prohibited from transiting Area 1A during June through September with midwater gear onboard, unless gear is properly stowed and not available for immediate use, consistent with § 648.2. This rule would also clarify that herring vessels are required to notify NMFS of offloading through the vessel monitoring system of the time and place of offloading at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish. Both of these clarifications currently exist elsewhere in the regulations and this rule would update regulations in § 648.14 accordingly.

Third, this rule proposes updating terminology in § 648.200. This rule would update the definition of OY

consistent with new National Standard guidance for OY. This rule would also update terminology to reflect that the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's (Commission's) Herring Section is now a Herring Board and that the Commission's Atlantic Herring Plan Review Team is now a Technical Committee.

Classification

The NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with the Herring FMP, national standards and other provisions of the MSA, and other applicable law.

This proposed rule has been preliminarily determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order (E.O.) 12866.

This proposed rule is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

NMFS prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) for this proposed rule, as required by section 603 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 603. The IRFA describes the economic impact that this proposed rule would have on small entities, including small businesses, and also determines ways to minimize these impacts. The IRFA includes this section of the preamble to this rule and analyses contained in the EA/RIR/IRFA for this action. A copy of the full analysis is available from the Council (see ADDRESSES). A summary of the EA and IRFA follows.

Description of the Reasons Why Action by the Agency Is Being Considered and Statement of the Objectives of, and Legal Basis for, the Proposed Rule

A complete description of the reasons why this action is being considered, and the objectives of and legal basis for this action, are contained in the preamble to this proposed rule and are not repeated here.

Description and Estimate of Number of Small Entities to Which This Proposed Rule Would Apply

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 (NAICS 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.

For the purposes of this analysis, ownership entities are defined by those entities with common ownership personnel as listed on permit application documentation. Permits with identical ownership personnel are categorized as a single entity. For example, if five permits have the same seven personnel listed as co-owners on their application paperwork, those seven personnel form one ownership entity, covering those five permits. If one or several of the seven owners also own additional vessels, with sub-sets of the original seven personnel or with new co-owners, those ownership arrangements are deemed to be separate ownership entities for the purpose of this analysis.

This rule would affect all permitted herring vessels; therefore, a directly regulated entity is a firm that owns at least one herring permit. There are many businesses that hold an open-access (Category D) permit. These businesses catch a small fraction of herring; furthermore, they are minimally affected by the regulations. Firms are defined as active in the herring fishery if they landed any herring in 2018. This section describes the directly regulated small entities in four classes: All permitted firms; all active firms; limited access permitted firms; and active limited access permitted firms.

In 2018, there were 1,205 firms (1,193 small) that held at least one herring permit. There were 62 (60 small) active firms that held at least one herring permit. There were 68 (62 small) firms that held at least one limited access permit, 31 (29 small) of which were active. Small entity limited access permit holders as a whole derived approximately 38 percent of total entity revenue from the herring fishery. All small entity herring permit holders as a whole derived approximately 29 percent of total entity revenue from the herring fishery.

Alternative 1 (no action) serves as a baseline as it would maintain the ACL from fishing year 2019 in 2020 and 2021 and would make no changes to the management uncertainty buffers. This analysis focuses on the ACL alternatives as the other specification alternatives would have minimal impacts on firms participating in the fishery. The proposed action would decrease the ACL in 2020 and 2021 from the baseline, as presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3—HERRING ACL FOR THE BASELINE (2019) COMPARED TO PROPOSED 2020 AND 2021 SPECIFICATIONS

Year	Baseline (mt)	2020 and 2021 specifications (mt)
ACL	15,066	11,571
Area 1A Sub-ACL (28.9%)	4,354	3,344
Area 1B Sub-ACL (4.3%)	647	498
Area 2 Sub-ACL (27.8%)	4,188	3,217
Area 3 Sub-ACL (39%)	5,876	4,513

To examine effects of the preferred alternative this analysis assumes catch is equal to ACL. Recent catch from the four herring management areas has frequently been below the ACL and sub-ACLs. However, recent ACLs have been much higher than the Council's preferred ACL and portions of the fishery have been restricted due to catch of non-target species (i.e., river herring and shad). With decreasing ACLs but status quo non-target species catch caps, excessive catch of non-target species becomes less likely. The sub-ACL percentages remain constant between the baseline period (2019) through 2020 and 2021; therefore, there is an approximate 23-percent decrease in available catch in each management area from 2019 to 2021. Using this information we can evaluate the effects of the proposed action on small entity revenues. The average percentage of total small entity revenue derived from each management area is listed in Table 4.

TABLE 4—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF SMALL ENTITY REVENUE FROM EACH HERRING MANAGEMENT AREA

Management area	Overall average percent entity revenue
1A	44
1B	40
2	10
3	43

Seventeen small entities, mainly purse seine vessels, fished for herring in Area 1A in 2018. Ten of these small entities derived 30 percent or less of total entity revenue from Area 1A. Seven small entities derived more than 80 percent of total entity revenue from Area 1A. Area 1A generate revenue for more small entities than any other area; all other areas only have 3 entities deriving more than 80 percent of revenue from herring. Nine small

entities fished for herring in Area 1B in 2018, with 5 entities deriving 30 percent or less from the area and 4 entities deriving between 70 and 100 percent from 1B. Thirty-nine small entities fished for herring in Area 2 in 2018. Twenty-seven of them derived between 0 and 1 percent of total entity revenue from Area 2, and another 6 entities derived less than 30 percent of entity revenue from Area 2. Four entities derived between 70 and 100 percent of total entity revenue from herring in Area 2. Finally, 8 small entities fished for herring in Area 3 in 2018. Four of those entities derived less than 30 percent of total entity revenue from Areas 3 and 4 entities derived between 70 and 100 percent of total entity revenue from Area 3.

While the overall fishery ACL will decline by 23 percent, NMFS does not expect that each of these small entities will have a 23-percent reduction in herring revenue. Rather, because of the low catch limits, some companies may decide not to fish for herring in 2020 and 2021 and would lose 100 percent of revenue from herring. If this happens, the remaining small entities who fish for herring in 2020 and 2021 may realize less than 23-percent reduction in revenue from herring, as there may be fewer vessels herring fishing. Because entities that catch herring are also active in other fisheries, the reduction in total revenue for small entities would likely be less than the reduction in herring revenue. Without being able to predict these specific shifts, Table 5 estimates the percent change for small entities in total revenue resulting from a 23-percent reduction in the herring ACL.

TABLE 5—ESTIMATES OF PERCENT REDUCTION IN TOTAL SMALL ENTITY REVENUE FROM THIS ACTION

Percent change in total small entity revenue	Count of small entities
0 to 1	17
1 to 7	4
18 to 23	8

Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

This proposed rule does not introduce any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements.

Federal Rules Which May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rule

This action does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any other Federal rules.

Description of Significant Alternatives to the Proposed Action Which Accomplish the Stated Objectives of Applicable Statutes and Which Minimize Any Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities

This rule proposes herring specifications for 2019–2021, consistent with the Herring FMP's objectives of preventing overfishing while maximizing social and economic benefits. Non-preferred alternatives would likely not accomplish these objectives for this action as well as the proposed action.

Alternative 1 (no action) exceeds the catch limit recommendations of the SSC and the Council. Alternative 1 is not expected to result in overfishing, but it has a higher likelihood of resulting in overfishing than either the proposed action (Alternative 2a) or Alternative 2b (non-preferred). Given the uncertainty around the stock assessment's estimates of herring biomass and recruitment, the Council and NMFS did not select Alternative 1 as the proposed action because of its higher risk of overfishing. The Council and NMFS determined that implementing lower catch limits in the short-term is important to reduce the serious adverse long-term biological and socioeconomic impacts that could occur if higher limits are implemented.

Alternative 2b used the same process to develop the OFL and ABC as Alternative 2a, but it incorporated an updated estimate of 2018 catch. The updated estimate of 2018 catch used to develop Alternative 2b was about 5,000 mt higher than the 2018 catch estimate used to develop the Alternative 2a (proposed action). The Council decided to include the updated catch estimate in a separate alternative (Alternative 2b), so that the most recent estimate of 2018 catch could be considered, even though the updated catch estimate was not available when the SSC met to make ABC recommendations for the 2019–2021. When the 2018 estimate of catch is increased by about 5,000 mt, it results in lowered OFL and ABC for 2020 and 2021 compared to Alternative 2a. The Council did not recommend Alternative 2b for several reasons. First, the SSC did not have the opportunity to weigh in on this alternative, as the final 2018 numbers were not available when the SSC met and made their recommendations in October 2018. In addition, Alternative 2b included a lower ABC and ACL than the proposed action. Given the negative economic impacts to the herring industry and other stakeholders are already expected to be substantial with Alternative 2a, the Council and NMFS determined that the

additional small reduction in the risk of overfishing (1-percent risk with Alternative 2b instead of a 2-percent risk with Alternative 2a) did not warrant a further reduction in available catch and associated revenue.

This rule is also proposing changes to the overfished and overfishing definitions, suspending carryover of unharvested catch, and clarifying existing regulations. The changes to overfished and overfishing definitions and clarifications to existing regulations are not expected to have direct economic impacts on small entities. Suspending carryover of unharvested catch would reduce available herring catch and the associated revenue in the short-term, but is expected to have a low positive impact on small entities in the long-term. The amount of carryover from 2018 (just under 5,000 mt) is substantial relative to the ACL for 2020 and 2021 (11,571 mt), and could have unintended consequences on the stock or fishery. For example, if carryover is harvested in specific management areas early in the year, other areas that are typically fished later in the year may be constrained by the ACL such that the sub-ACLs in those areas cannot be fully harvested. To date, catch in 2019 is less than 85 percent of the ACL for 2019 (15,065 mt), so there may also be a substantial amount of unharvested catch that would have otherwise been carried over relative to the reduced ACL for 2021 (11,571 mt). Additionally, given the low estimate of herring biomass, concentrating fishing effort and catch in certain management areas could have negative impacts on the herring stock. Continuation of the suspension of carryover into 2021 is consistent the Council's conservative management due to the current status of the herring stock and the uncertainty surrounding estimates of biomass and recruitment. For these reasons, Alternative 1 (no action) would not meet the stated objective of this action, lowering the risk of overfishing and providing for a sustainable herring fishery, compared to suspending carryover for 2020 and 2021 under the proposed action.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 648

Fisheries, Fishing, Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

Dated: January 16, 2019.

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 648 is proposed to be amended 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 § 648.4, revise paragraphs (a)(10)(ii), (iv), and (v) and remove paragraph (a)(10)(vi) to read as follows:

§ 648.4 Vessel permits.

(a) * * *

(10) * * *

(ii) *Atlantic herring carrier.* An Atlantic herring carrier must have been issued and have on board a herring permit and a letter of authorization to receive and transport Atlantic herring caught by another permitted fishing vessel or it must have been issued and have on board a herring permit and have declared an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS consistent with the requirements at § 648.10(m)(1). Once a vessel declares an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS, it is bound to the VMS operating requirements, specified at § 648.10, for the remainder of the fishing year. On Atlantic herring carrier trips under either the letter of authorization or an Atlantic herring carrier VMS trip declaration, an Atlantic herring carrier is exempt from the VMS, IVR, and VTR vessel reporting requirements, as specified in § 648.7 and subpart K of this part, except as otherwise required by this part. If not declaring an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS, an Atlantic herring carrier vessel must request and obtain a letter of authorization from the Regional Administrator, and there is a minimum enrollment period of 7 calendar days for a letter of authorization. Atlantic herring carrier vessels operating under a letter of authorization or an Atlantic herring carrier VMS trip declaration may not conduct fishing activities, except for purposes of transport, or possess any fishing gear on board the vessel capable of catching or processing herring, and they must be used exclusively as an Atlantic herring carrier vessel, and they must carry observers if required by NMFS. While operating under a valid letter of authorization or Atlantic herring carrier VMS trip declaration, such vessels are exempt from any herring possession limits associated with the herring vessel permit categories. Atlantic herring carrier vessels operating under a letter of authorization or an Atlantic herring carrier VMS trip declaration may not possess, transfer, or land any species other than Atlantic herring, except that they may possess Northeast multispecies transferred by vessels

issued either a Category A or B Herring Permit, consistent with the applicable possession limits for such vessels specified at § 648.86(a)(3) and (k).

* * * * *

(iv) *Limited access herring permits.*

(A) A vessel of the United States that fishes for, possesses, or lands more than 6,600 lb (3 mt) of herring, except vessels that fish exclusively in state waters for herring, must have been issued and carry on board either one of the limited access herring permits described in paragraphs (a)(10)(iv)(A)(1) through (3) of this section or an open access Category E Herring Permit (as described in § 648.4(a)(10)(v)(B)), including both vessels engaged in pair trawl operations.

(1) *Category A Herring Permit (All Areas Limited Access Herring Permit).* A vessel may fish for, possess, and land unlimited amounts of herring from all herring areas, provided the vessel qualifies for and has been issued this permit, subject to all other regulations of this part.

(2) *Category B Herring Permit (Areas 2 and 3 Limited Access Herring Permit).* A vessel may fish for, possess, and land unlimited amounts of herring from herring Areas 2 and 3, provided the vessel qualifies for and has been issued this permit, subject to all other regulations of this part.

(3) *Category C Herring Permit (Limited Access Incidental Catch Herring Permit).* (i) A vessel that does not qualify for either of the permits specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(iv)(A)(1) and (2) of this section may fish for, possess, and land up to 55,000 lb (25 mt) of herring from any herring area, provided the vessel qualifies for and has been issued this permit, subject to all other regulations of this part.

(ii) A vessel that does not qualify for a Category A Herring Permit specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(A)(1) of this section, but qualifies for the Category B Herring Permit specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(A)(2) of this section, may fish for, possess, and land up to 55,000 lb (25 mt) of herring from Area 1, provided the vessel qualifies for and has been issued this permit, subject to all other regulations of this part.

(B) *Eligibility for Category A and B Herring Permits, and Confirmation of Permit History (CPH).* A vessel is eligible for and may be issued either a Category A or B Herring Permit if it meets the permit history criteria in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(1) of this section and the relevant landing requirements in paragraphs (a)(10)(iv)(B)(2) and (3) of this section.

(1) *Permit history criteria for Category A and B Herring Permits.* (i) The vessel

must have been issued a Federal herring permit (Category 1 or 2) that was valid as of November 10, 2005; or

(ii) The vessel is replacing a vessel that was issued a Federal herring permit (Category 1 or 2) between November 10, 2003, and November 9, 2005. To qualify as a replacement vessel, the replacement vessel and the vessel being replaced must both be owned by the same vessel owner; or, if the vessel being replaced was sunk or destroyed, the vessel owner must have owned the vessel being replaced at the time it sunk or was destroyed; or, if the vessel being replaced was sold to another person, the vessel owner must provide a copy of a written agreement between the buyer of the vessel being replaced and the owner/seller of the vessel, documenting that the vessel owner/seller retained the herring permit and all herring landings history.

(2) *Landings criteria for the Category A Herring Permit—(i)* The vessel must have landed at least 500 mt of herring in any one calendar year between January 1, 1993, and December 31, 2003, as verified by dealer reports submitted to NMFS or documented through valid dealer receipts, if dealer reports were not required by NMFS. In those cases where a vessel has sold herring but there are no required dealer receipts, e.g., transfers of bait at sea and border transfers, the vessel owner can submit other documentation that documents such transactions and proves that the herring thus transferred should be added to their landings history. The owners of vessels that fished in pair trawl operations may provide landings information as specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(2)(iii) of this section. Landings made by a vessel that is being replaced may be used to qualify a replacement vessel consistent with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(1)(ii) of this section and the permit splitting prohibitions in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(N) of this section.

(ii) *Extension of eligibility period for landings criteria for vessels under construction, reconstruction, or purchase contract.* An applicant who submits written evidence that a vessel was under construction, reconstruction, or was under written contract for purchase as of December 31, 2003, may extend the period for determining landings specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(2)(i) of this section through December 31, 2004.

(iii) *Landings criteria for vessels using landings from pair trawl operations.* To qualify for a limited access permit using landings from pair trawl operations, the owners of the vessels engaged in that operation must agree on how to divide

such landings between the two vessels and apply for the permit jointly, as verified by dealer reports submitted to NMFS or valid dealer receipts, if dealer reports were not required by NMFS.

(3) *Landings criteria for the Category B Herring Permit.* (i) The vessel must have landed at least 250 mt of herring in any one calendar year between January 1, 1993, and December 31, 2003, as verified by dealer reports submitted to NMFS or documented through valid dealer receipts, if dealer reports were not required by NMFS. In those cases where a vessel has sold herring but there are no required dealer receipts, e.g., transfers of bait at sea and border transfers, the vessel owner can submit other documentation that documents such transactions and proves that the herring thus transferred should be added to their landings history. The owners of vessels that fished in pair trawl operations may provide landings information as specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(2)(iii) of this section. Landings made by a vessel that is being replaced may be used to qualify a replacement vessel consistent with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(1)(ii) of this section and the permit splitting prohibitions in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(N) of this section.

(ii) *Extension of eligibility period for landings criteria for vessels under construction, reconstruction or purchase contract.* An applicant who submits written evidence that a vessel was under construction, reconstruction, or was under written contract for purchase as of December 31, 2003, may extend the period for determining landings specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(3)(i) of this section through December 31, 2004.

(iii) *Landings criteria for vessels using landings from pair trawl operations.* See paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(2)(iii) of this section.

(4) *CPH.* A person who does not currently own a fishing vessel, but owned a vessel that satisfies the permit eligibility requirements in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B) of this section that has sunk, been destroyed, or transferred to another person, but that has not been replaced, may apply for and receive a CPH that allows for a replacement vessel to obtain the relevant limited access herring permit if the fishing and permit history of such vessel has been retained lawfully by the applicant as specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(1)(ii) of this section and consistent with (a)(10)(iv)(N) of this section.

(C) *Eligibility for Category C Herring Permit, and CPH.* A vessel is eligible for and may be issued a Category C Herring

Permit if it meets the permit history criteria specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(C)(1) of this section and the landings criteria in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(C)(2) of this section.

(1) *Permit history criteria.* (i) The vessel must have been issued a Federal permit for Northeast multispecies, Atlantic mackerel, Atlantic herring, longfin or *Illex* squid, or butterfish that was valid as of November 10, 2005; or (ii) The vessel is replacing a vessel that was issued a Federal permit for Northeast multispecies, Atlantic mackerel, Atlantic herring, longfin or *Illex* squid, or butterfish that was issued between November 10, 2003, and November 9, 2005. To qualify as a replacement vessel, the replacement vessel and the vessel being replaced must both be owned by the same vessel owner; or, if the vessel being replaced was sunk or destroyed, the vessel owner must have owned the vessel being replaced at the time it sunk or was destroyed; or, if the vessel being replaced was sold to another person, the vessel owner must provide a copy of a written agreement between the buyer of the vessel being replaced and the owner/seller of the vessel, documenting that the vessel owner/seller retained the herring permit and all herring landings history.

(2) *Landings criteria for Category C Herring Permit.* (i) The vessel must have landed at least 15 mt of herring in any calendar year between January 1, 1988, and December 31, 2003, as verified by dealer reports submitted to NMFS or documented through valid dealer receipts, if dealer reports were not required by NMFS. In those cases where a vessel has sold herring but there are no required dealer receipts, e.g., transfers of bait at sea and border transfers, the vessel owner can submit other documentation that documents such transactions and proves that the herring thus transferred should be added to the vessel's landings history. The owners of vessels that fished in pair trawl operations may provide landings information as specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(2)(iii) of this section. Landings made by a vessel that is being replaced may be used to qualify a replacement vessel consistent with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(1)(ii) of this section and the permit splitting prohibitions in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(N) of this section.

(ii) *Extension of eligibility period for landings criteria for vessels under construction, reconstruction or purchase contract.* An applicant who submits written evidence that a vessel was under construction, reconstruction, or was under written contract for purchase as

of December 31, 2003, may extend the period for determining landings specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(C)(2)(i) of this section through December 31, 2004.

(v) *Open access herring permits.* A vessel that has not been issued a limited access herring permit may obtain:

(A) A Category D Herring Permit (*All Areas Open Access Herring Permit*) to possess up to 6,600 lb (3 mt) of herring per trip from all herring management areas, limited to one landing per calendar day; and/or

(B) A Category E Herring Permit (*Areas 2/3 Open Access Herring Permit*) to possess up to 20,000 lb (9 mt) of herring per trip from Herring Management Areas 2 and 3, limited to one landing per calendar day, provided the vessel has also been issued a Limited Access Atlantic Mackerel permit, as defined at § 648.4(a)(5)(iii).

■ 3. In § 648.7, paragraph (b)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.7 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) *IVR system reports*—(i) *Atlantic herring vessel owners or operators issued a Category D Herring Permit.* The owner or operator of a vessel issued a Category D Herring Permit to fish for herring must report catch (retained and discarded) of herring via an IVR system for each week herring was caught, unless exempted by the Regional Administrator. IVR reports are not required for weeks when no herring was caught. The report shall include at least the following information, and any other information required by the Regional Administrator: Vessel identification; week in which herring are caught; management areas fished; and pounds retained and pounds discarded of herring caught in each management area. The IVR reporting week begins on Sunday at 0001 hr (12:01 a.m.) local time and ends Saturday at 2400 hr (12 midnight). Weekly Atlantic herring catch reports must be submitted via the IVR system by midnight each Tuesday, Eastern Time, for the previous week. Reports are required even if herring caught during the week has not yet been landed. This report does not exempt the owner or operator from other applicable reporting requirements of this section.

(ii) [Reserved]

* * * * *

■ 4. In § 648.10, paragraphs (b)(8) and (m) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.10 VMS and DAS requirements for vessel owners/operators.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(8) A vessel issued a limited access herring permit (i.e., Category A, B, or C), or a vessel issued a Category E Herring Permit, or a vessel declaring an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS.

* * * * *

(m) *Atlantic herring VMS notification requirements.* (1) A vessel issued a limited access herring permit (i.e., Category A, B, or C) or a Category E Herring Permit intending to declare into the herring fishery or a vessel issued a herring permit and intending to declare an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS must notify NMFS by declaring a herring trip with the appropriate gear code prior to leaving port at the start of each trip in order to harvest, possess, or land herring on that trip.

(2) A vessel issued a limited access herring permit (i.e., Category A, B, or C) or a Category E Herring Permit or a vessel that declared an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS must notify NMFS Office of Law Enforcement through VMS of the time and place of offloading at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish. The Regional Administrator may adjust the prior notification minimum time through publication of a document in the **Federal Register** consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act.

* * * * *

■ 5. In § 648.11, paragraphs (m)(1)(i), (iv), and (v) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.11 Monitoring Coverage.

* * * * *

(m) *Atlantic herring monitoring coverage*—(1) *Monitoring requirements.* (i) At least 48 hours prior to the beginning of any trip on which a vessel may harvest, possess, or land Atlantic herring, a vessel issued a limited access herring permit or a vessel issued a Category E Herring Permit on a declared herring trip or a vessel issued a Category D Herring Permit fishing with midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined in § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), and herring carriers must provide notice of the following information to NMFS: Vessel name, permit category, and permit number; contact name for coordination of observer deployment; telephone number for contact; the date, time, and port of departure; gear type; target species; and intended area of fishing, including whether the vessel intends to engage in

fishing in the Northeast Multispecies Closed Areas (Closed Area I North (§ 648.81(c)(3)), Closed Area II (§ 648.81(a)(5)), Cashes Ledge Closure Area (§ 648.81(a)(3)), and Western GOM Closure Area (§ 648.81(a)(4))) at any point in the trip. Trip notification calls must be made no more than 10 days in advance of each fishing trip. The vessel owner, operator, or manager must notify NMFS of any trip plan changes at least 12 hours prior to vessel departure from port.

* * * * *

(iv) If a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit slips catch for any of the reasons described in paragraph (m)(4)(i) of this section, the vessel operator must move at least 15 nm (27.78 km) from the location of the slippage event before deploying any gear again, and must stay at least 15 nm (27.78 km) away from the slippage event location for the remainder of the fishing trip.

(v) If catch is slipped by a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit for any reason not described in paragraph (m)(4)(i) of this section, the vessel operator must immediately terminate the trip and return to port. No fishing activity may occur during the return to port.

* * * * *

■ 6. In § 648.14, revise paragraphs (k)(1)(i)(D); (r)(1)(vi)(A), (r)(1)(vii)(D) and (E), (r)(1)(viii)(B) and (C), (r)(2), and remove paragraph (r)(1)(viii)(D) to read as follows:

§ 648.14 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

- (k) * * *
- (1) * * *
- (i) * * *

(D) Any haddock, and up to 100 lb (45 kg) of other regulated NE multispecies other than haddock, were harvested by a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear, pursuant to the requirements in § 648.80(d) and (e), and such fish are not sold for human consumption.

* * * * *

- (r) * * *
- (1) * * *

(vi) *Area requirements.* (A) For the purposes of observer deployment, fail to notify NMFS at least 72 hours prior to departing on a declared herring trip with a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl or purse seine gear, or on a trip with a vessel issued a Category

C and/or Category D or E Herring Permit that is fishing with midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined in § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), pursuant to the requirements in § 648.80(d) and (e).

* * * * *

(vii) * * *

(D) Transit Area 1A from June 1 through September 30 with more than 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) of herring while having on board midwater trawl gear that is not properly stowed or available for immediate use as defined in § 648.2.

(E) Discard haddock at sea that has been brought on deck, or pumped into the hold, of a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or on a trip with a vessel issued a Category C and/or Category D or E Herring Permit fishing with midwater trawl gear, pursuant to the requirements in § 648.80(d) and (e).

* * * * *

(viii) * * *

(B) Fail to notify NMFS Office of Law Enforcement through VMS of the time and place of offloading at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish, if a vessel has been issued a limited access herring permit or a Category E Herring Permit or has declared an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS.

(C) Fail to declare via VMS into the herring fishery by entering the appropriate herring fishery code and appropriate gear code prior to leaving port at the start of each trip to harvest, possess, or land herring, if a vessel has been issued a Limited Access Herring Permit or issued a Category E Herring Permit or is intending to act as an Atlantic herring carrier.

* * * * *

(2) *Vessel and operator permit holders.* It is unlawful for any person owning or operating a vessel holding a valid Federal Atlantic herring permit, or issued an operator's permit, to do any of the following:

(i) Sell, purchase, receive, trade, barter, or transfer haddock or other regulated NE multispecies (cod, witch flounder, plaice, yellowtail flounder, pollock, winter flounder, windowpane flounder, redfish, white hake, and Atlantic wolffish); or attempt to sell, purchase, receive, trade, barter, or transfer haddock or other regulated NE multispecies for human consumption; if the regulated NE multispecies are landed by a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a

Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d).

(ii) Fail to comply with requirements for herring processors/dealers that handle individual fish to separate out, and retain, for at least 12 hours, all haddock offloaded from a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit that fished on a declared herring trip regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d).

(iii) Sell, purchase, receive, trade, barter, or transfer; or attempt to sell, purchase, receive, trade, barter, or transfer; to another person, any haddock or other regulated NE multispecies (cod, witch flounder, plaice, yellowtail flounder, pollock, winter flounder, windowpane flounder, redfish, white hake, and Atlantic wolffish) separated out from a herring catch offloaded from a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit that fished on a declared herring trip regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d).

(iv) While operating as an at-sea herring processor, fail to comply with requirements to separate out and retain all haddock offloaded from a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit that fished on a declared herring trip regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d).

(v) Fish with midwater trawl gear in any Northeast Multispecies Closed Area, as defined in § 648.81(a)(3) through (5) and (c)(3) and (4), without a NMFS-approved observer on board, if the vessel has been issued an Atlantic herring permit.

(vi) Slip or operationally discard catch, as defined at § 648.2, unless for one of the reasons specified at § 648.202(b)(2), if fishing any part of a tow inside the Northeast Multispecies Closed Areas, as defined at § 648.81(a)(3) through (5) and (c)(3) and (4).

(vii) Fail to immediately leave the Northeast Multispecies Closed Areas or comply with reporting requirements after slipping catch or operationally discarding catch, as required by § 648.202(b)(4).

(viii) Slip catch, as defined at § 648.2, unless for one the reasons specified at § 648.11(m)(4)(i).

(ix) For vessels with Category A or B Herring Permits, fail to move 15 nm (27.78 km), as required by § 648.11(m)(4)(iv) and § 648.202(b)(4)(iv).

(x) For vessels with Category A or B Herring Permits, fail to immediately return to port, as required by § 648.11(m)(4)(v) and § 648.202(b)(4)(iv).

(xi) Fail to complete, sign, and submit a Released Catch Affidavit as required by § 648.11(m)(8)(iii) and § 648.202(b)(4)(ii).

(xii) Fail to report or fail to accurately report a slippage event on the Atlantic herring daily VMS catch report, as required by § 648.11(m)(4)(iii) and § 648.202(b)(4)(iii).

(xiii) For vessels with Category A or B Herring Permits, fail to comply with industry-funded monitoring requirements at § 648.11(m).

(xiv) For a vessel with a Category A or B Herring Permit, fail to comply with its NMFS-approved vessel monitoring plan requirements, as described at § 648.11(m).

* * * * *

■ 7. In § 648.15, paragraphs (d) and (e) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.15 Facilitation of enforcement.

* * * * *

(d) *Retention of haddock by herring dealers and processors.* (1) Federally permitted herring dealers and processors, including at-sea processors, that cull or separate out from the herring catch all fish other than herring in the course of normal operations, must separate out and retain all haddock offloaded from a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit that fished on a declared herring trip regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d). Such haddock may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, and must be retained, after they have been separated, for at least 12 hours for dealers and processors on land, and for 12 hours after landing by at-sea processors. The dealer or processor, including at-sea processors, must clearly indicate the vessel that landed the retained haddock or transferred the retained haddock to an at-sea processor. Authorized officers must be given access to inspect the haddock.

(2) All haddock separated out and retained is subject to reporting requirements specified at § 648.7.

(e) *Retention of haddock by herring vessels using midwater trawl gear.* A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip

regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d), may not discard any haddock that has been brought on the deck or pumped into the hold.

■ 8. In § 648.80, paragraphs (d)(4) through (6), and (e)(4) through (6) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.80 NE Multispecies regulated mesh areas and restrictions on gear and methods of fishing.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(4) The vessel does not fish for, possess or land NE multispecies, except that a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit and fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, may possess and land haddock and other regulated multispecies consistent with the catch caps and possession restrictions in § 648.86(a)(3) and (k). Such haddock or other regulated NE multispecies may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, or attempted to be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred for, or intended for, human consumption. Haddock or other regulated NE multispecies that are separated out from the herring catch pursuant to § 648.15(d) may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, or attempted to be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred for any purpose. A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, may not discard haddock that has been brought on the deck or pumped into the hold;

(5) To fish for herring under this exemption, a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit fishing with midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined in § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), must provide notice of the following information to NMFS at least 72 hours prior to beginning any trip into these areas for the purposes of observer deployment: Vessel name; contact name

for coordination of observer deployment; telephone number for contact; the date, time, and port of departure; and whether the vessel intends to engage in fishing in Closed Area I, as defined in § 648.81(c)(3), at any point in the trip; and

(6) A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip with midwater trawl gear, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined at § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), must notify NMFS Office of Law Enforcement through VMS of the time and place of offloading at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish. The Regional Administrator may adjust the prior notification minimum time through publication of a notice in the **Federal Register** consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(4) The vessel does not fish for, possess, or land NE multispecies, except that vessels that have a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip may possess and land haddock or other regulated species consistent with possession restrictions in § 648.86(a)(3) and (k), respectively. Such haddock or other regulated multispecies may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, or attempted to be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred for, or intended for, human consumption. Haddock or other regulated species that are separated out from the herring catch pursuant to § 648.15(d) may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, or attempted to be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred for any purpose. A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit may not discard haddock that has been brought on the deck or pumped into the hold;

(5) To fish for herring under this exemption, vessels that have a Category A or B Herring Permit must provide notice to NMFS of the vessel name; contact name for coordination of observer deployment; telephone number for contact; and the date, time, and port of departure, at least 72 hours prior to beginning any trip into these areas for the purposes of observer deployment; and

(6) All vessels that have a Category A or B Herring Permit must notify NMFS Office of Law Enforcement through VMS of the time and place of offloading

at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish. The Regional Administrator may adjust the prior notification minimum time through publication of a notice in the **Federal Register** consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act.

* * * * *

■ 9. In § 648.83, paragraph (b)(4) is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.83 Multispecies minimum fish sizes.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) Vessels that have a Category A or B Herring Permit may possess and land haddock and other regulated species that are smaller than the minimum size specified under § 648.83, consistent with the bycatch caps specified in §§ 648.86(a)(3) and 648.86(k). Such fish may not be sold for human consumption.

* * * * *

■ 10. In § 648.86, paragraphs (a)(3)(i), (a)(3)(ii)(A)(1), and paragraph (k) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.86 NE Multispecies possession restrictions.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(3)(i) *Incidental catch allowance for some Atlantic herring vessels.* A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d), may only possess and land haddock, in accordance with requirements specified in § 648.80(d) and (e).

(ii) *Haddock incidental catch cap.* (A)(1) When the Regional Administrator has determined that the incidental catch allowance for a given haddock stock, as specified in § 648.90(a)(4)(iii)(D), has been caught, no vessel issued an Atlantic herring permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear in the applicable stock area, *i.e.*, the Herring GOM Haddock Accountability Measure (AM) Area or Herring GB Haddock AM Area, as defined in paragraphs (a)(3)(ii)(A)(2) and (3) of this section, may fish for, possess, or land herring in excess of 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) per trip in or from that area, unless all herring possessed and landed by the vessel were caught outside the applicable AM Area and the vessel's gear is stowed and not available for immediate use as defined in § 648.2 while transiting the AM Area. Upon this determination, the haddock possession limit is reduced to 0 lb (0 kg) for a vessel

issued a Federal Atlantic herring permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear or for a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of area fished or gear used, in the applicable AM area, unless the vessel also possesses a NE multispecies permit and is operating on a declared (consistent with § 648.10(g)) NE multispecies trip. In making this determination, the Regional Administrator shall use haddock catches observed by NMFS-approved observers by herring vessel trips using midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined in § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), expanded to an estimate of total haddock catch for all such trips in a given haddock stock area.

* * * * *

(k) *Other regulated NE multispecies possession restrictions for some Atlantic herring vessels.* A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit on a declared herring trip, regardless of area fished or gear used, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d), may possess and land haddock, and up to 100 lb (45 kg), combined, of other regulated NE multispecies, other than haddock, in accordance with the requirements in § 648.80(d) and (e). Such fish may not be sold for human consumption.

* * * * *

■ 11. In § 648.200, paragraphs (a), (b)(1), and (c) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.200 Specifications.

(a) The Atlantic Herring Plan Development Team (PDT) shall meet at least every 3 years, but no later than July of the year before new specifications are implemented, with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's (Commission) Atlantic Herring Technical Committee (TC) to develop and recommend the following specifications for a period of 3 years for consideration by the New England Fishery Management Council's Atlantic Herring Oversight Committee: Overfishing Limit (OFL), Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), Annual Catch Limit (ACL), Optimum yield (OY), domestic annual harvest (DAH), domestic annual processing (DAP), U.S. at-sea processing (USAP), border transfer (BT), the sub-ACL for each management area, including seasonal periods as specified at § 648.201(d) and modifications to sub-ACLs as specified at § 648.201(f), the amount to be set aside for the RSA (from 0 to 3 percent of the sub-ACL from any management area), and river herring and shad catch

caps, as specified in § 648.201(a)(4). Recommended specifications shall be presented to the New England Fishery Management Council.

(1) The PDT shall meet with the Commission's TC to review the status of the stock and the fishery and prepare a Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) report at least every 3 years. The Herring PDT will meet at least once during interim years to review the status of the stock relative to the overfishing definition if information is available to do so. When conducting a 3-year review and preparing a SAFE Report, the PDT/TC will recommend to the Council/Commission any necessary adjustments to the specifications for the upcoming 3 years.

(2) If the Council determines, based on information provided by the PDT/TC or other stock-related information, that the specifications should be adjusted during the 3-year time period, it can do so through the same process outlined in this section during one or both of the interim years.

(b) * * *

(1) OFL must be equal to catch resulting from applying the maximum fishing mortality threshold to a current or projected estimate of stock size. When the stock is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring, this is the fishing rate supporting maximum sustainable yield (F_{MSY} or proxy). Catch that exceeds this amount would result in overfishing. The stock is considered overfished if stock biomass is less than 1/2 the stock biomass associated with the MSY level or its proxy (*e.g.*, SSB_{MSY} or proxy). The stock is considered subject to overfishing if the fishing mortality rate exceeds the fishing mortality rate associated with the MSY level or its proxy (*e.g.*, F_{MSY} or proxy).

* * * * *

(c) The Atlantic Herring Oversight Committee shall review the recommendations of the PDT and shall consult with the Commission's Herring Board. Based on these recommendations and any public comment received, the Herring Oversight Committee shall recommend to the Council appropriate specifications for a 3-year period. The Council shall review these recommendations and, after considering public comment, shall recommend appropriate 3-year specifications to NMFS. NMFS shall review the recommendations, consider any comments received from the Commission, and publish notification in the **Federal Register** proposing 3-year specifications. If the proposed specifications differ from those recommended by the Council, the

reasons for any differences shall be clearly stated and the revised specifications must satisfy the criteria set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

* * * * *

■ 12. In § 648.201, paragraphs (a)(2), (g), and (h) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.201 AMs and harvest controls.

(a) * * *

(2) When the Regional Administrator has determined that the GOM and/or GB incidental catch cap for haddock in § 648.90(a)(4)(iii)(D) has been caught, no vessel issued a Federal Atlantic herring permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear in the applicable Accountability Measure (AM) Area, *i.e.*, the Herring GOM Haddock AM Area or Herring GB Haddock AM Area, as defined in § 648.86(a)(3)(ii)(A)(2) and (3) of this part, may fish for, possess, or land herring in excess of 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) per trip in or from the applicable AM Area, and from landing herring more than once per calendar day, unless all herring possessed and landed by a vessel were caught outside the applicable AM Area and the vessel's gear is not available for immediate use as defined in § 648.2 while transiting the applicable AM Area. Upon this determination, the haddock possession limit is reduced to 0 lb (0 kg) in the applicable AM area for a vessel issued a Federal Atlantic herring permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear or for a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of area fished or gear used, in the applicable AM area, unless the vessel also possesses a Northeast multispecies permit and is operating on a declared (consistent with § 648.10(g)) Northeast multispecies trip.

* * * * *

(g) *Carryover.* (1) Subject to the conditions described in this paragraph (g), unharvested catch in a herring management area in a fishing year (up to 10 percent of that area's sub-ACL) shall be carried over and added to the sub-ACL for that herring management area for the fishing year following the year when total catch is determined. For example, NMFS will determine total catch from Year 1 during Year 2, and will add carryover to the applicable sub-ACL(s) in Year 3. All such carryover shall be based on the herring management area's initial sub-ACL allocation for the fishing year, not the sub-ACL as increased by carryover or decreased by an overage deduction, as specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. All herring caught from a

herring management area shall count against that area's sub-ACL, as increased by carryover. For example, if 500 mt of herring is added as carryover to a 5,000 mt sub-ACL, catch in that management area would be tracked against a total sub-ACL of 5,500 mt. NMFS shall add sub-ACL carryover only if the ACL, specified consistent with § 648.200(b)(3), for the fishing year in which there is unharvested herring, is not exceeded. The ACL, consistent with § 648.200(b)(3), shall not be increased by carryover specified in this paragraph (g).

(2) Carryover of unharvested catch as described in § 648.201(g) shall not be added to any herring management area's sub-ACL in the 2020 and 2021 herring fishing years.

(h) If NMFS determines that the New Brunswick weir fishery landed less than 2,942 mt of herring through October 1, NMFS will subtract 1,000 mt from management uncertainty and reallocate that 1,000 mt to the ACL and Area 1A sub-ACL. NMFS will notify the Council of this adjustment and publish the adjustment in the **Federal Register**.

■ 13. In § 648.202, paragraph (b)(4)(iv) is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.202 Season and area restrictions.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) * * *

(iv) Comply with the measures to address slippage specified in § 648.11(m)(4)(iv) and (v) if the vessel was issued a Category A or B Herring Permit.

* * * * *

■ 14. In § 648.204, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.204 Possession restrictions.

(a) A vessel must be issued and possess a valid Category A, B, C, or E Herring Permit (as defined in § 648.4(a)(10)(iv) and (v)) to fish for, possess, or land more than 6,600 lb (3 mt) of Atlantic herring from any herring management area in the EEZ. A vessel must abide by any harvest restriction specified in § 648.201 that has been implemented.

(1) A vessel issued a Category A Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or land Atlantic herring with no possession restriction from any of the herring management areas defined in § 648.200(f), provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented.

(2) A vessel issued only a Category B Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or

land Atlantic herring with no possession restriction only from Area 2 or Area 3, as defined in § 648.200(f), provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented. Such a vessel may fish in Area 1 only if issued a Category C or D Herring Permit, and only as authorized by the respective permit.

(3) A vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or land up to, but no more than, 55,000 lb (25 mt) of Atlantic herring in any calendar day, and is limited to one landing of herring per calendar day, from any management area defined in § 648.200(f), provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented.

(4) A vessel issued a Category D Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or land up to, but no more than, 6,600 lb (3 mt) of Atlantic herring from any herring management area per trip, and is limited to one landing of herring per calendar day, provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented.

(5) A vessel issued a Category E Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or land up to, but no more than, 20,000 lb (9 mt) of Atlantic herring from only Area 2 or Area 3, as defined in § 648.200(f), per trip, and is limited to one landing of herring per calendar day, provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented.

(6) A vessel issued a herring permit may possess herring roe provided that the carcasses of the herring from which it came are not discarded at sea.

* * * * *

■ 15. § 648.205 is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.205 VMS requirements.

The owner or operator any vessel issued a Category A, B, C, or E Herring Permit, with the exception of fixed gear fishermen, must install and operate a VMS unit consistent with the requirements of § 648.9. The VMS unit must be installed on board, and must be operable before the vessel may begin fishing. Atlantic herring carrier vessels are not required to have VMS. (See § 648.10(m) for VMS notification requirements.)

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