



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 101206604-1758-02]

RIN 0648-XD100

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic;
Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and
South Atlantic; Trip Limit Increase

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; in-season trip limit increase.

SUMMARY: NMFS increases the trip limit in the commercial sector
for king mackerel in the Florida east coast subzone to 75 fish
per day in or from the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). This trip
limit increase is necessary to maximize the socioeconomic
benefits of the quota.

DATES: This rule is effective 12:01 a.m., local time, February
1, 2014, through March 31, 2014, unless changed by further
notification in the Federal Register.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Gerhart, telephone:
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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The fishery for coastal migratory

pelagic fish (king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and cobia) is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils (Councils) and is implemented under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

On January 30, 2012 (76 FR 82058, December 29, 2011), NMFS implemented a commercial quota of 1,102,896 lb (500,265 kg) for Gulf migratory group king mackerel in the Florida east coast subzone of the eastern zone (50 CFR 622.384(b)(1)(i)(A)), for the current fishing year, July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2014. From November 1 through March 31, the Florida east coast subzone encompasses an area of the EEZ south of a line extending due east of the Flagler/Volusia County, FL, boundary, and north of a line extending due east of the Miami-Dade/Monroe County, FL, boundary.

In accordance with 50 CFR 622.385(a)(2)(i)(B)(2), beginning on February 1, if less than 75 percent of the Florida east coast subzone king mackerel commercial quota has been harvested by that date, king mackerel in or from that subzone may be possessed on board or landed from a permitted vessel in amounts

not exceeding 75 fish per day. NMFS has determined that 75 percent of the quota for Gulf group king mackerel in the Florida east coast subzone will not be reached before February 1, 2014. Accordingly, a 75-fish trip limit applies to vessels fishing for king mackerel in or from the EEZ in the Florida east coast subzone effective 12:01 a.m., local time, February 1, 2014. The 75-fish trip limit will remain in effect until the subzone closes or until the end of the current fishing year (March 31, 2014) for this subzone.

Classification

The Regional Administrator, Southeast Region, NMFS, has determined this temporary rule is necessary for the conservation and management of Gulf group king mackerel and is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

This action is taken under 50 CFR 622.385(a)(2)(i)(B)(2) and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

These measures are exempt from the procedures of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the temporary rule is issued without opportunity for prior notice and comment.

This action responds to the best available information recently obtained from the fishery. The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, (AA) finds good cause to waive the requirement to provide prior notice and opportunity for public

comment pursuant to the authority set forth in 5 U.S.C. 553(b) (B), as such prior notice and opportunity for public comment is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the rule establishing the trip limits already has been subject to notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the trip limit increase. Allowing prior notice and opportunity for public comment for this trip limit increase is contrary to the public interest because it requires time, thus delaying fishermen's ability to catch more king mackerel than the present trip limit allows and preventing fishermen from reaping the socioeconomic benefits derived from this increase in daily catch.

As this action allows fishermen to increase their harvest of king mackerel from 50 fish to 75 fish per day in or from the EEZ of the Florida east coast subzone, the AA finds it relieves a restriction and may go into effect without a 30-day delay in effectiveness, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d) (1).

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

Dated: January 27, 2014.

Sean F. Corson,
Acting Deputy Director,
Office of Sustainable Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.

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