(b) Maximum exhalation resistance must be less than 89 mm of water-column height.

§ 84.179 Silica dust loading test—PAPR series HE filtration.

(a) Three powered air-purifying particulate respirators will be tested for a period of 4 hours each at a flowrate not less than 115 liters per minute for tight-fitting facepieces, and not less than 170 liters per minute for loose-fitting hoods and helmets.

(b) The relative humidity in the test chamber will be 20–80 percent, and the room temperature approximately 25 °C.

(c) The test suspension in the chamber will not be less than 50 nor more than 60 mg of flint (99 + percent free silica) per m^3 of air.

(d) The flint in suspension will be 99 + percent through a 270-mesh sieve.

(e) The particle-size distribution of the test suspension will have a geometric mean of 0.4 to 0.6 μm and the standard geometric deviation will not exceed 2.

(f) The total amount of unretained test suspension in samples taken during testing must not exceed 14.4 mg for a powered air-purifying particulate respirator with tight-fitting facepiece, and 21.3 mg for a powered air-purifying particulate respirator with loose-fitting hood or helmet.

§ 84.180 Particulate loading test—PAPR series PAPR100–N and PAPR100–P filtration.

(a) Twenty filters of each powered air-purifying particulate respirator design will be tested for filter efficiency against:

(1) A solid sodium chloride particulate aerosol, in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, if series PAPR100–N approval is requested by the applicant.

(2) A dioctyl phthalate or equivalent liquid particulate aerosol, in accordance with paragraph (d)(2) of this section, if series PAPR100–P approval is requested by the applicant.

(b) Prior to filter efficiency testing of 20 series PAPR100–N filters, the 20 to be tested will be taken out of their packaging and placed in an environment of 85 ±5 percent relative humidity at 38 ±2.5 °C for 25 ±1 hours. Following the pre-conditioning, filters will be sealed in a gas-tight container and tested within 10 hours.

(c) For powered air-purifying particulate respirators with a single filter, filters will be tested at a continuous airflow rate of 85 ±4 liters per minute. Where filters are to be used in pairs, the test-aerosol airflow rate will be 42.5 ±2 liters per minute through each filter.

(d) Filter efficiency test aerosols:

(1) Series PAPR100–N filters:

(i) A sodium chloride or equivalent solid aerosol at 25 ±5 °C and relative humidity of 30 ±10 percent that has been neutralized to the Boltzmann equilibrium state will be used. Each filter will be challenged with a concentration not exceeding 200 mg/m^3.

(ii) The sodium chloride test aerosol will have a particle size distribution with count median diameter of 0.075 ±0.020 μm and a standard geometric deviation not exceeding 1.86 at the specified test conditions as determined with a scanning mobility particle sizer or equivalent.

(2) Series PAPR100–P filters:

(i) A neat cold-nebulized dioctyl phthalate (DOP) or equivalent aerosol at 25 ± 5 °C that has been neutralized to the Boltzmann equilibrium state will be used. Each filter will be challenged with a concentration not exceeding 200 mg/m^3.

(ii) The DOP aerosol shall have a particle size distribution with count median diameter of 0.185 ±0.020 μm and a standard geometric deviation not exceeding 1.60 at the specified test conditions as determined with a scanning mobility particle sizer or equivalent.

(e) The test will continue until minimum efficiency is achieved or until an aerosol mass of at least 200 ±5 mg has contacted the filter. For PAPR100–P series filters, if the filter efficiency is decreasing when the 200 ±5 mg challenge point is reached, the test will be continued until there is no further decrease in efficiency.

(f) The efficiency of the filter will be monitored and recorded throughout the test period by a suitable forward-light scattering photometer or equivalent instrumentation.

(g) The minimum efficiency for each of the 20 filters will be determined and recorded and must be equal to or greater than the filter efficiency criterion for PAPR100–N and PAPR100–P, efficiency ≥99.97 percent, pursuant to § 84.170(b).

§ 84.181 Communication performance test—PAPR class PAPR100.

(a) Powered air-purifying respirators must be designed to allow for proper communication while worn.

(b) A Modified Rhyme Test [7] will be used to test the wearer's ability to communicate efficiently.

(c) The communications requirement is met if the overall performance rating is greater than or equal to 70 percent.

[7] The Modified Rhyme Test is used in speech intelligibility experiments. *See https://www.nist.gov/ctl/pscr/modified-rhyme-test-audio-library.*

Subpart KK [Removed]

■ 12. Subpart KK, consisting of §§ 84.1100 through 84.1158 and the tables, is removed.

Dated: April 7, 2020.

Eric D. Hargan,

Deputy Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2020–07804 Filed 4–9–20; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4150–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 200401–0096]

RIN 0648–BJ08

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Greater Amberjack Management Measures

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS issues regulations to implement management measures described in a framework action to the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP). This final rule revises the commercial trip limit in the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) exclusive economic zone (EEZ) for greater amberjack. In addition, this final rule revises the boundaries of several Gulf reef fish management areas to reflect a change in the seaward boundary of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. The purpose of this final rule is to extend the commercial fishing season for greater amberjack by constraining the harvest rate while continuing to prevent overfishing and rebuild the stock in the Gulf, and to update the boundaries of reef fish management areas to reflect the current state water's boundaries for reef fish management.

DATES: This final rule is effective on May 14, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the framework action, which includes an environmental assessment, a regulatory impact review, and a Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) analysis may be obtained from the Southeast Regional Office website at *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/framework-action-greater-amberjack-commercial-trip-limits.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelli O'Donnell, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: *kelli.odonnell@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Gulf reef fish fishery includes greater amberjack and is managed under the FMP. The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) and is implemented by NMFS through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

On December 19, 2019, NMFS published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** for the framework action and requested public comment (84 FR 69715, December 19, 2019). The proposed rule and the framework action outline the rationale for the actions contained in this final rule. A summary of the management measures described in the framework action and implemented by this final rule is provided below.

Management Measure Contained in This Final Rule

This final rule reduces the Gulf greater amberjack commercial trip limit from 1,500 lb gutted weight (680 kg; 1,560 lb (708 kg) round weight) to 1,000 lb gutted weight (454 kg; 1,040 lb (472 kg) round weight). Additionally, this final rule reduces the commercial trip limit to 250 lb gutted weight (113 kg; 260 lb (118 kg) round weight) when 75 percent of the commercial annual catch target (commercial quota) has been landed.

This commercial trip limit reduction is expected to extend the length of the commercial fishing season while continuing to allow enough harvest per trip to support vessels that engage in directed trips for greater amberjack. An in-season closure of the commercial sector for greater amberjack is still expected to occur as a result of the commercial quota being reached, but will likely occur later in the January through December fishing year than has occurred in recent years.

Changes in This Final Rule Not in the Framework Action

This final rule revises the boundaries of three Gulf reef fish management areas to reflect a change in the seaward boundaries of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama for purposes of management under the FMP. Language included in the 2016 and 2017 Consolidated Appropriations Acts (Pub. L. 114–113, December 18, 2015, and Pub. L. 115–31, May 5, 2017), changed the state and Federal boundary for management of the Gulf reef fish fishery to 9 nautical miles (nm; 16.7 km) off the Gulf coasts of all the Gulf States. Therefore, some existing Federal reef fish management areas that were exclusively in Federal waters now extend into state managed areas.

This final rule updates the FMP regulations by revising the coordinates of the inshore boundaries for the reef fish stressed area (Table 2 of appendix B to 50 CFR part 622), the reef fish longline and buoy gear restricted area (Table 1 of appendix B to 50 CFR part 622), and the recreational shallow-water grouper closure (50 CFR 622.34(d)). This rule also updates the terminology in the coordinate tables to reflect that this boundary is specific to Gulf reef fish management. This rule does not change the management measures associated with each area.

Comments and Responses

NMFS received a total of 20 comments on the proposed rule for the framework action. Most commenters supported the measures for Gulf greater amberjack in the proposed rule. Other comments suggested changes to management measures that were outside the scope of the proposed rule, such as gear restrictions and a prohibition on commercial harvest, and therefore, are not addressed further. Specific comments related to the framework action and the proposed rule are grouped by topic and summarized below, followed by NMFS' respective responses.

Comment 1: The commercial trip limit for Gulf greater amberjack should be reduced further than 1,000 lb gutted weight (454 kg) with a trip limit reduction to 250 lb gutted weight (113 kg) when 75 percent of the commercial quota is harvested.

Response: NMFS disagrees that the trip limit should be reduced more than specified in this final rule. The Council considered three other alternatives for a commercial trip limit that ranged from 750 lb to 250 lb gutted weight (340 kg to 113 kg). However, the Council determined that these trip limits were too small to allow for directed commercial trips for Gulf greater amberjack based on public testimony by commercial fishermen, who indicated that they needed to harvest at least as 1,000 lb gutted weight (454 kg) or more per trip. Additionally, the alternative trip limits of 250 lb gutted weight (113 kg) year-round, or 500 lb gutted weight (227-kg; 520-lb (236-kg) round weight) with a reduction to 250 lb gutted weight (113 kg) at 75 percent of the commercial quota, were not expected to allow fishermen to harvest all of the commercial quota during a fishing year. Therefore, the Council determined, and NMFS agrees, that the reduction in the trip limit to 1,000 lb gutted weight (454 kg), and a further reduction to 250 lb gutted weight (113 kg) when 75 percent of the commercial quota is harvested, best balances the need of fishermen who rely on directed trips for Gulf greater amberjack and fishermen who rely on having a longer season.

Comment 2: The commercial trip limit for greater amberjack in the Gulf should remain the same or be increased.

Response: NMFS disagrees. The previous commercial trip limit of 1,500 lb gutted weight (680 kg) has been in effect since 2016 (80 FR 75432; December 2, 2015). From 2013 to 2016, a 2,000-lb round weight (907-kg) commercial trip limit was in effect (77 FR 67574; November 13, 2012). These commercial trip limits did not reduce harvest of Gulf greater amberjack enough to prevent yearly in-season commercial closures. Therefore, maintaining the previous trip limit or increasing the trip limit would not help achieve the purpose of this rule, which is to extend the Gulf greater amberjack commercial fishing season. Analysis included in the framework action predicted that, when compared to the alternatives considered, the shortest commercial fishing season would occur under the 1,500-lb gutted weight (680-kg) commercial trip limit, even with the current March through May seasonal closure. A larger commercial trip limit would result in an even shorter commercial fishing season. While NMFS still predicts that an in-season closure will occur with the reduced trip limit implemented through this final rule, the closure should occur later in the fishing year, thereby extending the opportunity for commercial harvest.

Comment 3: If commercial harvest for greater amberjack in the Gulf extends into the summer spawning season, the stock will be harmed.

Response: NMFS disagrees. This final rule does not change the commercial seasonal closure for greater amberjack of March 1 through May 31, which is in place to protect the stock during the majority of spawning activity in the Gulf. In addition, the harvest by the commercial sector will still be constrained by the commercial quota, which will not change through this final rule. Furthermore, extending the commercial season may help to reduce discards and discard mortality because it will allow harvest later in the year.

Comment 4: The greater amberjack commercial trip limit of 1,000 lb gutted weight (454 kg) will negatively impact business owners harvesting more than

this amount per trip. In addition, the further reduction in the trip limit to 250 lb gutted weight (113 kg) when 75 percent of the commercial quota is harvested will not allow fishermen on directed commercial trips for greater amberjack to effectively harvest the remaining 25 percent of the commercial quota.

Response: NMFS agrees that the reduction in the trip limit may have negative economic impacts on Gulf commercial reef fish permit holders who have historically harvested more than 1,000 lb gutted weight (454 kg) of greater amberjack per trip. The economic analysis in the framework action estimated that the 1,000-lb gutted weight (454-kg) commercial trip limit will reduce the catch per trip by approximately 18 percent, and on average, greater amberjack accounts for about 1.7 percent of total revenues from commercial Gulf reef fish trips. Therefore, the potential revenue reduction from the reduced commercial trip limit will be approximately 0.3 percent. However, the 1,000-lb gutted weight (454-kg) trip limit in combination with the 250-lb gutted weight (113-kg) trip limit reduction when 75 percent of the commercial quota is harvested is estimated to extend the fishing season from 85 days to 170 days. This may allow commercial vessels to recoup revenue losses from reduced trip limits. Further, as noted in response to *Comment 1,* the commercial trip limit in this final rule balances the need of fishermen who rely on directed trips and fishermen who rely on having a longer season.

Comment 5: Reducing the commercial trip limit for Gulf greater amberjack will increase discards and will be bad for the stock.

Response: NMFS disagrees. As explained in the framework action, studies have documented low bycatch and bycatch mortality of greater amberjack because fishermen who want to target the species are able to find schools when the season is open and avoid them when there is a closure. For fishermen who incidentally catch greater amberjack when targeting other species, extending the commercial season may help reduce discards and discard mortality by allowing those fish to be kept later in the year.

Comment 6: Moving the boundary between state and Federal waters off Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama could cause confusion.

Response: This rule does not change the boundary between state and Federal waters off Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. The 2016 and 2017 Appropriations Acts moved state and Federal boundary off Louisiana, Mississippi, and Louisiana to 9 nm (16.7 km) for Gulf reef fish management only. This rule revises the boundaries of three Gulf reef fish management areas to reflect the change in the seaward boundary of these states for management purposes under the FMP. As previously codified, the boundaries for these Federal management areas extended into state managed areas. NMFS expects that updating the boundaries for the affected Gulf reef fish management areas will reduce confusion because these regulatory boundaries will be consistent with the boundaries specified in the Appropriations Acts.

Classification

The Regional Administrator for the NMFS Southeast Region has determined that this final rule is consistent with the framework action, the FMP, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable laws.

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

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

The Magnuson-Stevens Act provides the statutory basis for this final rule. No duplicative, overlapping, or conflicting Federal rules have been identified. In addition, no new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements are introduced by this final rule.

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA) during the proposed rule stage that this rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for this determination was published in the proposed rule and is not repeated here. One comment from the public on economic impacts was received, and is addressed in the Comments and Responses section in the response to *Comment 4.* No comments from the public or the SBA's Chief Counsel for Advocacy were received regarding the certification, and NMFS has not received any new information that would affect its determination. As a result, a final regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and none has been prepared.

List of subjects in 50 CFR Part 622

Boundary, Commercial, Coordinates, Fisheries, Fishing, Greater amberjack, Gulf of Mexico, Reef fish, Trip limits.

Dated: April 1, 2020.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

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

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

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

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

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

■ 2. In § 622.34, revise paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 622.34 Seasonal and area closures designed to protect Gulf reef fish.

* * * * *

(d) *Seasonal closure of the recreational sector for shallow-water grouper (SWG).* The recreational sector for SWG in or from the Gulf EEZ is closed each year from February 1 through March 31 in the portion of the Gulf EEZ seaward of rhumb lines connecting the following points in order. During the closure, the bag and possession limits for SWG in or from the Gulf EEZ seaward of the following rhumb lines are zero.

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (d)

Point	North lat.	West long.
1	24°48.0′	82°48.0′
2	25°07.5′	82°34.0′
3	26°26.0′	82°59.0′
4	27°30.0′	83°21.5′
5	28°10.0′	83°45.0′
6	28°11.0′	84°00.0′
7	28°11.0′	84°07.0′
8	28°26.6′	84°24.8′
9	28°42.5′	84°24.8′
10	29°05.0′	84°47.0′
11	29°02.5′	85°09.0′
12	29°21.0′	85°30.0′
13	29°27.9′	85°51.7′
14	29°45.8′	85°51.0′
15	30°05.6′	86°18.5′
16	30°07.5′	86°56.5′
17	29°43.9′	87°33.8′
18	29°43.0′	88°18.5′
19	29°18.9′	88°50.7′ at State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary, follow Reef Fish Management Boundary to point 20
20	28°58.98′	89°35.1′ at State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary
21	29°02.0′	89°45.5′

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (d)—Continued

Point	North lat.	West long.
22	28°32.7′	90°21.5′
23	28°24.8′	90°52.7′
24	28°42.3′	92°14.4′
25	28°34.2′	92°30.4′
26	28°27.6′	95°00.0′
27	28°20.0′	95°06.9′
28	28°02.2′	96°11.1′
29	27°46.5′	96°38.1′
30	27°15.0′	97°00.0′
31	26°45.5′	97°01.4′
32	At EEZ boundary	96°51.0′

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 622.43, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 622.43 Commercial trip limits.

* * * * *

(a) *Gulf greater amberjack.* (1) Until 75 percent of the quota specified in § 622.39(a)(1)(v) is reached, 1,000 lb (454 kg), gutted weight; 1,040 lb (472 kg), round weight.

(2) After 75 percent of the quota is reached or projected to be reached, 250 lb (113 kg), gutted weight; 260 lb (118 kg), round weight. See § 622.39(b) for the limitations regarding greater amberjack after the quota is reached. When the conditions in this paragraph (a)(2) have been reached, the Assistant Administrator will implement this trip limit change by filing a notification with the Office of the Federal Register.

* * * * *

■ 4. Revise appendix B to read as follows:

Appendix B to Part 622—Gulf Areas

TABLE 1 OF APPENDIX B TO PART 622—SEAWARD COORDINATES OF THE LONGLINE AND BUOY GEAR RESTRICTED AREA

Point number and reference location [1]	North lat.	West long.
1 Seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary north of Dry Tortugas.	24°48.0′	82°48.0′
2 North of Rebecca Shoal	25°07.5′	82°34.0′
3 Off Sanibel Island—Offshore	26°26.0′	82°59.0′
4 West of Egmont Key	27°30.0′	83°21.5′
5 Off Anclote Keys—Offshore	28°10.0′	83°45.0′
6 Southeast corner of Florida Middle Ground	28°11.0′	84°00.0′
7 Southwest corner of Florida Middle Ground	28°11.0′	84°07.0′
8 West corner of Florida Middle Ground	28°26.6′	84°24.8′
9 Northwest corner of Florida Middle Ground	28°42.5′	84°24.8′
10 South of Carrabelle	29°05.0′	84°47.0′
11 South of Cape St. George	29°02.5′	85°09.0′
12 South of Cape San Blas lighted bell buoy—20 fathoms	29°21.0′	85°30.0′
13 South of Cape San Blas lighted bell buoy—50 fathoms	28°58.7′	85°30.0′
14 De Soto Canyon	30°06.0′	86°55.0′
15 South of Pensacola	29°46.0′	87°19.0′
16 South of Perdido Bay	29°29.0′	87°27.5′
17 East of North Pass of Mississippi River	29°14.5′	88°28.0′
18 East of South Pass of Mississippi River	29°04.0′	88°49.7′ at State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary
Then westerly along the seaward limit of the State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary to:		
19 South of Southwest Pass of Mississippi River	28°46.5′	89°26.0′
20 Northwest tip of Mississippi Canyon	28°38.5′	90°08.5′
21 West side of Mississippi Canyon	28°34.5′	89°59.5′
22 South of Timbalier Bay	28°22.5′	90°02.5′
23 South of Terrebonne Bay	28°10.5′	90°31.5′
24 South of Freeport	27°58.0′	95°00.0′
25 Off Matagorda Island	27°43.0′	96°02.0′
26 Off Aransas Pass	27°30.0′	96°23.5′
27 Northeast of Port Mansfield	27°00.0′	96°39.0′
28 East of Port Mansfield	26°44.0′	96°37.5′
29 Northeast of Port Isabel	26°22.0′	96°21.0′
30 U.S. and Mexico EEZ boundary	26°00.5′	96°24.5′
Then westerly along U.S. and Mexico EEZ boundary to seaward limit of the State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary		

[1] Nearest identifiable landfall, boundary, navigational aid, or submarine area.

TABLE 2 OF APPENDIX B TO PART 622—SEAWARD COORDINATES OF THE STRESSED AREA

Point number and reference location [1]	North lat.	West long.
1 Seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary northeast of Dry Tortugas.	24°45.5′	82°41.5′
2 North of Marquesas Keys	24°48.0′	82°06.5′
3 Off Cape Sable	25°15.0′	82°02.0′
4 Off Sanibel Island—Inshore	26°26.0′	82°29.0′
5 Off Sanibel Island—Offshore	26°26.0′	82°59.0′
6 West of Egmont Key	27°30.0′	83°21.5′
7 Off Anclote Keys—Offshore	28°10.0′	83°45.0′
8 Off Anclote Keys—Inshore	28°10.0′	83°14.0′
9 Off Deadman Bay	29°38.0′	84°00.0′

TABLE 2 OF APPENDIX B TO PART 622—SEAWARD COORDINATES OF THE STRESSED AREA—Continued

Point number and reference location [1]	North lat.	West long.
10 Seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary east of Cape St. George.	29°35.5′	84°38.6′
Then westerly along the seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary to:		
11 Seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary south of Cape San Blas.	29°32.2′	85°27.1′
12 Southwest of Cape San Blas	29°30.5′	85°52.0′
13 Off St. Andrew Bay	29°53.0′	86°10.0′
14 De Soto Canyon	30°06.0′	86°55.0′
15 South of Florida and Alabama border	29°34.5′	87°38.0′
16 Off Mobile Bay	29°41.0′	88°00.0′
17 South of Alabama and Mississippi border	30°01.5′	88°23.7′
18 Horn and Chandeleur Islands	30°01.5′	88°39.8′ at State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary
Then southerly along the seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary to:		
19 Seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary off Chandeleur Islands.	29°50.8′	88°39.07′ at State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary
20 Chandeleur Islands	29°35.5′	88°37.0′
21 Seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary off North Pass of Mississippi River.	29°21.0′	88°54.43′ at State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary
Then southerly and westerly along the seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary to:		
22 Seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary off Southwest Pass of Mississippi River.	29°01.3′	89°34.67′ at State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary
23 Seaward limit of the State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary west of Mississippi River.	29°5.24′ at State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary.	89°41.0′
Then westerly along the seaward limit of the State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary to:		
24 Seaward limit of State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary south of Grand Isle.	29°3.03′ at State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary.	89°56.0′
25 Quick flashing horn buoy south of Isles Dernieres	28°32.5′	90°42.0′
26 Southeast of Calcasieu Pass	29°10.0′	92°37.0′
27 South of Sabine Pass—10 fathoms	29°09.0′	93°41.0′
28 South of Sabine Pass—30 fathoms	28°21.5′	93°28.0′
29 East of Aransas Pass	27°49.0′	96°19.5′
30 East of Baffin Bay	27°12.0′	96°51.0′
31 Northeast of Port Mansfield	26°46.5′	96°52.0′
32 Northeast of Port Isabel	26°21.5′	96°35.0′
33 U.S. and Mexico EEZ boundary	26°00.5′	96°36.0′
Then westerly along U.S. and Mexico EEZ boundary to seaward limit of the State and Federal Reef Fish Management Boundary		

[1] Nearest identifiable landfall, boundary, navigational aid, or submarine area.

[FR Doc. 2020–07253 Filed 4–13–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 200402–0097]

RIN 0648–BI31

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery; 2020 Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Specifications

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

ACTION: Final specifications.

SUMMARY: We are approving specifications for the 2020 Atlantic deep-sea red crab fishery, including an annual catch limit and total allowable landings limit and are clarifying the specifications process. This action establishes the allowable 2020 harvest levels, consistent with the Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery Management Plan. This action is necessary to establish allowable red crab harvest levels that will prevent overfishing.

DATES: The final specifications for the 2020 Atlantic deep-sea red crab fishery