

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 622****[Docket No. 120404257–3325–02; RTID 0648–XC788]****Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2023 Commercial Longline Closure for Golden Tilefish in the South Atlantic****AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.**ACTION:** Temporary rule; closure.**SUMMARY:** NMFS implements an accountability measure for the commercial longline component for golden tilefish in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the South Atlantic. Commercial landings of golden tilefish harvested by longline gear are projected to reach the commercial quota for the longline component by February 26, 2023. Therefore, NMFS closes the commercial longline component of golden tilefish in the South Atlantic EEZ. This closure is necessary to protect the golden tilefish resource.**DATES:** This temporary rule is effective from 12:01 a.m. eastern time on February 26, 2023, through December 31, 2023.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mary Vara, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: mary.vara@noaa.gov.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic includes golden tilefish and is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) and is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

The commercial sector for golden tilefish has two components, each with its own quota: the longline and hook-and-line components (50 CFR 622.190(a)(2)). The commercial annual catch limit (ACL) for golden tilefish is allocated 75 percent to the longline component and 25 percent to the hook-

and-line component. The total commercial ACL, which is equivalent to the total commercial quota, is 331,740 lb (150,475 kg) in gutted weight. The longline component quota is 248,805 lb (112,856 kg) in gutted weight.

Under 50 CFR 622.193(a)(1)(ii), NMFS is required to close the commercial longline component for golden tilefish when its quota has been reached or is projected to be reached by filing a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register. After this closure, golden tilefish may not be commercially fished or possessed by a vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement. NMFS has determined that the commercial quota for the golden tilefish longline component in the South Atlantic will be reached by February 26, 2023. Accordingly, the commercial longline component of South Atlantic golden tilefish is closed effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern time on February 26, 2023, and will remain closed until the start of the next fishing year on January 1, 2024.

During the commercial longline closure, golden tilefish may still be commercially harvested using hook-and-line gear on a vessel with a commercial South Atlantic unlimited snapper-grouper permit without a longline endorsement until the hook-and-line quota specified in 50 CFR 622.190(a)(2)(ii) is reached. A vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement is not eligible to fish for or possess golden tilefish using hook-and-line gear under the hook-and-line commercial trip limit, as specified in 50 CFR 622.191(a)(2)(ii). During the commercial longline closure, the recreational bag and possession limits specified in 50 CFR 622.187(b)(2)(iii) and (c)(1), respectively, apply to all harvest or possession of golden tilefish in or from the South Atlantic EEZ by a vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement.

The sale or purchase of longline-caught golden tilefish taken from the South Atlantic EEZ is prohibited during the commercial longline closure. The operator of a vessel with a valid Federal commercial vessel permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper and a valid commercial longline endorsement for golden tilefish with golden tilefish on board must have landed and bartered, traded, or sold such golden tilefish before February 26, 2023. The prohibition on sale or purchase does not apply to the sale or purchase of

longline-caught golden tilefish that were harvested, landed ashore, and sold before February 26, 2023, and were held in cold storage by a dealer or processor. Additionally, the recreational bag and possession limits and the sale and purchase prohibitions under the commercial closure apply to a person on board a vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement, regardless of whether the golden tilefish are harvested in state or Federal waters, as specified in 50 CFR 622.190(c)(1).

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 622.193(a)(1)(ii), issued pursuant to section 304(b), and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the regulations associated with the commercial closure of the golden tilefish longline component have already been subject to notice and public comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the commercial longline component closure. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment on this action is contrary to the public interest because of the need to immediately implement the commercial component closure to protect the South Atlantic golden tilefish resource. The capacity of the longline fishing fleet allows for rapid harvest of the commercial longline component quota, and any delay in the commercial closure could result in the commercial longline component quota being exceeded. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment would require time and would potentially result in a harvest that exceeds the commercial quota.

For the reasons stated earlier, the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effectiveness of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

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

Dated: February 17, 2023.

Jennifer M. Wallace,*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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