

station regulations which would result in lower regulatory fees, and have less economic impact on small entities in that sector.

The Commission considered but declined to assess regulatory fees on all "ISAM space stations" using the small satellite fee category, as proposed in some comments in this proceeding. In light of the current proceeding involving ISAM, the Commission finds it is premature to make a decision regarding the assessment of regulatory fees on ISAM space stations for which the definition and regulatory framework are still being considered and for which there are no applications pending or licenses issued. The Commission expects to revisit this issue in the future, after conclusion of the ISAM rulemaking, when the framework and expected FTE burdens for licensing and regulating ISAM space stations are better known. The Commission also considered the suggestion of one commenter that it more clearly define RPO, OOS, and OTV by their characteristics in order to remove uncertainty by applicants with regards to their expected regulatory fees. The Commission declined to do so at this time, because the proposed characteristics for defining RPO, OOS, and OTV, such as limited duration of operations, ability to share spectrum, and low number of stations, have not been defined in the Commission's rules and are outside the scope of a regulatory fee proceeding. The Commission also considered but declined at this time, to include missions involving 'habitable' or 'crewed' space stations in the existing fee category for small satellites, as proposed by one commenter, finding it is premature to make a decision regarding the assessment of regulatory fees for potential future types of space stations for which the FTE benefits are not reasonably known and for which there are no applications pending or licenses issued.

Federal Communications Commission.

Katura Jackson,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024-16348 Filed 7-25-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 140722613-4908-02; RTID 0648-XE115]

Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region; Commercial Closure for Atlantic Spanish Mackerel in the Northern Zone

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements an accountability measure (AM) for the commercial harvest of Spanish mackerel in the northern zone of the Atlantic exclusive economic zone (EEZ). NMFS projects that the commercial quota for Spanish mackerel in the northern zone of the Atlantic EEZ has been reached for the 2024-2025 fishing year. According to regulations for Spanish mackerel in the Atlantic, NMFS closes the northern zone for commercial harvest to protect this fishery resource.

DATES: This temporary rule is effective from July 28, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Vara, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727-824-5305, or email: mary.vara@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The fishery for coastal migratory pelagic fish in the Atlantic includes king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and cobia on the east coast of Florida, and is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils and NMFS. The FMP is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) through regulations at 50 CFR part 622. All weights described for Spanish mackerel in the Atlantic EEZ apply as either round or gutted weight.

The commercial annual catch limit (equal to the commercial quota) for the Atlantic migratory group of Spanish mackerel (Atlantic Spanish mackerel) is 3.33 million pounds (lb) or 1.51 million kilograms (kg) [50 CFR 622.384(c)(2)]. Atlantic Spanish mackerel are divided

into northern and southern zones for management purposes. The commercial quota for Atlantic Spanish mackerel in the northern zone is 662,670 lb (300,582 kg) for the current fishing year, which is March 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025 [50 CFR 622.384(c)(2)(i)].

The northern zone for Spanish mackerel extends in the Atlantic EEZ from New York through North Carolina. The northern boundary of the northern zone extends from an intersection point off New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island at 41°18'16.249" N latitude and 71°54'28.477" W longitude, and proceeds southeast to 37°22'32.75" N latitude and the intersection point with the outward boundary of the EEZ. The southern boundary of the northern zone extends from the North Carolina and South Carolina state border along a line in a direction of 135°34'55" from true north beginning at 33°51'07.9" N latitude and 78°32'32.6" W longitude to the intersection point with the outward boundary of the EEZ [50 CFR 622.369(b)(2)]. See figure 2 of appendix G to part 622—Spanish Mackerel for an illustration of the management zones.

Regulations at 50 CFR 622.388(d)(1)(i) require NMFS to close the commercial sector for Atlantic Spanish mackerel in the northern zone when landings reach or are projected to reach the commercial quota for that zone. NMFS projects that the commercial quota of 662,670 lb (300,582 kg) for Atlantic Spanish mackerel in the northern zone has been reached for the 2024-2025 fishing year. Accordingly, the commercial sector for Atlantic Spanish mackerel in the northern zone is closed effective on July 28, 2024, through February 28, 2025, the end of the current fishing year.

During the commercial closure, a person on a vessel that has been issued a valid Federal commercial permit to harvest Atlantic Spanish mackerel may continue to retain this species in the northern zone under the recreational bag and possession limits specified in 50 CFR 622.382(a)(1)(iii) and (2)(i), if recreational harvest of Atlantic Spanish mackerel in the northern zone has not been closed [50 CFR 622.384(e)(1)].

Also during the commercial closure, Atlantic Spanish mackerel from the northern zone, including those fish harvested under the recreational bag and possession limits, may not be purchased or sold. This prohibition does not apply to Atlantic Spanish mackerel from the northern zone that were harvested, landed ashore, and sold prior to the closure and were held in cold storage by a dealer or processor [50 CFR 622.384(e)(2)].

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 622.388(d)(1)(i), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, 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 are unnecessary and contrary to the public

interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the rule implementing the commercial quota and AM has already been subject to notice and public comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the closure. Such procedures are also contrary to the public interest because of the need to immediately implement the closure to protect the Atlantic Spanish mackerel resource, because the capacity of the fishing fleet allows for rapid harvest of the commercial quota. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment would require time and could

result in additional harvest that exceeds the established commercial quota.

For the same reasons, there is 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: July 23, 2024.

Lindsay Fullenkamp,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2024-16476 Filed 7-23-24; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P