

2000 Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations

23. Sport Fishing for Halibut

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- (4) * * *
- (b) * * *
- (v) * * *
- (A) * * *

(1) The first season is limited to the area inside the 30-fathom (55 m) curve nearest to the coastline as plotted on National Ocean Service charts numbered 18520, 18580, and 18600. It commences May 1 and continues every day through September 30, or until the combined subquotas of the north central and south central inside 30-fathom fisheries (7,324 lb (3.32 mt)) is estimated to have been taken and the season is closed by the Commission, whichever is earlier.

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(3) The third season is open on September 22 to harvest the remainder of the quotas for the all-depth fisheries in the subareas described in paragraphs (v) and (vi) of this section, totaling 142,618 lb (64.7 mt).

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2. In section 23. *Sport Fishing for Halibut*, paragraphs (4)(b)(vi)(A)(1), and (A)(3) are revised to read as follows:

2000 Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations

23. Sport Fishing for Halibut

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- (4) * * *
- (b) * * *
- (vi) * * *
- (A) * * *

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(3) The third season is open on September 22 to harvest the remainder of the quotas for the all-depth fisheries in the subareas described in paragraphs (v) and (vi) of this section, totaling 142,618 lb (64.7 mt).

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Classification

This action is authorized by the regulations implementing the Catch Sharing Plan. The determination to take

these actions is based on the most recent data available. Because of the need for immediate action to allow fishers access to the Oregon coast halibut quota, and because the public had an opportunity to comment on the CSP that is being implemented and on NMFS' authority to make inseason changes to certain management measures when those measures would further the objectives of the Catch Sharing Plan, NMFS has determined that good cause exists for this document to be published without affording a prior opportunity for public comment or a 30-day delayed effectiveness period. Public comments will be received for a period of 15 days after the effectiveness of this action. This action is authorized by Section 24 of the annual management measures for Pacific halibut fisheries published on March 20, 2000 (65 FR 14909) and has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

Dated: September 5, 2000.

Richard W. Surdi,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 635

[I.D. 081600A]

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna

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

ACTION: Adjustment of General category daily retention limit on previously designated restricted fishing days.

SUMMARY: NMFS has determined that the Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) General category restricted fishing day (RFD) schedule should be adjusted; i.e., certain RFDs should be waived in order to allow for maximum utilization of the General category subquota for the September fishing period. Therefore, NMFS increases the daily retention limit from zero to one large medium or giant BFT on the following previously designated RFDs for 2000: September 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, and 25.

DATES: Effective September 7, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pat Scida or Brad McHale, 978-281-9260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulations implemented under the authority of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (16 U.S.C. 971 *et seq.*) and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*) governing the harvest of BFT by persons and vessels subject to U.S. jurisdiction are found at 50 CFR part 635. General category effort controls (including time-period subquotas and RFDs) are specified annually under 50 CFR 635.23(a) and 635.27(a). The 2000 General category effort controls were specified on July 7, 2000 (65 FR 42883, July 12, 2000).

Adjustment of Daily Retention Limit for Selected Dates

Under 50 CFR 635.23(a)(4), NMFS may increase or decrease the daily retention limit of large medium and giant BFT over a range from zero (on RFDs) to a maximum of three per vessel to allow for maximum utilization of the quota for BFT. Based on a review of dealer reports, daily landing trends, and the availability of BFT on the fishing grounds, NMFS has determined that adjustment to the RFD schedule, and, therefore, an increase of the daily retention limit for certain previously designated RFDs, is necessary. Therefore, NMFS adjusts the daily retention limit for September 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, and 25, 2000, to one large medium or giant BFT per vessel. NMFS has selected these days in order to give adequate advance notice to fishery participants and NMFS enforcement.

The intent of this adjustment is to allow for maximum utilization of the General category subquotas for the September fishing period (specified under 50 CFR 635.27(a)) by General category participants in order to help achieve optimum yield in the General category fishery, to collect a broad range of data for stock monitoring purposes, and to be consistent with the objectives of the HMS FMP. For these same reasons, NMFS has already adjusted the General category daily retention limit for 10 previously scheduled RFDs in July and August (65 FR 46654, July 31, 2000).

While catch rates have continued to be low so far this season, NMFS recognizes that they may increase. In addition, due to the temporal and geographical nature of the fishery, certain gear types and areas are more productive at various times during the fishery. In order to ensure that the September subquota is not filled prematurely and to ensure equitable fishing opportunities in all areas and for all gear types, NMFS has not waived all

the RFDs in September. If catch rates continue to be low, some or all of the remaining previously scheduled RFDs may be waived as well.

Classification

This action is taken under 50 CFR 635.23(a)(4) and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 971 *et seq.* and 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: September 6, 2000.

Bruce C. Morehead,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 00-23313 Filed 9-7-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 970703166-8209-04; I.D. 060997A]

RIN 0648-AH65

Fisheries of the Exclusive Zone Economic Zone Off Alaska; License Limitation Program; Correction

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

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: NMFS is correcting a final rule implementing the License Limitation Program (LLP) established for the groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (BSAI), the groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA), and the crab fisheries in the BSAI, that was published in the Federal Register of Thursday, October 1, 1998.

DATES: Effective January 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Lepore, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The LLP is a limited access system authorized under section 303(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The LLP is designed to limit the number, size, and operation of vessels that may be used in the affected groundfish and crab fisheries. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) adopted the LLP in June 1995, and officially submitted it to NMFS in June 1997. A proposed rule to implement the LLP was published on August 15, 1997 (62 FR 43865). The LLP was approved by NMFS on September

12, 1997. A final rule to implement the LLP was published on October 1, 1998 (63 FR 52642). Additional rules to implement an application process and a transfer process for LLP licenses were proposed on April 19, 1999 (64 FR 19113), and published as final on August 6, 1999 (64 FR 42826).

The current regulatory text regarding an eligible applicant for a Norton Sound red or blue king crab license under the LLP does not accurately represent the Council's intent or the FMP amendment text and is inconsistent with regulations governing the LLP application requirements. The word "and" between "1993" and "1994", in the "eligible applicant" definition at 50 CFR 679.2, is a drafting error that instead should be "or". Currently, the regulation defining an eligible applicant for an LLP license based on participation in the Norton Sound red and blue king crab fisheries at 50 CFR 679.2 reads as follows:

"Eligible applicant means a qualified person who submitted an application during the application period announced by NMFS and . . . who was an individual who held a State of Alaska permit for the Norton Sound king crab summer fishery in 1993 and 1994, and who made at least one harvest of red or blue king crab in the relevant area during the period specified in §679.4(k)(5)(ii)(G), or a corporation that owned or leased a vessel on June 17, 1995, that made at least one harvest of red or blue king crab in the relevant area during the period in §679.4(k)(5)(ii)(G), and that was operated by an individual who was an employee or a temporary contractor; or."

The reference to § 679.4(k)(5)(ii)(G) specifies the criteria for an area/species endorsement for Norton Sound red and blue king crab on an LLP license. Basically, these criteria include one documented harvest of any amount of red or blue king crab from Norton Sound between January 1, 1993, and December 31, 1994.

This regulatory text appears clear that unless otherwise exempted, to qualify for an LLP license to fish for red or blue king crab in Norton Sound, an individual would have to:

(a) Submit an LLP application during the application period (which ended December 17, 1999);

(b) Have held a State of Alaska permit for the Norton Sound king crab summer fishery in 1993 and 1994; and

(c) Have made one documented harvest of any amount of red or blue king crab from Norton Sound during the same 2-year period, 1993 through 1994.

This regulation is essentially the same as that published in the proposed rule for public comment on August 15, 1997 (62 FR 43866). No comments were received on this eligibility issue in Norton Sound. However, a more fundamental issue is whether the intent

of the Council and the LLP implementing regulations on this point are consistent. With respect to crab fisheries, the LLP is authorized by Amendment 5 to the FMP for the Commercial King and Tanner Crab Fisheries in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands. Amendment 5 was approved by the National Marine Fisheries Service on September 12, 1997, and added section 8.1.4.1.1 to the FMP, which reads in part as follows:

License Recipients. Licenses will be issued to current owners (as of June 17, 1995) of qualified vessels, except in the Norton Sound summer red and blue king crab fisheries. License for these fisheries would be issued to:

a. Individuals who held a State of Alaska Permit for the Norton Sound summer king crab fisheries and made at least one landing; or

b. Vessel owners as of June 17, 1995, in instances where a vessel was corporate owned, but operated by a skipper who was a temporary contract employee.

The FMP text, for individuals, shows a strong connection between holding a State permit for, and making at least one landing from, the Norton Sound summer king crab fisheries. The reason that the Council made an exception to the normal vessel ownership requirement for these fisheries is that many of the participants are not vessel owners and fished on the vessels of others, and the Council did not want to exclude any past participant from future participation in these fisheries under the LLP. In addition, the Council was aware that this approach could result in more vessels fishing for king crab in Norton Sound under the LLP, but the entry of new vessels from outside the area was unlikely due to the management of those fisheries by the State of Alaska (State) under a super-exclusive registration system.

The FMP amendment text does not specify a particular time period within which an individual would have to hold a State permit for, and make at least one landing from, the Norton Sound summer king crab fisheries. The Council newsletter dated June 28, 1995, and the preamble to the proposed rule indicate that the Council intended the Norton Sound king crab fisheries to be exempted from the standard general qualification period (GQP) of January 1, 1988, through June 27, 1992, that applies to most other crab fisheries. Instead of the GQP, the Council stipulated a landing requirement during the 2-year period 1993 through 1994. The reason for this is that the State started its super-exclusive registration system in 1993. Hence, when the Council adopted the LLP in June 1995, the period 1993 through 1994