

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 29, 2025, FMCSA published an IFR (90 FR 46509) that amended the Federal regulations for SDLAs issuing commercial driving credentials to foreign-domiciled individuals. Through the IFR, FMCSA restored the integrity of the commercial driver's license (CDL) issuance processes by significantly limiting the authority for SDLAs to issue and renew non-domiciled commercial learner's permits and CDLs to individuals domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction. This change strengthened the security of the CDL issuance process and enhanced the safety of commercial motor vehicle operations. Through amendatory instruction no. 6 in the IFR, the Agency sought to revise § 384.212, but inadvertently wrote § 383.212 in the instruction. The Agency corrects this error by providing a new instruction to add new paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) to § 384.212. The revisions to § 384.212 are the same revisions described in the final rule.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 384

Administrative practice and procedure, Alcohol abuse, Drug abuse, Highway safety, Motor carriers.

In consideration of the foregoing, FMCSA corrects 49 CFR part 384 by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 384—STATE COMPLIANCE WITH COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE PROGRAM

■ 1. The authority citation for part 384 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 31136, 31301, *et seq.*, and 31502; secs. 103 and 215 of Pub. L. 106–159, 113 Stat. 1748, 1753, 1767; sec. 32934 of Pub. L. 112–141, 126 Stat. 405, 830; sec. 5524 of Pub. L. 114–94, 129 Stat. 1312, 1560; and 49 CFR 1.87.

■ 2. Amend § 384.212 by adding paragraph (a)(1) and reserved paragraph (a)(2) to read as follows:

§ 384.212 Domicile requirement.

(a) * * *

(1) For applicants domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction, the State must:

(i) Comply with the document verification requirements set forth in § 383.73(m)(2) before issuing (which includes amending, correcting, reprinting, or otherwise duplicating a previously issued CLP or CDL), transferring, renewing, or upgrading a non-domiciled CLP or CDL;

(ii) Retain copies of all documents involved in the licensing process, including documents provided by the applicant to prove lawful immigration status, for a period of no less than 2

years from the date of issuing (which includes amending, correcting, reprinting, or otherwise duplicating a previously issued CLP or CDL), transferring, renewing, or upgrading a non-domiciled CLP or CDL; and

(iii) Provide copies of all documents involved in the licensing process to FMCSA within 48 hours after request.

(2) [Reserved]

* * * * *

Issued under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.87.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–19230 Filed 10–1–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 120404257–3325–02]

RTID 0648–XE762

2025 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 of golden tilefish in South Atlantic Federal waters. Commercial landings of golden tilefish harvested by bottom longline gear are projected to reach the 2025 commercial quota for the longline component. Therefore, NMFS closes the commercial longline component of golden tilefish in South Atlantic Federal waters. This closure is necessary to protect the golden tilefish resource.

DATES: This temporary rule is effective from October 17, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

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 NMFS and the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council), was approved by the Secretary of

Commerce, 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 metric conversion for the imperial measurements used in this document is 1 pound (lb) equals approximately 0.45 kilograms.

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 as 75 percent to the longline component and 25 percent to the hook-and-line component. The total commercial ACL in 2025, which is equivalent to the total commercial quota, is 442,886 lb in gutted weight. The longline component quota for 2025 is 332,165 lb in gutted weight [50 CFR 622.190(a)(2)(iii)(C)].

Under 50 CFR 622.193(a)(1)(ii), NMFS is required to close the commercial longline component for the harvest of golden tilefish when NMFS projects the component quota will be reached. During this closure, golden tilefish may not be commercially fished or possessed by a vessel with a South Atlantic golden tilefish longline endorsement. NMFS projects that commercial landings of golden tilefish harvested by bottom longline gear from South Atlantic Federal waters will reach the 2025 component quota by October 17, 2025. Accordingly, the commercial longline component of South Atlantic golden tilefish is closed beginning on October 17, 2025, and will remain closed through the rest of the fishing year ending on December 31, 2025.

The sale or purchase of longline-caught golden tilefish harvested from South Atlantic Federal waters 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 October 17, 2025. 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 October 17, 2025, 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 quota closure apply to a person on a vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement

and apply to the harvest of golden tilefish from state or Federal waters, as specified in 50 CFR 622.190(c)(1).

On March 21, 2025, NMFS also closed the recreational harvest of golden tilefish in the South Atlantic for the rest of 2025 (90 FR 13099, March 20, 2025). Therefore, during the commercial longline closure and for the rest of 2025, all harvest or possession of golden tilefish in or from South Atlantic Federal waters or adjacent state waters is prohibited by a vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement.

The 2026 fishing season for the commercial harvest of South Atlantic golden tilefish with bottom longline gear opens again on January 15, 2026 [50 CFR 622.183(b)(11)].

During the commercial longline closure, golden tilefish may still be commercially harvested using hook-and-line gear on a vessel with a South Atlantic unlimited snapper-grouper commercial permit and without a longline endorsement until the hook-and-line quota specified in 50 CFR 622.190(a)(2)(ii)(C) is reached. A vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement at any time during a fishing year 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).

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), which was 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 are 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 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 longline component closure to protect the golden tilefish resource in the South Atlantic. 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 exceedance of the commercial longline component quota.

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 just stated, NMFS 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: September 30, 2025.

Kelly Denit,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–19346 Filed 9–30–25; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 250924–0162]

RIN 0648–BN26

Fisheries Off West Coast States; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Federal Salmon Regulations for Overfished Species Rebuilding Plans

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS is revising regulations that implement the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (Salmon FMP). This final action removes the rebuilding plans for Queets River natural coho salmon (Queets coho salmon) and Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho salmon (JDF coho salmon) from regulation, as these stocks have been rebuilt and are no longer required to be managed under a rebuilding plan.

DATES: Effective November 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Heeter, Fishery Management Specialist, at (971) 361–8895, Anna.Heeter@noaa.gov, or Shannon Penna, (562)980–4239, Shannon.Penna@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Regulations at 50 CFR part 660, subpart H implement the management of West Coast salmon fisheries under the Salmon FMP in the exclusive economic zone (3 to 200 nautical miles (5.6 to 370.4 kilometers)) off the coasts of the States of Washington, Oregon, and California.

In 2018, NMFS determined that the Queets coho salmon and JDF coho

salmon stocks were overfished under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation Management Act (MSA) (Letter from Barry A. Thom, NMFS West Coast Regional Administrator, to Phil Anderson, Pacific Fishery Management Council Chair, dated June 18, 2018). The MSA requires Councils to develop and implement a rebuilding plan within 2 years of being notified by NMFS that a stock is overfished (16 U.S.C. 1854(e)(3)). The Council transmitted its recommended rebuilding plans to NMFS on October 17, 2019, which were similar to the existing management frameworks, to rebuild Queets coho salmon and JDF coho salmon (Letter from Charles A. Tracy, Pacific Fishery Management Council Executive Director, to Barry A. Thom, NMFS West Coast Regional Administrator, dated October 17, 2019).

The Council determined that the recommended rebuilding plans met the MSA requirement to rebuild the stocks as quickly as possible, taking into account the status and biology of any overfished stock and the needs of fishing communities (50 CFR 600.310(j)(3)(i)). NMFS approved and implemented the Council's recommended rebuilding plans for the Queets coho salmon and JDF coho salmon stocks through a final rule (86 FR 9301, March 15, 2021).

In 2024, NMFS determined that Queets coho salmon and JDF coho salmon met the criteria in the Salmon FMP for being rebuilt and notified the Council (Letter from Jennifer Quan, NMFS West Coast Regional Administrator, to Merrick Burden, Pacific Fishery Management Council Executive Director, dated August 1, 2024). A stock is rebuilt when the 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement exceeds the level associated with the maximum sustainable yield (S_{MSY}) (Salmon FMP).

When Queets coho salmon was determined to be overfished, the 3-year geometric mean was 4,291 (2014 to 2016). The most recent 3-year geometric mean of the spawning escapement reported for this stock (2020 to 2022) is 6,624, which exceeds the stock's spawning escapement required to achieve S_{MSY} 5,800 spawners. When JDF coho salmon was determined to be overfished, the 3-year geometric mean was 6,842 (2014 to 2016). The most recent 3-year geometric mean of the spawning escapement reported for this stock (2020 to 2022) is 14,461, which exceeds the stock's spawning escapement required to achieve S_{MSY} , which is 11,000 spawners.

As these stocks have been determined to be rebuilt, they are no longer required