

partnership with the Coastal Treaty Tribes.

- *Resilience Action Plan:* Investigate and improve sanctuary understanding and resilience to changing ocean conditions through research and monitoring, capacity building, collaborative partnerships, and education and outreach.

- *Spills Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Restoration Action Plan:* Increase protection of resources and habitats within OCNMS from the impacts of an oil or hazardous materials spill. Improve preparedness and coordination for responding to spills affecting marine resources within OCNMS.

- *Marine Debris Action Plan:* Increase identification and removal of abandoned submerged and floating marine debris. Reduce environmental and aesthetic impacts of debris on coastal beaches.

- *Resource Protection Action Plan:* Minimize disturbance to wildlife in the sanctuary, improve water quality to ensure protection of natural resources in the sanctuary, mitigate human-caused degradation of marine habitats, and further understand introduced species and minimize their presence and impacts.

- *Maritime Heritage Action Plan:* Improve understanding of the maritime resources in the sanctuary region and improved communication and partnership between ONMS, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office, the Makah Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Hoh Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Quinalt Tribal Preservation Office, the Quileute Tribe's cultural resource management representatives, and other maritime heritage partners.

IV. Environmental Compliance and Federal Consultations

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, as amended) and NOAA's Policy and Procedures for Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Related Authorities: Companion Manual for NOAA Administrative Order 216-6A (June 30, 2025), NOAA has prepared a DEA to evaluate the potential impacts on the human environment of implementing NOAA's proposed action. The proposed action is to update NOAA's management activities conducted within OCNMS that relate to research, monitoring, education, outreach, community engagement, and resource protection. The proposed management activities include implementing routine field activities

and existing sanctuary regulations. No significant impacts to resources and the human environment are expected to result from this proposed action. Accordingly, under NEPA, an EA is the appropriate document to analyze the potential impacts of this action. Following the close of the public comment period and the satisfaction of consultation requirements under any applicable natural and cultural resource statutes, NOAA will finalize the EA and determine if a Finding of No Significant Impact is appropriate, or if an Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared.

In addition to NEPA, NOAA must comply with several related statutes and executive orders. The DEA contains information to support effect determinations under the Endangered Species Act; Migratory Bird Treaty Act; Marine Mammal Protection Act; Essential Fish Habitat provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act; National Historic Preservation Act; Coastal Zone Management Act; and Executive Order 13175 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. Appendix D of the DEA includes additional documentation related to these compliance requirements and consultation processes. In addition, consistent with the policies and principles of Executive Order 14313 of July 3, 2025, NOAA aims to prioritize responsible conservation, restore our lands and waters, and protect our Nation's outdoor heritage for the enjoyment of the American people.

NOAA is seeking public comment on the DMP and DEA, which are available at <https://olympiccoast.noaa.gov/management/mpr> or may be obtained by contacting the individual listed under the heading **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

(Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*)

John Armor,

Director, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XF700]

Implementation of Fish and Fish Product Import Provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Action—Notification of Comparability Findings

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

ACTION: Notice of comparability finding determinations for swimming crab fisheries in Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines.

SUMMARY: Under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), NMFS announces comparability finding determinations for the swimming crab fisheries of Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. NMFS bases the comparability findings on documentary evidence submitted by the governments of these countries and interested parties as well as other relevant, readily available information.

DATES: These comparability findings are valid and in effect from May 12, 2026 through December 31, 2029, or for such other period as NMFS may specify.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mi Ae Kim, Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce, NMFS, 301-427-8365, mmfa.off@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The MMPA requires the United States to ban the importation of commercial fish or fish products that have been caught with commercial fishing technology which results in the incidental kill or incidental serious injury of ocean mammals in excess of U.S. standards (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(2)). For the purposes of applying this import ban, the Secretary of Commerce shall insist on reasonable proof from the government of any nation from which fish or fish products will be exported to the United States of the effects on ocean mammals of the commercial fishing technology in use for such fish or fish products exported from such nation to the United States (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(2)(A)).

On September 2, 2025, NMFS announced its 2025 MMPA comparability finding determinations for 135 nations covering approximately 2,500 fisheries seeking to export fish and fish products to the United States (90 FR 42395). As part of its findings, NMFS concluded that the swimming crab fisheries in Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri

Lanka, and the Philippines were not comparable in effectiveness to the U.S. regulatory program and imposed an import ban on swimming crab fish and fish products effective January 1, 2026. A lawsuit was filed by the National Fisheries Institute and others challenging NMFS' findings. The parties ultimately executed a settlement agreement and filed a joint stipulation of dismissal, whereby NMFS agreed to consult with the harvesting nations, permit them to provide additional information related to the swimming crab fisheries subject to the lawsuit, review any new information provided by the harvesting nations, and reconsider its prior decisions and issue new comparability findings for the harvesting nations' swimming crab fisheries on or before May 11, 2026. (*National Fisheries Institute et al. v. United States et al.*, Case No. 1:25-cv-00223).

NMFS consulted with Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines and permitted each nation to submit additional information pertaining to the five swimming crab fisheries identified in the *National Fisheries Institute et al. v. NMFS et al.* lawsuit. In some cases, the harvesting nations provided more detailed descriptions of information previously provided for the comparability finding applications, or in other cases, they provided evidence indicating that new laws, regulations, or initiatives related to the swimming crab fisheries and marine mammal interactions were enacted after the September 2025 comparability findings determinations. NMFS engaged directly with each nation to request additional details and clarification concerning the information provided. NMFS also received information from industry associations and non-governmental organizations and considered all of the information provided. NMFS also conducted its own research to ensure it had the most recent and best available data to inform its analyses.

NMFS took into account the four nations' current efforts and programs to address the problem of marine mammal bycatch in their respective swimming crab fisheries, the practical challenges of doing so and any improvements they may have made to their regulatory programs since the September 2025 denial of comparability findings. Additionally, in January 2026, Vietnam divided Fishery ID 2988 into four individual swimming crab fisheries based on target species and gear type. The red and blue swimming crab fisheries, previously under Fishery ID 2988 are now identified as: Fishery ID

13164 (blue swimming crab, bottom gillnet gear); Fishery ID 13206 (blue swimming crab, pots/traps gear); Fishery ID 13204 (red swimming crab, bottom gillnet gear); and Fishery ID 13205 (red swimming crab, pots/traps gear).

NMFS has, based on its review of all of the available information, determined that the swimming crab fisheries in Vietnam (Fishery IDs 13164, 13206, 13204, and 13205), Indonesia (Fishery ID 12391), and Sri Lanka (Fishery ID 2705) are comparable in effectiveness to the U.S. regulatory program, and determined that the swimming crab fisheries in the Philippines (Fishery IDs 2129 and 2130) remain not comparable in effectiveness to the U.S. regulatory program.

All of the other comparability finding determinations for Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Philippines identified in the September 2, 2025, **Federal Register** notification and accompanying reports for these nations' fisheries are unaffected by NMFS' reconsideration of the Export fisheries identified in this notification and remain valid.

NMFS announces the issuance of comparability findings, which allows the continued importation into the United States of fish and fish products harvested by swimming crab fisheries in Vietnam (Fishery IDs 13164, 13206, 13204, and 13205), Indonesia (Fishery ID 12391), and Sri Lanka (Fishery ID 2705). Fish and fish products harvested in the swimming crab fisheries in the Philippines (Fishery IDs 2129 and 2130) may no longer be imported into the United States as of June 11, 2026.

A more detailed analysis of NMFS' comparability findings for the swimming crab fisheries is contained in NMFS' Decision Memorandum dated April 8, 2026. Links to the Decision Memorandum and detailed analysis of NMFS' comparability findings for Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines can be found at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/international-affairs/2025-marine-mammal-protection-act-comparability-finding-determinations>.

Dated: May 7, 2026.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XF757]

Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Pacific Council) will convene an online meeting of its Advisory Bodies to discuss the Pacific Council's Special Project 2: Decision Making for Stronger Fishing Communities; this meeting is open to the public.

DATES: The online meeting will be held on Friday, June 5, 2026, from 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Pacific Time, or until business for the day is completed.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be held online. Specific meeting information, including directions on how to join the meeting and system requirements, will be provided in the meeting announcement on the Pacific Council's website (see www.pcouncil.org). You may send an email to Mr. Hayden York (Hayden.York@pcouncil.org) or contact him at (503) 820-2424 for technical assistance.

Council address: Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220-1384.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gilly Lyons, Staff Officer, Pacific Council; telephone: (503) 820-2427.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Pacific Council will hold an online meeting of its Advisory Bodies to receive a briefing on and review materials related to Special Project 2: Decision Making for Stronger Fishing Communities, which will be on the Pacific Council's agenda at its June 10-15, 2026, meeting. Special Project 2 is focused on improving the Pacific Council's ability to measure and understand the impacts of its decisions on fishing community resilience. No management actions will be decided at this meeting, but recommendations may be brought forward for consideration by the Pacific Council at the June meeting. A detailed meeting agenda will be available on the Pacific Council's website prior to the meeting.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in the meeting agenda may be discussed, those issues may not be the