

- (i) Commercial ACL—913 lb (414.1 kg).
- (ii) Commercial ACT—822 lb (373 kg).
- (iii) Recreational ACL—8,091 lb (3,670 kg).
- (iv) Recreational ACT—7,282 lb (3,303 kg).
- (4) *Mackerels—cero, king mackerel.*
- (i) Commercial ACL—232,422 lb (105,424.8 kg).
- (ii) Commercial ACT—209,180 lb (94,882.4 kg).
- (iii) Recreational ACL—129,180 lb (58,595 kg).
- (iv) Recreational ACT—116,262 lb (52,735.5 kg).
- (5) *Tripletail.*
- (i) Commercial ACL—270 lb (122.4 kg).
- (ii) Commercial ACT—243 lb (110.2 kg).
- (iii) Recreational ACL—39,005 lb (17,692.3 kg).
- (iv) Recreational ACT—35,105 lb (15,923.3 kg).
- (6) *Tunas—blackfin tuna, little tunny.*
- (i) Commercial ACL—82,779 lb (37,547.9 kg).
- (ii) Commercial ACT—74,501 lb (33,793 kg).
- (iii) Recreational ACL—34,485 lb (15,642.1 kg).
- (iv) Recreational ACT—31,037 lb (14,078.1 kg).
- (7) *Wahoo.*
- (i) Commercial ACL—25,911 lb (11,753 kg).
- (ii) Commercial ACT—23,320 lb (10,577.7 kg).
- (iii) Recreational ACL—210,737 lb (95,588.6 kg).
- (iv) Recreational ACT—189,663 lb (86,029.6 kg).
- (8) *Pelagic fish AM application.* At or near the beginning the fishing year, landings for each stock, stock complex, or indicator stock will be evaluated relative to the applicable ACT for the stock or stock complex based on a moving multi-year average of landings, as described in the FMP. If NMFS estimates that landings have exceeded the applicable ACT specified in paragraph (b) of this section for a stock or stock complex, NMFS in consultation with the Caribbean Fishery Management Council will determine appropriate corrective action.

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[FR Doc. 2026–20330 Filed 10–2–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 260209–0039; RTID 0648–XG088]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From North Carolina to Massachusetts

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; quota transfer.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the State of North Carolina is transferring a portion of its 2026 commercial summer flounder quota to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This adjustment to the 2026 fishing year quota is necessary to comply with the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) quota transfer provisions. This announcement informs the public of the revised 2026 commercial quotas for North Carolina and Massachusetts.

DATES: Effective October 2, 2026, through December 31, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Rigdon, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9336.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Regulations governing the summer flounder fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.100 through 648.111. These regulations require annual specification of a commercial quota that is apportioned among the coastal states from Maine through North Carolina. The process to set the annual commercial quota and the percent allocated to each state is described in § 648.102, and the final 2026 allocations were published on February 19, 2026 (91 FR 7896).

The final rule implementing amendment 5 to the FMP, as published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1993 (58 FR 65936), provided a mechanism for transferring summer flounder commercial quota from one state to another. Two or more states, under mutual agreement and with the concurrence of the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Administrator, can transfer or combine summer flounder commercial quota under § 648.102(c)(2). The Regional Administrator is required to consider three criteria in the evaluation of requests for quota transfers or combinations: (1) the transfers or combinations would not preclude the

overall annual quota from being fully harvested; (2) the transfers address an unforeseen variation or contingency in the fishery; and (3) the transfers are consistent with the objectives of the FMP and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The Regional Administrator has determined that these three criteria have been met for the transfer approved in this notification.

North Carolina is transferring 6,580 pounds (lb; 2,985 kilograms (kg)) of summer flounder to Massachusetts through a mutual agreement between the states. This transfer was requested to repay landings made by an out-of-state permitted vessel under a safe harbor agreement. The revised summer flounder quotas for 2026 are: North Carolina, 2,892,991 lb (1,312,239 kg); and Massachusetts, 1,055,312 lb (478,681 kg).

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 648.102(c)(2)(i) through (iv), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: October 1, 2026.

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

[FR Doc. 2026–20356 Filed 10–2–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 260305–0067; RTID 0648–XF879]

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for Pacific ocean perch in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the 2026 total allowable catch of Pacific ocean perch