

■ 10. Remove and reserve Table 50 to part 679.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 120718255-3038-01]

RIN 0648-BC38

Amendment 4 to the Corals and Reef Associated Plants and Invertebrates Fishery Management Plan of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; Seagrass Management

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

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS proposes regulations to implement Amendment 4 to the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for Corals and Reef Associated Plants and Invertebrates of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) (Coral FMP), as prepared and submitted by the Caribbean Fishery Management Council (Council). If implemented, this rule would remove seagrasses from the Coral FMP. The intent of this rule and Amendment 4 to the Coral FMP is to address the future management of seagrasses in the U.S. Caribbean exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before April 5, 2013.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by “NOAA-NMFS-2013-0021,” by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic Submission:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2013-0021, click the “Comment Now!” icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- *Mail:* Submit written comments to Maria del Mar Lopez, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be

considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous). Attachments to electronic comments will be accepted in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

Electronic copies of Amendments 4 to the Coral FMP, which include an Environmental Assessment, a regulatory flexibility analysis, a regulatory impact review, and a fishery impact statement, may be obtained from the Southeast Regional Office Web site at: <http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/index.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maria del Mar Lopez, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, telephone: 727-824-5305, email: Maria.Lopez@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Seagrasses in the U.S. Caribbean EEZ are managed under the Coral FMP. The Coral FMP was prepared by the Council and is implemented under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

Background

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that annual catch limits (ACLs) and accountability measures (AMs) be established to end overfishing and prevent overfishing from occurring. Annual catch limits are levels of annual catch of a stock or stock complex that are set to prevent overfishing from occurring. Accountability measures are management controls to prevent ACLs from being exceeded, and to correct or mitigate overages of the ACL if they occur.

To address the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, NMFS published a final rule to implement the 2011 Caribbean ACL Amendment on December 30, 2011 (76 FR 82414). The 2011 Caribbean ACL Amendment included Amendment 3 to the Coral FMP. However, ACLs and AMs for seagrasses, which are included in the Coral FMP, were not established at that time. In Amendment 4 to the Coral FMP, the Council considered whether to set an ACL for seagrasses, designate seagrasses as ecosystem component species, or remove seagrasses from the Coral FMP. Because there is no direct or indirect harvest of any of the seagrass

species listed in the Coral FMP, and future harvest is not anticipated, the Council decided to remove all seagrass species from the Coral FMP.

Management Measure Contained in This Proposed Rule

If implemented, this rule would remove seagrass species from the Coral FMP, because the Council determined that Federal management of these seagrass species is unnecessary.

The Coral FMP currently includes four individual species of seagrasses: Turtle grass (*Thalassia testudinum*), manatee grass (*Syringodium filiforme*), shoal grass (*Halodule wrightii*), widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritima*), and one group of species, the sea vines (*Halophila* spp., including *H. decipiens*, *H. baillonis*, *H. engelmannii*, and *H. stipulacea* (exotic)), all of which occur in U.S. Caribbean waters. Seagrasses were included in 1994 as members of the coral reef resources fishery management unit (FMU) of the Coral FMP. The Coral FMP defined the coral reef resources FMU to include a vast array of plants and invertebrates that provide habitats that are essential to the growth, development, and survival of managed finfish and other marine organisms.

The location, presence, and distribution of seagrasses in the EEZ are not well known, but the best available scientific information indicates that the vast majority of seagrasses occur in shallower Puerto Rico commonwealth and USVI territorial waters (state waters) due to depth-associated light limitations found in the EEZ. Seagrasses are not targeted either in the EEZ or in state waters, and future harvest is not anticipated. Both Puerto Rico and the USVI regulate activities involving seagrasses through their respective coastal zone management programs. Seagrasses have been identified as essential fish habitat (EFH) for stocks within the four Council FMPs (Queen Conch Resources of Puerto Rico and the USVI, Reef Fish Fishery of Puerto Rico and the USVI, Spiny Lobster Fishery of Puerto Rico and the USVI, and Coral). Essential fish habitat is defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Act as those waters and substrates necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or for growth to maturity. Additionally, seagrasses have been identified as habitat areas of particular concern (HAPC) within special areas in state waters.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act’s National Standard 7 guidelines require Councils to prepare FMPs only for overfished fisheries and other fisheries where regulation would serve some useful purpose, and where the present or

future benefit of regulation would justify the costs. Because there is no known harvest of seagrass species, these species occur predominantly in state waters, and seagrasses are designated as EFH and HAPC in all of the Council FMPs, the Council determined that Federal management of seagrasses is unnecessary.

Other Changes Contained in This Proposed Rule

This rule would also remove an outdated reference that aquarium trade species are for data collection purposes only, and correct boundary line descriptions for the Caribbean island management areas implemented in the 2010 Caribbean ACL Amendment.

In 50 CFR part 622, Appendix A, NMFS proposes to remove the text regarding aquarium trade species as being in the “data collection” category in the Coral FMP and the Reef Fish FMP (Table 1 and Table 2). The 2011 Caribbean ACL Amendment removed aquarium trade species from the data collection category and set management reference points and an ACL.

This rule also proposes to correct two waypoint descriptions and three boundary line descriptions in Appendix E to part 622 that were implemented in the final rule for Amendment 2 to the Queen Conch FMP and Amendment 5 to the Reef Fish FMP (2010 Caribbean ACL Amendment)(76 FR 82404, December 30, 2011). NMFS has determined that the description of waypoints B and C in the Puerto Rico Management Area (in Table 1) and waypoints B and C in the St. Thomas/St. John Management Area (in Table 3), as well as the boundary line that connects these two waypoints, were incorrectly described in that final rule. NMFS proposes to remove the description for points B and C in Appendix E, and maintain just the waypoints because the waypoints themselves are sufficient description of the boundary in those instances. NMFS also proposes to revise the description of the boundary line that connects waypoints B and C in Appendix E to be “the 3-nautical mile Territorial boundary of the St. Thomas/St. John island group” instead of “the EEZ/ Territorial boundary,” to be consistent with the Council’s intent for the specification of these Caribbean island management areas. Additionally, NMFS has determined that two boundary lines, one in the St. Croix Management Area (in Table 2) and one in the St. Thomas/St. John Management Area (in Table 3), were incorrectly described as the “EEZ/ Territorial boundary” and are proposed to be revised to “International/EEZ boundary.” These revisions would also

be consistent with the Council’s intent for the specification of these Caribbean island management areas.

Classification

Pursuant to section 304(b)(1)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the AA has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with the amendment, the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable law, subject to further consideration after public comment.

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this proposed rule, if implemented, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for this determination is as follows:

The purpose of this proposed rule is to address management of seagrasses in the EEZ. This proposed rule would remove seagrasses from the Coral FMP because there is no direct or indirect harvest of these species in the EEZ and no harvest is expected in the future. The Magnuson-Stevens Act provides the statutory basis for the proposed action.

No duplicative, overlapping, or conflicting Federal rules have been identified.

No small entities have been identified that would be expected to be affected by this proposed action. As previously stated, this proposed rule would remove all seagrass species from the Coral FMP. No harvest of these species by any entities has been documented. As a result, this proposed rule would not be expected to directly apply to any small entities.

This proposed rule would not establish any new reporting, record-keeping, or other compliance requirements.

The proposed removal of all seagrass species from the FMP would eliminate Federal management of these species. Other than the HAPC and EFH designations discussed in the preamble, no regulations have been implemented to protect seagrasses or otherwise manage seagrass harvest or the resource since the development of the Coral FMP. However, no harvest of seagrasses from either the Caribbean EEZ or state waters has been documented. As a result, no entities, either large or small, are expected to incur any direct change in revenue or profit if this rule is implemented.

In addition to the one action considered in Amendment 4 to the Coral FMP and included in this

proposed rule, this proposed rule would make two changes to the regulatory text in 50 CFR part 622. These proposed changes are described in the preamble. These changes clarify language associated with prior regulatory action. As a result, none of these proposed changes in the regulatory text would be expected to result in any reduction in profits to any small entities.

Based on the discussion above, NMFS determines that this rule, if implemented, would not be expected to have any direct adverse economic impact on any small entities. As a result, an initial regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and none has been prepared.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 622

Fisheries, Fishing, Puerto Rico, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Virgin Islands.

Dated: February 27, 2013.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, performing the functions and duties of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 622 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 622—FISHERIES OF THE CARIBBEAN, GULF, AND SOUTH ATLANTIC

- 1. The authority citation for part 622 continues to read as follows:

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

- 2. In Appendix A to part 622, Tables 1 and 2 are revised to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 622—Species Tables

Table 1 of Appendix A to Part 622—Caribbean Coral Reef Resources

- I. Coelenterates—Phylum Coelenterata
 - A. Hydrocorals—Class Hydrozoa
 - 1. Hydroids—Order Athecata
 - Family Milleporidae
 - Millepora* spp., Fire corals
 - Family Stylasteridae
 - Stylaster roseus*, Rose lace corals
 - B. Anthozoans—Class Anthozoa
 - 1. Soft corals—Order Alcyonacea
 - Family Anthothelidae
 - Erythropodium caribaeorum*, Encrusting gorgonian
 - Iciligorgia schrammi*, Deepwater sea fan
 - Family Briaridae
 - Briareum abestinum*, Corky sea finger
 - Family Clavulariidae
 - Carijoa riisei*
 - Telesto* spp.
 - 2. Gorgonian corals—Order Gorgonacea
 - Family Ellisellidae
 - Ellisella* spp., Sea whips
 - Family Gorgoniidae

- Gorgonia flabellum*, Venus sea fan
G. mariae, Wide-mesh sea fan
G. ventalina, Common sea fan
Pseudopterogorgia acerosa, Sea plume
P. albatrossae
P. americana, Slimy sea plume
P. bipinnata, Bipinnate plume
P. rigida
Pterogorgia anceps, Angular sea whip
P. citrina, Yellow sea whip
Family Plexauridae
Eunicea calyculata, Warty sea rod
E. clavigera
E. fusca, Doughnut sea rod
E. knighti
E. laciniata
E. laxispica
E. mammosa, Swollen-knob
E. succinea, Shelf-knob sea rod
E. touneforti
Muricea atlantica
M. elongata, Orange spiny rod
M. laxa, Delicate spiny rod
M. muricata, Spiny sea fan
M. pinnata, Long spine sea fan
Muriceopsis spp.
M. flavida, Rough sea plume
M. sulphurea
Plexaura flexuosa, Bent sea rod
P. homomalla, Black sea rod
Plexaurella dichotoma, Slit-pore sea rod
P. fusifera
P. grandiflora
P. grisea
P. nutans, Giant slit-pore
Pseudoplexaura crucis
P. flagellosa
P. porosa, Porous sea rod
P. wagenarii
3. Hard Corals—Order Scleractinia
Family Acroporidae
Acropora cervicornis, Staghorn coral
A. palmata, Elkhorn coral
A. prolifera, Fused staghorn
Family Agaricidae
Agaricia agaricities, Lettuce leaf coral
A. fragilis, Fragile saucer
A. lamarcki, Lamarck's sheet
A. tenuifolia, Thin leaf lettuce
Leptoseris cucullata, Sunray lettuce
Family Astrocoeniidae
Stephanocoenia michelinii, Blushing star
Family Caryophyllidae
Eusmilia fastigiata, Flower coral
Tubastrea aurea, Cup coral
Family Faviidae
Cladocora arbuscula, Tube coral
Colpophyllia natans, Boulder coral
Diploria clivosa, Knobby brain coral
D. labyrinthiformis, Grooved brain
D. strigosa, Symmetrical brain
Favia fragum, Golfball coral
Manicina areolata, Rose coral
M. majori, Tortugas rose coral
Montastrea annularis, Boulder star coral
M. cavernosa, Great star coral
Solenastrea bournoni, Smooth star coral
Family Meandrinidae
Dendrogyra cylindrus, Pillar coral
Dichocoenia stellaris, Pancake star
D. stokesi, Elliptical star
Meandrina meandrites, Maze coral
Family Mussidae
Isophyllastrea rigida, Rough star coral
Isophyllia sinuosa, Sinuous cactus
Mussa angulosa, Large flower coral
- Mycetophyllia aliciae*, Thin fungus coral
M. danae, Fat fungus coral
M. ferox, Grooved fungus
M. lamarckiana, Fungus coral
Scolymia cubensis, Artichoke coral
S. lacera, Solitary disk
Family Oculinidae
Oculina diffusa, Ivory bush coral
Family Pocilloporidae
Madracis decactis, Ten-ray star coral
M. mirabilis, Yellow pencil
Family Poritidae
Porites astreoides, Mustard hill coral
P. branneri, Blue crust coral
P. divaricata, Small finger coral
P. porites, Finger coral
Family Rhizangiidae
Astrangia solitaria, Dwarf cup coral
Phyllangia americana, Hidden cup coral
Family Siderastreidae
Siderastrea radians, Lesser starlet
S. siderea, Massive starlet
4. Black Corals—Order Antipatharia
Antipathes spp., Bushy black coral
Stichopathes spp., Wire coral
- II. [Reserved]
Aquarium Trade Species in the Caribbean
Coral FMP
- I. Sponges—Phylum Porifera
A. Demosponges—Class Demospongiae
Aphimedeson compressa, Erect rope sponge
Chondrilla nucula, Chicken liver sponge
Cynachirella alloclada
Geodia neptuni, Potato sponge
Haliclona spp., Finger sponge
Myriastrea spp.
Niphates digitalis, Pink vase sponge
N. erecta, Lavender rope sponge
Spinosella polycifera
S. vaginalis
Tethya crypta
- II. Coelenterates—Phylum Coelenterata
A. Anthozoans—Class Anthozoa
1. Anemones—Order Actiniaria
Aiptasia tagetes, Pale anemone
Bartholomea annulata, Corkscrew anemone
Condylactis gigantea, Giant pink-tipped anemone
Hereractis lucida, Knobby anemone
Lebrunia spp., Staghorn anemone
Stichodactyla helianthus, Sun anemone
2. Colonial Anemones—Order Zoanthidea
Zoanthus spp., Sea mat
3. False Corals—Order Corallimorpharia
Discosoma spp. (formerly *Rhodactis*), False coral
Ricordia florida, Florida false coral
- III. Annelid Worms—Phylum Annelida
A. Polychaetes—Class Polychaeta
Family Sabellidae, Feather duster worms
Sabellastarte spp., Tube worms
S. magnifica, Magnificent duster
Family Serpulidae
Spirobranchus giganteus, Christmas tree worm
- IV. Mollusks—Phylum Mollusca
A. Gastropods—Class Gastropoda
Family Elysiidae
Tridachia crispata, Lettuce sea slug
Family Olividae
Olivea reticularis, Netted olive
Family Ovulidae
Cyphoma gibbosum, Flamingo tongue
- B. Bivalves—Class Bivalvia
Family Limidae
Lima spp., Fileclams
L. scabra, Rough fileclam
Family Spondylidae
Spondylus americanus, Atlantic thorny oyster
- C. Cephalopods—Class Cephalopoda
1. Octopuses—Order Octopoda
Family Octopodidae
Octopus spp. (except the Common octopus, *O. vulgaris*)
- V. Arthropods—Phylum Arthropoda
A. Crustaceans—Subphylum Crustacea
1. Decapods—Order Decapoda
Family Alpheidae
Alpheus armatus, Snapping shrimp
Family Diogenidae
Paguristes spp., Hermit crabs
P. cadenati, Red reef hermit
Family Grapsidae
Percnon gibbesi, Nimble spray crab
Family Hippolytidae
Lysmata spp., Peppermint shrimp
Thor amboinensis, Anemone shrimp
Family Majidae, Coral crabs
Mithrax spp., Clinging crabs
M. cinctimanus, Banded clinging
M. sculptus, Green clinging
Stenorhynchus seticornis, Yellowline arrow
Family Palaemonida
Periclimenes spp., Cleaner shrimp
Family Squillidae, Mantis crabs
Gonodactylus spp.
Lysiosquilla spp.
Family Stenopodidae, Coral shrimp
Stenopus hispidus, Banded shrimp
S. scutellatus, Golden shrimp
- VI. Echinoderms—Phylum Echinodermata
A. Feather stars—Class Crinoidea
Analcidometra armata, Swimming crinoid
Davidaster spp., Crinoids
Nemaster spp., Crinoids
B. Sea stars—Class Asteroidea
Astropecten spp., Sand stars
Linckia guildingii, Common comet star
Ophidiaster guildingii, Comet star
Oreaster reticulatus, Cushion sea star
- C. Brittle and basket stars—Class Ophiuroidea
Astrophyton muricatum, Giant basket star
Ophiocoma spp., Brittlestars
Ophioderma spp., Brittlestars
O. rubicundum, Ruby brittlestar
- D. Sea Urchins—Class Echinoidea
Diadema antillarum, Long-spined urchin
Echinometra spp., Purple urchin
Euclidaris tribuloides, Pencil urchin
Lytechinus spp., Pin cushion urchin
Tripneustes ventricosus, Sea egg
- E. Sea Cucumbers—Class Holothuroidea
Holothuria spp., Sea cucumbers
- VII. Chordates—Phylum Chordata
A. Tunicates—Subphylum Urochordata

Table 2 of Appendix A to Part 622—Caribbean Reef Fish

- Lutjanidae—Snappers
Unit 1
Black snapper, *Apsilus dentatus*
Blackfin snapper, *Lutjanus buccanella*
Silk snapper, *Lutjanus vivanus*
Vermilion snapper, *Rhomboplites aurorubens*
Wenchman, *Pristipomoides aquilonaris*
- Unit 2
Cardinal, *Pristipomoides macrophthalmus*

Queen snapper, *Etelis oculatus*
 Unit 3
 Gray snapper, *Lutjanus griseus*
 Lane snapper, *Lutjanus synagris*
 Mutton snapper, *Lutjanus analis*
 Dog snapper, *Lutjanus jocu*
 Schoolmaster, *Lutjanus apodus*
 Mahogany snapper, *Lutjanus mahogani*
 Unit 4
 Yellowtail snapper, *Ocyurus chrysurus*
 Serranidae—Sea basses and Groupers
 Unit 1
 Nassau Grouper, *Epinephelus striatus*
 Unit 2
 Goliath grouper, *Epinephelus itajara*
 Unit 3
 Coney, *Epinephelus fulvus*
 Graysby, *Epinephelus cruentatus*
 Red hind, *Epinephelus guttatus*
 Rock hind, *Epinephelus adscensionis*
 Unit 4
 Black grouper, *Mycteroperca bonaci*
 Red grouper, *Epinephelus morio*
 Tiger grouper, *Mycteroperca tigris*
 Yellowfin grouper, *Mycteroperca venenosa*
 Unit 5
 Misty grouper, *Epinephelus mystacinus*
 Yellowedge grouper, *Epinephelus flavolimbatus*
 Haemulidae—Grunts
 White grunt, *Haemulon plumieri*
 Margate, *Haemulon album*
 Tomtate, *Haemulon aurolineatum*
 Bluestriped grunt, *Haemulon sciurus*
 French grunt, *Haemulon flavolineatum*
 Porkfish, *Anisotremus virginicus*
 Mullidae—Goatfishes
 Spotted goatfish, *Pseudupeneus maculatus*
 Yellow goatfish, *Mulloidichthys martinicus*
 Sparidae—Porgies
 Jolthead porgy, *Calamus bajonado*
 Sea bream, *Archosargus rhomboidalis*
 Sheepshead porgy, *Calamus penna*
 Pluma, *Calamus pennatula*
 Holocentridae—Squirrelfishes
 Blackbar soldierfish, *Myripristis jacobus*
 Bigeye, *Priacanthus arenatus*
 Longspine squirrelfish, *Holocentrus rufus*
 Squirrelfish, *Holocentrus adscensionis*
 Malacanthidae—Tilefishes
 Blackline tilefish, *Caulolatilus cyanops*
 Sand tilefish, *Malacanthus plumieri*
 Carangidae—Jacks
 Blue runner, *Caranx crysos*
 Horse-eye jack, *Caranx latus*
 Black jack, *Caranx lugubris*
 Almaco jack, *Seriola rivoliana*
 Bar jack, *Caranx ruber*
 Greater amberjack, *Seriola dumerili*
 Yellow jack, *Caranx bartholomaei*

Scaridae—Parrotfishes
 Blue parrotfish, *Scarus coeruleus*
 Midnight parrotfish, *Scarus coelestinus*
 Princess parrotfish, *Scarus taeniopterus*
 Queen parrotfish, *Scarus vetula*
 Rainbow parrotfish, *Scarus guacamaia*
 Redfin parrotfish, *Sparisoma rubripinne*
 Redtail parrotfish, *Sparisoma chrysopteron*
 Stoptlight parrotfish, *Sparisoma viride*
 Redband parrotfish, *Sparisoma aurofrenatum*
 Striped parrotfish, *Scarus croicensis*
 Acanthuridae—Surgeonfishes
 Blue tang, *Acanthurus coeruleus*
 Ocean surgeonfish, *Acanthurus bahianus*
 Doctorfish, *Acanthurus chirurgus*
 Balistidae—Triggerfishes
 Ocean triggerfish, *Canthidermis sufflamen*
 Queen triggerfish, *Balistes vetula*
 Sargassum triggerfish, *Xanthichthys rigens*
 Monacanthidae—Filefishes
 Scrawled filefish, *Aluterus scriptus*
 Whitespotted filefish, *Cantherhines macrocerus*
 Black durgon, *Melichthys niger*
 Ostraciidae—Boxfishes
 Honeycomb cowfish, *Lactophrys polygonia*
 Scrawled cowfish, *Lactophrys quadricornis*
 Trunkfish, *Lactophrys trigonus*
 Spotted trunkfish, *Lactophrys bicaudalis*
 Smooth trunkfish, *Lactophrys triqueter*
 Labridae—Wrasses
 Hogfish, *Lachnolaimus maximus*
 Puddingwife, *Halichoeres radiatus*
 Spanish hogfish, *Bodianus rufus*
 Pomacanthidae—Angelfishes
 Queen angelfish, *Holocanthus ciliaris*
 Gray angelfish, *Pomacanthus arcuatus*
 French angelfish, *Pomacanthus paru*
 Aquarium Trade Species in the Caribbean
 Reef Fish FMP:
 Frogfish, *Antennarius* spp.
 Flamefish, *Apogon maculatus*
 Conchfish, *Astrapogon stellatus*
 Redlip blenny, *Ophioblennius atlanticus*
 Peacock flounder, *Bothus lunatus*
 Longsnout butterflyfish, *Chaetodon aculeatus*
 Foureye butterflyfish, *Chaetodon capistratus*
 Spotfin butterflyfish, *Chaetodon ocellatus*
 Banded butterflyfish, *Chaetodon striatus*
 Redspotted hawkfish, *Amblycirrhitus pinos*
 Flying gurnard, *Dactylopterus volitans*
 Atlantic spadefish, *Chaetodipterus faber*
 Neon goby, *Gobiosoma oceanops*
 Rusty goby, *Priolepis hipoliti*
 Royal gramma, *Gramma loreto*
 Creole wrasse, *Clepticus parrae*

Yellowcheek wrasse, *Halichoeres cyanocephalus*
 Yellowhead wrasse, *Halichoeres garnoti*
 Clown wrasse, *Halichoeres maculipinna*
 Pearly razorfish, *Hemipteronotus novacula*
 Green razorfish, *Hemipteronotus splendens*
 Bluehead wrasse, *Thalassoma bifasciatum*
 Chain moray, *Echidna catenata*
 Green moray, *Gymnothorax funebris*
 Goldentail moray, *Gymnothorax miliaris*
 Batfish, *Ogcocephalus* spp.
 Goldspotted eel, *Myrichthys ocellatus*
 Yellowhead jawfish, *Opistognathus aurifrons*
 Dusky jawfish, *Opistognathus whitehursti*
 Cherubfish, *Centropyge argi*
 Rock beauty, *Holacanthus tricolor*
 Sergeant major, *Abudefduf saxatilis*
 Blue chromis, *Chromis cyanea*
 Sunshinefish, *Chromis insolata*
 Yellowtail damselfish, *Microspathodon chrysurus*
 Dusky damselfish, *Pomacentrus fuscus*
 Beaugregory, *Pomacentrus leucostictus*
 Bicolor damselfish, *Pomacentrus partitus*
 Threespot damselfish, *Pomacentrus planifrons*
 Glasseye snapper, *Priacanthus cruentatus*
 High-hat, *Equetus acuminatus*
 Jackknife-fish, *Equetus lanceolatus*
 Spotted drum, *Equetus punctatus*
 Scorpaenidae—Scorpionfishes
 Butter hamlet, *Hypoplectrus unicolor*
 Swissguard basslet, *Liopropoma rubre*
 Greater soapfish, *Rypticus saponaceus*
 Orangeback bass, *Serranus annularis*
 Lantern bass, *Serranus baldwini*
 Tobaccosfish, *Serranus tabacarius*
 Harlequin bass, *Serranus tigrinus*
 Chalk bass, *Serranus tortugarum*
 Caribbean tonguefish, *Symphurus arawak*
 Seahorses, *Hippocampus* spp.
 Pipefishes, *Syngnathus* spp.
 Sand diver, *Synodus intermedius*
 Sharpnose puffer, *Canthigaster rostrata*
 Porcupinefish, *Diodon hystrix*

■ 3. In Appendix E to part 622, Tables 1, 2 and 3 are revised to read as follows:

Appendix E to Part 622—Caribbean Island/Island Group Management Areas

Table 1 of Appendix E to Part 622—Coordinates of the Puerto Rico Management Area

The Puerto Rico management area is bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points.

Point	North lat.	West long.
A (intersects with the International/EEZ boundary)	19°37'29"	65°20'57"
B	18°25'46.3015"	65°06'31.866"
From Point B, proceed southerly along the 3-nautical mile Territorial boundary of the St. Thomas/St. John island group to Point C		
C	18°13'59.0606"	65°05'33.058"
D	18°01'16.9636"	64°57'38.817"
E	17°30'00.000"	65°20'00.1716"
F	16°02'53.5812"	65°20'00.1716"
From Point F, proceed southwesterly, then northerly, then easterly, and finally southerly along the International/EEZ boundary to Point A		
A (intersects with the International/EEZ boundary)	19°37'29"	65°20'57"

**Table 2 of Appendix E to Part 622—
Coordinates of the St. Croix
Management Area**

The St. Croix management area is bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points.

Point	North lat.	West long.
G From Point G, proceed easterly, then southerly, then southwesterly along the International/EEZ boundary to Point F	18°03'03"	64°38'03"
F	16°02'53.5812"	65°20'00.1716"
E	17°30'00.000"	65°20'00.1716"
D	18°01'16.9636"	64°57'38.817"
G	18°03'03"	64°38'03"

**Table 3 of Appendix E to Part 622—
Coordinates of the St. Thomas/St. John
Management Area**

The St. Thomas/St. John management area is bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points.

Point	North lat.	West long.
A (intersects with the International/EEZ boundary) From Point A, proceed southeasterly along the International/EEZ boundary to Point G	19°37'29"	65°20'57"
G	18°03'03"	64°38'03"
D	18°01'16.9636"	64°57'38.817"
C	18°13'59.0606"	65°05'33.058"
From Point C, proceed northerly along the 3-nautical mile Territorial boundary of the St. Thomas/St. John island group to Point B		
B	18°25'46.3015"	65°06'31.866"
A (intersects with the International/EEZ boundary)	19°37'29"	65°20'57"

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