

tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by December 30, 2019. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 11, 2019.

Kerry Drake,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart F—California

■ 2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(164)(i)(C)(6) and (c)(391)(i)(D) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan-in part.

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(c) * * *

(164) * * *

(i) * * *

(C) * * *

(6) Previously approved on September 24, 1999 in paragraph (c)(164)(i)(C)(4) of this section and now deleted with replacement in paragraph (c)(391)(i)(D)(1) of this section, Rule 74.11 as adopted on April 9, 1985.

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(391) * * *

(i) * * *

(D) Ventura County Air Pollution Control District.

(1) Rule 74.11, "Natural Gas-Fired Water Heaters," revised on May 11, 2010.

(2) [Reserved]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 665

[Docket No. 190325272-9537-02]

RIN 0648-XG925

Pacific Island Pelagic Fisheries; 2019 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Bigeye Tuna Fishery; Closure

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is closing the U.S. pelagic longline fishery for bigeye tuna in the western and central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) because the fishery will reach the 2019 allocation limit for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). This action is necessary to comply with regulations managing this fish stock.

DATES: Effective 12:01 a.m. local time November 4, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jarad Makaiau, NMFS PIRO Sustainable Fisheries, 808-725-5176.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 17, 2019, NMFS specified a 2019 catch

limit of 2,000 t of longline-caught bigeye tuna for the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam and the CNMI (84 FR 34321, July 18, 2019). NMFS also authorized each territory to allocate up to 1,000 t of its 2,000 t bigeye tuna limit to U.S. longline fishing vessels permitted to fish under the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific (FEP). The limit is effective from July 17, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

On July 18, 2019, the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), through its Executive Director, transmitted to NMFS a specified fishing agreement between the CNMI and the Hawaii Longline Association (HLA) dated June 13, 2019. NMFS reviewed the agreement and determined that it was consistent with the requirements at 50 CFR 665.819, the FEP, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and other applicable laws (84 FR 37592, August 1, 2019). The criteria that a specified fishing agreement must meet, and the process for attributing longline-caught bigeye tuna, followed the procedures in 50 CFR 665.819—Territorial catch and fishing effort limits.

In accordance with 50 CFR 300.224(d) and 50 CFR 665.819(c)(9)(i), NMFS began attributing bigeye tuna caught in the WCPO by vessels identified in the CNMI/HLA agreement to the CNMI, beginning on July 20, 2019. NMFS monitored catches of longline-caught bigeye tuna by the CNMI longline fishery, including catches made by U.S. longline vessels operating under the CNMI/HLA agreement. Based on this monitoring, NMFS forecasted that the CNMI territorial allocation limit of 1,000 t will be reached by November 4, 2019, and is, as an accountability measure, prohibiting the catch and retention of longline-caught bigeye tuna by vessels in the CNMI/HLA agreement.

Notice of Closure and Temporary Rule

Effective 12:01 a.m. local time November 4, 2019, through December 31, 2019, NMFS closes the U.S. pelagic longline fishery for bigeye tuna in the WCPO as a result of the fishery reaching the 2019 allocation limit of 1,000 t for the CNMI.

During the closure, a U.S. fishing vessel operating under the CNMI/HLA agreement may not retain on board, transship, or land bigeye tuna captured by longline gear in the WCPO, except that any bigeye tuna already on board a fishing vessel upon the effective date of the restrictions may be retained on board, transshipped, and landed, provided that they are landed within 14

days of the start of the closure; that is, by November 18, 2019. Additionally, U.S. fishing vessels operating under the CNMI/HLA agreement are also prohibited from transshipping bigeye tuna caught in the WCPO by longline gear to any vessel other than a U.S. fishing vessel with a valid permit issued under 50 CFR 660.707 or 665.801.

However, any vessel included in the CNMI/HLA agreement that is included in a valid specified fishing agreement with another U.S. territory, may continue to transship, retain, and land bigeye tuna caught by longline gear in the WCPO. Additionally, if any such vessel is engaged in a longline fishing trip in the WCPO on November 4, 2019, that vessel would not need to return to port before November 18, 2019. NMFS would announce any subsequent valid specified fishing agreement in the **Federal Register**.

Additionally, during the effective period of the restrictions, longline-caught bigeye tuna may be retained on board, transshipped, and landed if the fish are caught by a vessel with a valid American Samoa longline permit; or if the fish are landed in the U.S. territories. In these cases, the following conditions must be met:

(1) The fish is not caught in the U.S. exclusive economic zone (EEZ) around Hawaii;

(2) Other applicable laws and regulations are followed; and
(3) The vessel has a valid permit issued under 50 CFR 660.707 or 665.801.

Classification

There is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) to waive prior notice and the opportunity for public comment on this action, because it would be impracticable and contrary to public interest, as discussed below. This rule closes the U.S. longline fishery for bigeye tuna in the WCPO as a result of reaching the bigeye tuna allocation limit established by the 2019 specification for catch and allocation limits of bigeye tuna for the CNMI, and the specified fishing agreement between the Government of the CNMI and HLA dated, June 13, 2019.

NMFS forecasted that the fishery would reach the 2019 CNMI allocation limit by November 4, 2019. Fishermen have been subject to longline bigeye tuna limits in the WCPO since 2009. They have received ongoing, updated information about the 2019 catch and progress of the fishery in reaching the U.S. bigeye tuna limit via the NMFS website, social media, and other means. The publication timing of this rule, moreover, provides longline fishermen with seven days' advance notice of the

closure date, and allows two weeks to return to port and land their catch of bigeye tuna. This action is intended to comply with regulations managing this stock, and, accordingly NMFS finds it impracticable and contrary to the public interest to have prior notice and public comment.

For the reasons stated above, there is also good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness for this temporary rule. NMFS must close the fishery to ensure that fishery does not exceed the allocation limit. NMFS implemented the catch and allocation limits for the CNMI consistent with management objectives to sustainably manage the bigeye tuna stock. Failure to close the fishery before the limit is reached would be inconsistent with bigeye tuna management objectives and in violation of Federal law.

This action is required by 50 CFR 665.819(d), and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: October 23, 2019.

Jennifer M. Wallace,

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

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