

substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by E.O. 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This rule will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of governments, as specified by E.O. 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This rule also is not subject to E.O. 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant. This typographical correction action does not involve technical standards; thus the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. The rule also does not involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by E.O. 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). In issuing this rule, the EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, as required by section 3 of E.O. 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996). The EPA has complied with E.O. 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1998) by examining the takings implications of the rule in accordance with the “Attorney General’s Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings” issued under the executive order. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

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. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. This determination must be supported by a brief statement. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). As stated previously, the EPA had made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefore, and established an effective date April 3, 2020. The EPA will submit a report containing this rule 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**. This correction to 40 CFR part 52 for California is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 21, 2020.

John Busterud,
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. In section 52.222(a)(9)(iv), amend the Table titled “Table-1 To paragraph (a)(9)(iv)—Negative Declarations for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS” by removing the entry for “EPA 452/B16–001 Oil and Natural Gas Industry.” and adding in its place “EPA–453/B–16–001 Oil and Natural Gas Industry.”, to read as follows:

§ 52.222 Negative declarations.

- (a) * * *
- (9) * * *
- (iv) * * *

**TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(9)(iv)—
NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS FOR THE
2008 OZONE NAAQS**

CTG document No.	Title
EPA–453/B–16–001.	Oil and Natural Gas Industry.

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[FR Doc. 2020–06353 Filed 4–2–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No.: 200324–0086; RTID 0648–XX040]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Adjustment of Georges Bank and Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic Yellowtail Flounder Annual Catch Limits

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

ACTION: Temporary final rule; adjustment of annual catch limits.

SUMMARY: This action transfers unused quota of Georges Bank and Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic yellowtail flounder from the Atlantic scallop fishery to the Northeast multispecies fishery for the remainder of the 2019 fishing year. This quota transfer is authorized when the scallop fishery is not expected to catch its entire allocations of yellowtail flounder. The quota transfer is intended to provide additional fishing opportunities for groundfish vessels to help achieve the optimum yield for these stocks while ensuring sufficient amounts of yellowtail flounder remain available for the scallop fishery.

DATES: Effective April 2, 2020, through April 30, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maria Fenton, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9196.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS is required to estimate the total amount of yellowtail flounder catch from the scallop fishery by January 15 each year. If the scallop fishery is expected to catch less than 90 percent of its Georges Bank (GB) or Southern New England/ Mid-Atlantic (SNE/MA) yellowtail flounder sub-annual catch limit (ACL), the Regional Administrator has the authority to reduce the scallop fishery sub-ACL for these stocks to the amount projected to be caught, and increase the groundfish fishery sub-ACL by the same amount. This adjustment is intended to help achieve optimum yield for these stocks, while not threatening an overage of the ACLs for the stocks by the groundfish and scallop fisheries.

Based on the most current available catch data, we project that the scallop fishery will have unused quota in the 2019 fishing year. Using the highest

expected catch, the scallop fishery is projected to catch approximately 1.8 mt of GB yellowtail flounder, or 11 percent of its 2019 fishing year sub-ACL, and approximately 1.9 mt of SNE/MA yellowtail flounder, or 13 percent of its 2019 fishing year sub-ACL. The analysis of the highest expected catch is based on the proportion of estimated yellowtail flounder catch occurring in February and March compared to catch in the remainder of the scallop fishing year. The highest proportion observed (in this case fishing year 2016) over the past 6 years is used to estimate the

highest expected catch in fishing year 2019. Because the scallop fishery is expected to catch less than 90 percent of its allocation of GB and SNE/MA yellowtail flounder, this rule reduces the scallop sub-ACL for both stocks to the upper limit projected to be caught, and increases the groundfish sub-ACLs for these stocks by the same amount, effective April 2, 2020, through April 30, 2020. Using the upper limit of expected yellowtail flounder catch by the scallop fishery minimizes the risk of constraining scallop fishing or an ACL overage by the scallop fishery while still

providing additional fishing opportunities for groundfish vessels. To date, the groundfish fishery's utilization of both yellowtail flounder stocks is very low, so the risk of the fishing year 2019 ACL for either stock being exceeded is minimal.

Table 1 summarizes the revisions to the 2019 fishing year sub-ACLs (84 FR 34799; July 19, 2019), and Table 2 shows the revised allocations for the groundfish fishery as allocated between the sectors and common pool based on final sector membership for fishing year 2019.

TABLE 1—GEORGES BANK AND SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND/MID-ATLANTIC YELLOWTAIL FLOUNDER SUB-ACLs

Stock	Fishery	Initial sub-ACL (mt)	Change (mt)	Revised sub-ACL (mt)	Percent change
GB Yellowtail Flounder	Groundfish	84.6	+15.2	99.8	+18
	Scallop	17.0	-15.2	1.8	-89
SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	Groundfish	32.1	+13.1	45.2	+41
	Scallop	15.0	-13.1	1.9	-87

TABLE 2—ALLOCATIONS FOR SECTORS AND THE COMMON POOL
(In pounds)

Sector Name	GB yellowtail flounder		SNE/MA yellowtail flounder	
	Initial	Revised	Initial	Revised
Fixed Gear Sector	1,580	1,864	511	720
Maine Coast Community Sector	3,319	3,915	1,060	1,493
Maine Permit Bank	26	30	23	32
Mooncusser Sector	12	15	125	176
Northeast Fishery Sector (NEFS) 2	3,560	4,199	1,334	1,879
NEFS 4	4,033	4,757	1,600	2,253
NEFS 5	2,381	2,809	14,184	19,973
NEFS 6	5,065	5,975	3,270	4,604
NEFS 7	44,932	53,001	5,591	7,873
NEFS 8	26,671	31,461	6,247	8,797
NEFS 10	2	3	388	546
NEFS 11	3	3	14	19
NEFS 12	1	1	7	10
NEFS 13	64,857	76,506	16,289	22,937
New Hampshire Permit Bank	0	0	0	0
Sustainable Harvest Sector (SHS) 1	1,507	1,777	90	127
SHS 2	4,928	5,813	2,204	3,103
SHS 3	18,372	21,672	3,722	5,241
Common Pool	5,330	6,287	14,093	19,845
Sector Total	181,248	213,800	56,658	79,782
Groundfish Total	186,578	220,087	70,751	99,627

TABLE 3—ALLOCATIONS FOR SECTORS AND THE COMMON POOL
(In metric tons) #

Sector name	GB yellowtail flounder		SNE/MA yellowtail flounder	
	Initial	Revised	Initial	Revised
Fixed Gear Sector	1	1	0	0
Maine Coast Community Sector	2	2	0	1
Maine Permit Bank	0	0	0	0
Mooncusser Sector	0	0	0	0
NEFS 2	2	2	1	1
NEFS 4	2	2	1	1
NEFS 5	1	1	6	9
NEFS 6	2	3	1	2
NEFS 7	20	24	3	4

TABLE 3—ALLOCATIONS FOR SECTORS AND THE COMMON POOL—Continued
(In metric tons) #

Sector name	GB yellowtail flounder		SNE/MA yellowtail flounder	
	Initial	Revised	Initial	Revised
NEFS 8	12	14	3	4
NEFS 10	0	0	0	0
NEFS 11	0	0	0	0
NEFS 12	0	0	0	0
NEFS 13	29	35	7	10
New Hampshire Permit Bank	0	0	0	0
Sustainable Harvest Sector 1	1	1	0	0
Sustainable Harvest Sector 2	2	3	1	1
Sustainable Harvest Sector 3	8	10	2	2
Common Pool	2	3	6	9
Sector Total	82	97	26	36
Groundfish Total	85	100	32	45

Numbers are rounded to the nearest metric ton, but allocations are made in pounds. In some cases, this table shows an allocation of 0 metric tons, but that sector may be allocated a small amount of that stock in pounds.

Classification

The NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that the management measures implemented in this final rule are necessary for the conservation and management of the Northeast multispecies fishery and consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law.

This action is authorized by 50 CFR part 648 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B) and 553(d)(3) to waive prior notice and opportunity for public comment and the 30-day delay in effectiveness period, respectively. This rule relieves groundfish fishermen from more restrictive ACLs for yellowtail

stocks and is intended to help the fishery achieve optimum yield. The earlier this rule is in place, the more time the groundfish fishermen will benefit from the increased fishing opportunities this rule provides. Delaying the effective date would reduce or eliminate the expected benefit to the groundfish fishery and undermines the purpose of the rule to help the fishery achieve optimum yield.

The authority to transfer available yellowtail catch from the scallop fishery to the groundfish fishery was designed to allow timely implementation before the end of the Northeast multispecies fishing year on April 30. Given that scallop fishery bycatch data only recently became available, providing additional time for prior public notice and comment or a 30-day cooling off

period before transferring quota for these yellowtail flounder would likely prevent this rule from being in place before the end of the fishing year. Such a delay would eliminate any potential benefit to the groundfish fishermen from receiving the additional allocation that is intended to offset the current negative economic effects of severe decreases in ACLs of several important groundfish stocks.

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

Dated: March 24, 2020.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

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

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