

commercial ACL reduction has already been subject to public notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the commercial ACL reduction.

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

Dated: December 19, 2022.

Kelly Denit,

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

[FR Doc. 2022-27915 Filed 12-22-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 211217-0262; RTID 0648-XC624]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From NC to VA

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

ACTION: Notification of quota transfer.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the State of North Carolina is transferring a portion of its 2022 commercial summer flounder quota to the Commonwealth of Virginia. This adjustment to the 2022 fishing year quota is necessary to comply with the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan quota transfer provisions. This announcement informs the public of the revised 2022 commercial quotas for North Carolina and Virginia.

DATES: Effective December 20, 2022 through December 31, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Deighan, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281-9184.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Regulations governing the summer flounder fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.100 through 648.110. 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 final 2022 allocations were published on December 23, 2021 (86 FR 72859).

The final rule implementing Amendment 5 to the Summer Flounder Fishery Management Plan (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: The transfer or combinations would not preclude the overall annual quota from being fully harvested; the transfer addresses an unforeseen variation or contingency in the fishery; and the transfer is consistent with the objectives of the FMP and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The Regional Administrator has determined these three criteria have been met for the transfer approved in this notification.

North Carolina is transferring 19,458 lb (8,826 kg) to Virginia through mutual agreement of 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 2022 are: North Carolina, 3,314,881 lb

(1,503,605 kg) and Virginia, 2,805,674 lb (1,272,632 kg).

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 648.162(e)(1)(i) through (iii), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b), and is exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: December 19, 2022.

Kelly Denit,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 665

[Docket No. 220318-0074]

RIN 0648-BK90

Pacific Island Fisheries; 2022-2025 Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures for Main Hawaiian Islands Uku (Gray Jobfish)

Correction

In rule document 2022-06285, appearing on pages 17195 through 17196 in the issue of Monday, March 28, 2022, make the following correction:

§ 665.211 Annual Catch Limits (ACL) and Annual Catch Targets (ACT) [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 17196, in the table at the top-center of the page, in the eighth line and fourteenth lines, the column headings containing the acronym for Annual Catch Target (“ACT”) are corrected to read “ACL”, the acronym for Annual Catch Limit. The table is corrected to print as set forth below:

| Fishery | 2021-22 ACL (1b) | 2022-23 ACL (1b) | 2023-24 ACL (1b) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Deep 7 bottomfish | 492,000 | 492,000 | 492,000 |

| Fishery | 2022 ACL (1b) | 2023 ACL (1b) | 2024 ACL (1b) | 2025 ACL (1b) |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Uku | 295,419 | 295,419 | 295,419 | 295,419 |
| Fishery | 2022 ACT (1b) | 2023 ACT (1b) | 2024 ACT (1b) | 2025 ACT (1b) |
| Uku | 291,010 | 291,010 | 291,010 | 291,010 |

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