

[Revise item (g) to read as follows:]

g. *SCF/LPC*, required, may contain carrier-route price, automation-price, and Presorted-price bundles. Labeling:

1. Line 1: use L016, Column B.

2. Line 2: “STD FLTS SCF”; followed by “BARCODED” or “BC” if the pallet contains automation price mail; and followed by “NONBARCODED” or “NBC” if the pallet contains Presorted price mail and/or carrier route price mail.

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15.0 Combining USPS Marketing Mail Flats, Bound Printed Matter Flats, and Periodicals Flats

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15.4 Pallet Preparation

15.4.1 Pallet Preparation, Sequence and Labeling

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[Revise item (g) to read as follows:]

g. *SCF/LPC*, required. Pallet may contain carrier route, automation or Presorted mail for the 3-digit ZIP Code groups in L016. Labeling:

1. Line 1: Use L016, Column B.

2. Line 2: “STD/BPM/PER FLTS SCF”; followed by “BARCODED” (or “BC”); “NONBARCODED” (or “NBC”) for Presorted mail, or “BARCODED/ NONBARCODED” (or “BC/NBC”) for mixed pallets; followed by “MIX COMAIL.”

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Colleen Hibbert-Kapler,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025-23996 Filed 12-29-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

erroneously added and is hereby removed.

[FR Doc. C1-2025-22565 Filed 12-29-25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 0099-10-D

(Gulf king mackerel) apply as either round or gutted weight.

The commercial fishery for Gulf king mackerel is divided into western, northern, and southern zones. The southern zone for Gulf king mackerel encompasses an area of the Gulf EEZ off Collier and Monroe Counties in south Florida, south of a line extending due west from the boundary of Lee and Collier Counties on the Florida west coast, and south of a line extending due east from the boundary of Monroe and Miami-Dade Counties on the Florida east coast (50 CFR 622.369(a)(1)(iii)). For an illustration of the king mackerel zones, see Figure 1 in Appendix G to part 622 at <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/chapter-VI/part-622/appendix-Appendix%20G%20to%20Part%20622>.

The commercial ACL for Gulf king mackerel is divided into separate ACLs for hook-and-line and run-around gillnet gear. The use of run-around gillnets for king mackerel is restricted to the Gulf southern zone. For the 2024–2025 fishing year, the king mackerel commercial gillnet quota (equivalent to the commercial gillnet ACL) is 671,328 pounds (lb) (304,509 kilograms (kg)) (50 CFR 622.384(b)(1)(iii)(B)). The fishing year for Gulf king mackerel in the southern zone is from July 1 through June 30 (50 CFR 622.7(b)(1)(i)) but the gillnet component has a seasonal closure from July 1 until 6 a.m. eastern time on the day after the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal holiday (50 CFR 622.378(a)).

Regulations at 50 CFR 622.388(a)(1)(iii) state that if commercial landings of Gulf king mackerel caught by run-around gillnet gear in the southern zone exceed the commercial gillnet component ACL, then in the following fishing year, NMFS will reduce the commercial gillnet component ACL by the amount of the commercial gillnet component ACL overage in the prior fishing year. NMFS’ most recent commercial landings data for the 2024–2025 fishing year indicate that the commercial gillnet component exceeded its ACL of 671,328 lb (304,509 kg) by 1,188 lb (539 kg) for the fishing year that ended on June 30, 2025. Accordingly, for the 2025–2026 fishing year and consistent with the commercial AM, NMFS reduces the commercial gillnet component ACL for the Gulf southern zone to 670,140 lb (303,970 kg).

The fishing season for Gulf king mackerel using run-around gillnet gear in the southern zone is currently closed and will open again at 6 a.m., local time, on January 20, 2026 (50 CFR 622.378(a)).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2022-0367; FRL-10406-02-R4]

Air Plan Approval; South Carolina; Second Planning Period Regional Haze Plan

Correction

In Rule document, 2025-22565, appearing on pages 57636 through 57674, in the issue of Thursday, December 11, 2025, make the following correction:

■ On page 57636, in the first column, in the in the document heading section, the entry “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration” was

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 160426363-7275-02; RTID 0648-XF373]

Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of America and Atlantic Region; 2025–2026 Commercial Accountability Measure for the King Mackerel Run-Around Gillnet Fishery

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; commercial accountability measure.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements an accountability measure (AM) for king mackerel using run-around gillnet gear in the southern zone of the Gulf of America (Gulf) exclusive economic zone (EEZ) for the 2025–2026 fishing year. NMFS has determined that commercial landings of king mackerel harvested by run-around gillnet gear in the Gulf southern zone in the 2024–2025 fishing year have exceeded the component’s annual catch limit (ACL). Therefore, NMFS implements the AM to reduce the commercial gillnet component ACL for king mackerel in the Gulf southern zone for the 2025–2026 fishing year.

DATES: This rule is effective December 30, 2025, through June 30, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kelli O’Donnell, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727-824-5305, email: kelli.odonnell@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The fishery for coastal migratory pelagic fish in the Gulf includes king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and cobia, and is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf and Atlantic Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Gulf and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils and NMFS, approved by the Secretary of Commerce, and is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622. All weights for the Gulf migratory group of king mackerel

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 622.388(a)(1)(iii), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedure is unnecessary because the regulations associated with the commercial AM and commercial ACL for Gulf king mackerel have already been subject to notice and public comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the adjusted commercial ACL for the 2025–2026 fishing year. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment are contrary to the public interest because of the need to notify the industry in advance of the next commercial fishing season.

For the reasons just stated, there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness of this action.

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

Dated: December 23, 2025.

Peter Cooper,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 2025–24028 Filed 12–29–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 648**

[Docket No. 241203–0308; RTID 0648–XF459]

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

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 2025 commercial summer flounder quota to the State of New Jersey. This adjustment to the 2025 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 2025 commercial quotas for North Carolina and New Jersey.

DATES: Effective December 29, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

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 2025 allocations were published on December 10, 2024 (89 FR 99138).

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 these three criteria have been met for the transfer approved in this notification.

North Carolina is transferring 125,000 pounds (lb; 56,699 kilograms (kg)) of summer flounder to New Jersey through a mutual agreement between the states. This transfer was requested to ensure that New Jersey would not exceed its 2025 state quota. The revised summer flounder quotas for 2025 are: North Carolina, 2,107,603 lb (955,993 kg); and New Jersey, 1,595,098 lb (723,524 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: December 23, 2025.

Peter Cooper,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 2025–24018 Filed 12–29–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 648**

[Docket No. 241203–0308; RTID 0648–XF458]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Quota Transfer From New Jersey to North Carolina

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 New Jersey is transferring a portion of their 2025 commercial bluefish quota to the State of North Carolina. This quota adjustment is necessary to comply with the Atlantic Bluefish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) quota transfer provisions. This announcement informs the public of the revised 2025 commercial bluefish quotas for New Jersey and North Carolina.

DATES: Effective December 29, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulations governing the Atlantic bluefish fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.160 through 648.167. These regulations require annual specification of a commercial quota that is apportioned among the coastal states from Maine through Florida. The process to set the annual commercial quota and the percent allocated to each state is described in § 648.162, and the final 2025 allocations were published on December 10, 2024 (89 FR 99138).

The final rule implementing amendment 1 to the FMP, as published in the **Federal Register** on July 26, 2000 (65 FR 45844), provided a mechanism for transferring bluefish commercial