

any substantial direct compliance costs on state and local governments, nor any new provision that preempts state law. Therefore, the consultation and funding requirements of Executive Order 13132 do not apply.<sup>5</sup>

#### *I. Executive Order 12898*

DOT Order 5610.2C (“Department of Transportation Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations”) and Executive Orders 12898 (“Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations”),<sup>6</sup> 13985 (“Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government”),<sup>7</sup> 13990 (“Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis”),<sup>8</sup> and 14008 (“Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad”)<sup>9</sup> require DOT agencies to achieve environmental justice as part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects, including interrelated social and economic effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations, low-income populations, and other underserved and disadvantaged communities.

PHMSA evaluated the final rule under the above Executive Orders and DOT Order 5610.2C and did not expect the final rule to cause disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority, low-income, underserved, and other disadvantaged populations, and communities. The final rule was facially neutral and national in scope; it was neither directed toward a particular population, region, or community, nor was it expected to adversely impact any particular population, region, or community. Since PHMSA did not expect the final rule to adversely affect the safe transportation of hazardous materials generally, PHMSA does not expect the technical corrections herein to involve disproportionately high adverse risks for minority populations, low-income populations, or other underserved and other disadvantaged communities.

<sup>5</sup> Moreover, PHMSA determined that the final rule did not impose substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments.

<sup>6</sup> 59 FR 7629 (Feb. 11, 1994).

<sup>7</sup> 86 FR 7009 (Jan. 20, 2021).

<sup>8</sup> 86 FR 7037 (Jan. 20, 2021).

<sup>9</sup> 86 FR 7619 (Feb. 1, 2021).

#### *J. Executive Order 13175*

This document was analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13175 (“Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments”)<sup>10</sup> and DOT Order 5301.1 (“Department of Transportation Policies, Programs, and Procedures Affecting American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Tribes”). Because none of the technical revisions have Tribal implications or impose substantial direct compliance costs on Indian Tribal governments, the funding and consultation requirements of Executive Order 13175 do not apply.

#### *K. Executive Order 13609 and International Trade Analysis*

Under Executive Order 13609 (“Promoting International Regulatory Cooperation”),<sup>11</sup> agencies must consider whether the impacts associated with significant variations between domestic and international regulatory approaches are unnecessary or may impair the ability of American business to export and compete internationally. In meeting shared challenges involving health, safety, labor, security, environmental, and other issues, international regulatory cooperation can identify approaches that are at least as protective as those that are or would be adopted in the absence of such cooperation. International regulatory cooperation can also reduce, eliminate, or prevent unnecessary differences in regulatory requirements. The technical corrections to the final rule in this notice do not impact international trade.

#### *L. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act*

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs Federal agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless doing so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (*e.g.*, specification of materials, test methods, or performance requirements) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standard bodies. The final rule involved multiple voluntary consensus standards which were discussed at length in the discussion on § 171.7.<sup>12</sup> The technical corrections herein do not invoke any voluntary consensus standards, so the National

<sup>10</sup> 65 FR 67249 (Nov. 6, 2000).

<sup>11</sup> 77 FR 26413 (May 4, 2012).

<sup>12</sup> 87 FR 44948 (July 26, 2022).

Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 is not applicable here.

In FR Doc. 2022–15358 appearing on page 44944 in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, July 26, 2022, the following correction is made:

#### **§ 173.27 [Corrected]**

■ 1. On page 44991, in the third column, in part 173, in amendment 18., the instruction “In § 173.27, revise paragraph (c)(2), add paragraph (f) introductory text, and revise paragraph (f)(1), tables 1 and 2 to paragraph (f), and the heading to table 3 to paragraph (f) to read as follows:” is corrected to read “In § 173.27, revise paragraph (c)(2) introductory text, add paragraph (f) introductory text, and revise paragraph (f)(1), tables 1 and 2 to paragraph (f), and the heading to table 3 to paragraph (f) to read as follows:”.

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 10, 2022, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

**Tristan H. Brown,**

*Deputy Administrator, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2022–17525 Filed 8–15–22; 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–XC268]

#### **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 August 11, 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 7,775 lb (3,527 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, 3,334,339 lb (1,512,431 kg) and Virginia, 2,796,591 lb (1,268,512 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: August 11, 2022.

**Kelly Denit,**

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

[FR Doc. 2022-17619 Filed 8-11-22; 4:15 pm]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 679**

**[Docket No. 220223-0054; RTID 0648-  
XC272]**

**Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area**

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

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; modification of a closure.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS is opening directed fishing for Pacific ocean perch in the Bering Sea subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area. This action is necessary to fully use the 2022 total allowable catch of Pacific ocean perch (POP) specified for the Bering Sea subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area. **DATES:** Effective 1200 hrs, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), August 13, 2022, through 2400 hrs, A.l.t., December 31, 2022. Comments must be received at the following address no later than 4:30 p.m., A.l.t., August 31, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments on this document, identified by docket number NOAA-NMFS-2022-0076, by any of the following methods:

**Electronic Submission:** Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and enter NOAA-NMFS-2022-0076 in the Search box. Click on the "Comment" icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

**Mail:** Submit written comments to Assistant Regional Administrator, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Alaska Region NMFS, Mail comments to P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668.

**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](http://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).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Steve Whitney, 907-586-7228.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (BSAI) exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

NMFS closed directed fishing for POP in the Bering Sea subarea of the BSAI under § 679.20(d)(1)(iii) (87 FR 11626, March 2, 2022).

NMFS has determined that approximately 7,300 metric tons of POP remain in the directed fishing allowance. Therefore, in accordance with § 679.25(a)(1)(i), (a)(2)(i)(C), and (a)(2)(iii)(D), and to fully utilize the 2022 total allowable catch of POP in the Bering Sea subarea of the BSAI, NMFS is terminating the previous closure and is opening directed fishing for POP in Bering Sea subarea of the BSAI, effective 1200 hrs, A.l.t., August 13, 2022, through 2400 hrs, A.l.t., December 31, 2022. This will enhance the socioeconomic well-being of harvesters dependent on POP in this area.

The Administrator, Alaska Region considered the following factors in reaching this decision: (1) the current catch of POP in the BSAI and, (2) the harvest capacity and stated intent on future harvesting patterns of vessels participating in this fishery.

**Classification**

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR part 679, which was issued pursuant to section 304(b), 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 would be impracticable and contrary to