

priority to review and improve the Monkfish RSA program.

After the lunch break, the Council will receive an update on a joint New England and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council action to reduce Atlantic sturgeon bycatch in large-mesh monkfish and dogfish gillnet fisheries. As part of this discussion, the Council will approve the range of alternatives for Monkfish Framework Adjustment 15, which will contain the proposed sturgeon measures. Next, the Council will receive a presentation from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) on its competitive grant funding programs, including the Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Program and the New England Gear Innovation Fund, which is a new program that seeks to address issues related to right whale fishing gear entanglements. The Council will close out the day with a discussion on the East Coast Climate Change Scenario Planning initiative. The Council will: (1) review findings from the February 2023 East Coast Climate Change Scenario Planning Summit; (2) receive Northeast Region Coordinating Council (NRCC) feedback on the summit findings; and (3) discuss the findings and next steps.

Thursday, June 29, 2023

The Council will begin the third day of its meeting by hearing from the Ecosystem-Based Fishery Management (EBFM) Committee. The Council will receive: (1) the final report on the prototype management strategy evaluation (pMSE) for EBFM and the Georges Bank example Fishery Ecosystem Plan (eFEP); and (2) suggestions from a subpanel of the SSC intended to help improve the results of the pMSE's model scenarios. The Council also will receive an update on planning for upcoming deep-dive public information workshops on EBFM. The Scallop Committee then will present three items related to the Atlantic Sea Scallop Research Set-Aside (RSA) Program for Council consideration: (1) approval of longer-term RSA survey awards; (2) adoption of survey guiding principles; and (3) approval of 2024–2025 RSA priorities. The Council also will initiate action for fishing year 2024 specifications, 2025 defaults, and other measures. Another important scallop-related item will be covered under the next agenda item, the Habitat Committee report.

After the lunch break, the first item under the Habitat Committee report will focus on the Northern Edge of Georges Bank. The discussion will include an update and proposed timeline for action to potentially authorize scallop fishery

access to the habitat management area at the top of Closed Area II on Georges Bank. The habitat report also will include a work plan update on the Essential Fish Habitat Review, followed by a Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) update on the Gulf of Maine offshore wind call area and other wind developments. The Risk Policy Working Group will report next with an update on its efforts to address the terms of reference for revising the Council's Risk Policy. The Council then will receive a series of reports related to Atlantic Highly Migratory Species, which will cover: (1) the NOAA Fisheries HMS Management Division's presentation on (a) the proposed rule for Amendment 15 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS Fishery Management Plan; (b) the advance notice of proposed rulemaking on electronic reporting; and (c) scoping for Amendment 16 shark issues; (2) the HMS Advisory Panel report on the May 2023 meeting; and (3) the Advisory Committee to the U.S. Section to the International Commission on the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) report on its April meeting. Finally, the Council will close out the meeting with other business.

Although non-emergency issues not contained on this agenda may come before the Council for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Council action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency. The public also should be aware that the meeting will be recorded. Consistent with 16 U.S.C. 1852, a copy of the recording is available upon request.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Thomas A. Nies (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: June 5, 2023.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2023-12276 Filed 6-7-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

[CEQ-2023-0004]

Ocean Justice Strategy

AGENCY: Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), on behalf of the Ocean Policy Committee (OPC), request input from all interested parties to inform the development of an Ocean Justice Strategy. The Ocean Justice Strategy will describe the vision, goals, and high-level objectives for coordinating and guiding ocean justice activities across the Federal Government. It may also serve as a reference for Tribal, Territorial, State, and local governments, regional management bodies, and non-governmental groups. The Ocean Justice Strategy will propose equitable and just practices to advance safety, health, and prosperity for communities residing near the ocean, the coasts, and the Great Lakes and for the whole country, now and for future generations. It builds on current Biden-Harris Administration activities and commitments aimed to advance environmental justice. Through this Request for Information (RFI), the Ocean Policy Committee seeks public input on what the vision and goals of the Ocean Justice Strategy should be and how the Federal Government can advance just and equitable access to, and management and use of, the ocean, the coasts, and the Great Lakes.

DATES: Responses are due by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on July 24, 2023.

Submissions received after the deadline will not be taken into consideration.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number CEQ-2023-0004, using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: Responding to this RFI is voluntary. You may respond to some or all of the questions in this RFI. We request that you submit only one response, and that your submission not exceed 2,500 words. For any submissions that are over 2,500 words, please consider including an executive summary of 2,500 words or fewer. Your submission should clearly indicate which question(s) you are addressing. Your response should include the name of the person(s) or organization(s) submitting it. If your response refers to

studies, research, or other empirical data that are not widely published, include copies of or electronic links to the referenced materials.

Comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information you provide. Do not submit any information you consider to be private information, privileged or confidential commercial or financial information, or other information the disclosure of which is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

De'Marcus Robinson, Ocean Policy Fellow, 202-395-5750 or De'Marcus.R.Robinson@ceq.eop.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

From the air we breathe to the food we eat, the ocean touches every aspect of our lives.¹ Coastlines are home to approximately 40 percent of the U.S. population,² and as it sustains and connects us, the ocean is woven into our cultures and communities. All people—regardless of race, background, income, ability, Tribal affiliation, or ZIP Code—should have equitable access to the benefits provided by the ocean, such as well-paying jobs, healthy and plentiful food, wetlands that protect from damaging storms, space for cultural and religious practices, multiple sources of energy, recreation, transportation, and trade. But even as many communities in the United States have thrived in recent decades, many other communities have been left behind. Communities do not share equitably in the benefits provided by the ocean or equitably bear the burden of the negative impacts of human activities associated with the ocean: climate change, sea level rise and coastal flooding, increased storm intensity, pollution, overfishing, loss of habitat biodiversity, and other threats.

Communities with environmental justice concerns face entrenched disparities that are often the legacy of racial discrimination and marginalization, redlining, exclusionary zoning, and other discriminatory decisions or patterns. Examples of such decisions and patterns include the inequitable placement of polluting infrastructure, such as ports and landfills, and inadequate responses to natural hazards, such as storms and typhoons. Communities with a

significant proportion of people who are Black, Latino, Indigenous and Native American, Asian American, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander may be disproportionately impacted by these issues, as well as communities with a significant proportion of people who experience persistent poverty or other forms of social inequality. Communities experiencing environmental injustices also include geographically dispersed and mobile populations, such as migrant fishers or those who have been displaced by environmental hazards or inequitable development practices. Environmental injustices may also be cumulative and convergent as people face multiple climate and social challenges over time.

The Federal Government is dedicated to building upon and strengthening its commitment to deliver environmental justice to all communities across America. Restoring and protecting a healthy environment wherever people live, play, work, learn, grow, and worship is of the utmost importance to the Biden-Harris Administration. All communities deserve a healthy and resilient ocean, and opportunities to pursue traditional and cultural practices and participate in a sustainable blue economy where good jobs, skills training, and economic benefits are shared.

The Ocean Policy Committee, a Congressionally mandated, Cabinet-level interagency committee charged with coordinating Federal ocean policy,³ will develop an Ocean Justice Strategy in consultation with Federally recognized Tribes and input from Territorial, State, and local governments, Indigenous communities, the private sector, and the public. The Ocean Justice Strategy will aim to identify barriers and opportunities to fully integrate environmental justice principles into ocean-related activities of the Federal Government.

The Ocean Justice Strategy will: (1) assess how the Federal Government should define ocean justice; (2) describe barriers to and opportunities for ocean justice; (3) describe how ocean justice should apply to the scientific enterprise of knowledge building, including the appropriate consideration, inclusion, and application of Indigenous Knowledge;⁴ (4) describe how ocean justice should apply to access to and

management of the ocean, coasts, and Great Lakes; and (5) describe how ocean justice will be implemented by the Federal Government to build on and expand the work of Tribal, Territorial, State, and local governments, Indigenous communities, the private sector, and the public.

At the Federal level, the Ocean Justice Strategy will take into account all relevant Biden-Harris Administration actions and reports, including: Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government),⁵ Executive Order 14008 of January 27, 2021 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad),⁶ Executive Order 14091 of February 16, 2023 (Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government),⁷ Executive Order 14096 of April 21, 2023 (Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All),⁸ the Ocean Climate Action Plan,⁹ the National Nature Assessment,¹⁰ Opportunities to Accelerate Nature-Based Solutions,¹¹ the America the Beautiful initiative,¹² and Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Indigenous Knowledge.¹³

Questions To Inform Development of the Strategy

You may provide information on as many topics below as you choose. Clearly indicate in your submission which questions you are addressing. The OPC is seeking input from the public on the following:

- *Definitions.* What is ocean justice? How do you define ocean justice in the context of your community and your work?
- *Barriers to Ocean Justice.* What are the barriers to realizing ocean justice? What key challenges do you face in achieving ocean justice? What ocean

⁵ 86 FR 7009 (Jan. 25, 2021).

⁶ 86 FR 7619 (Jan. 27, 2021).

⁷ 88 FR 10825 (Feb. 22, 2023).

⁸ 88 FR 25251 (Apr. 26, 2023).

⁹ OPC, Ocean Climate Action Plan (2023), https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Ocean-Climate-Action-Plan_Final.pdf.

¹⁰ U.S. Global Change Research Program, National Nature Assessment, <https://www.globalchange.gov/nna>.

¹¹ CEQ, OSTP & the White House Office of Domestic Climate Policy, Opportunities for Accelerating Nature-Based Solutions: A Roadmap for Climate Progress (2022), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Nature-Based-Solutions-Roadmap.pdf>.

¹² U.S. Department of the Interior, America the Beautiful, <https://www.doi.gov/priorities/america-the-beautiful>.

¹³ IK Guidance, *supra* note 5.

³ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Ocean Policy Committee (2023), <https://www.noaa.gov/interagency-ocean-policy>.

⁴ OSTP & CEQ, Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Indigenous Knowledge (2022), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/OSTP-CEQ-IG-Guidance.pdf> [hereinafter IK Guidance].

¹ "Ocean" includes the open ocean, coasts, estuaries, the U.S. Arctic, the Great Lakes, and oceans and coasts surrounding the U.S. Territories.

² Office for Coastal Management, Economics and Demographics (2023), <https://coast.noaa.gov/states/fast-facts/economics-and-demographics.html>.

justice challenges do you see as central to Federal Government action?

- *Opportunities for Ocean Justice.* What elements, activities, and components should the Ocean Justice Strategy include? What injustices related to the ocean should the Federal Government better address? What successful regional or local efforts to remedy past harms or advance ocean justice should be applied nationwide? What examples do you have of instances when the Federal Government made a just decision related to the ocean, and how might that be scaled up or broadened? What does ocean justice in Federal actions and decision-making look like in practice?

- *Research and Knowledge Gaps.* What are the research and knowledge gaps that we need to address for the Federal Government to create and advance an effective Ocean Justice Strategy and take equitable and ambitious action?

- *Tools and Practices.* How can the Federal Government harness existing environmental justice tools and practices, such as the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST),¹⁴ EJ Screen,¹⁵ and EnviroAtlas,¹⁶ to answer questions about justice in ocean policy? What new tools and practices are necessary to advance ocean justice?

- *Partnerships and Collaboration.* What ocean justice solutions can or should be led by non-Federal entities? Where and how can the Federal Government partner with Tribal, Territorial, State, and local governments, as well as external stakeholders across regions and sectors, to effectively remedy past harms and advance ocean justice?

- *Additional Considerations.* What else would you like considered in the development of the Ocean Justice Strategy?

Please note that this **Federal Register** notice is designed to complement existing Federal activities in this space. The OPC will consider comments submitted in response to its previous request for information on the Ocean Climate Action Plan¹⁷ to inform the

¹⁴ CEQ, Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/>.

¹⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (2023), <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>.

¹⁶ EPA, EnviroAtlas (2023), <https://www.epa.gov/enviroatlas>.

¹⁷ 87 FR 60228 (Oct 4, 2022).

development of the Ocean Justice Strategy.

Matthew Lee-Ashley,
Chief of Staff.

[FR Doc. 2023-12271 Filed 6-7-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3325-F3-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

[ARV-221004B-PL]

Notice of Intent To Grant an Exclusive Patent License

AGENCY: Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Bayh-Dole Act and implementing regulations, the Department of the Air Force hereby gives notice of its intent to grant an exclusive patent license to Advanced Cooling Technologies, Inc., having a place of business at 1046 New Holland Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17601.

DATES: Written objections must be filed no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after the date of publication of this notice.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to Sara Telano, AFRL/RDOX, 3550 Aberdeen Ave SE, Kirtland AFB, NM 87117; Phone: (505) 853-3305; or Email: sara.telano@us.af.mil. Include Docket No. ARV-221004B-PL in the subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sara Telano, AFRL/RDOX, 3550 Aberdeen Ave. SE, Kirtland AFB, NM 87117; Phone: (505) 853-3305; or Email: sara.telano@us.af.mil.

Abstract of Patent Application(s)

A thermomodulating heat pipe is provided including a heat pipe envelope having a capillary wick extending substantially continuously the full length of the heat pipe and a void space interior of the capillary wick. The heat pipe envelope has a nominal evaporator section, a nominal condenser section where the nominal condenser section includes an active condenser portion and an inactive condenser portion, and a reservoir section extending from the inactive condenser portion. At a nominal condition, a heat pipe fluid is provided with a liquid phase filling the capillary wick and a vapor phase filling the void space of the nominal evaporator section and the active condenser portion, a non-condensable gas filling the void space of at least the reservoir section and the inactive

condenser portion. Depending on thermal conditions, both prograde and retrograde heat transfer are enabled.

Intellectual Property

U.S. Application No. 18/204,114, filed on May 31, 2023, and entitled, "Thermomodulating Heat Pipe."

The Department of the Air Force may grant the prospective license unless a timely objection is received that sufficiently shows the grant of the license would be inconsistent with the Bayh-Dole Act or implementing regulations. A competing application for a patent license agreement, completed in compliance with 37 CFR 404.8 and received by the Air Force within the period for timely objections, will be treated as an objection and may be considered as an alternative to the proposed license.

Authority: 35 U.S.C. 209; 37 CFR 404.

Tommy W. Lee,

Acting Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2023-12210 Filed 6-7-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-10-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

Record of Decision for the Environmental Impact Statement Sentinel (Ground Based Strategic Deterrent) Program Deployment and Minuteman III Decommissioning and Disposal

ACTION: Notice of availability of record of decision.

SUMMARY: On May 19, 2023, the Department of the Air Force (DAF) signed the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Environmental Impact Statement Sentinel (Ground Based Strategic Deterrent [GBSD]) Program Deployment and Minuteman III Decommissioning and Disposal.

ADDRESSES: Lt Col Rodney Ellison, Air Force Global Strike Command, Air Forces Strategic-Air Public Affairs, 245 Davis Ave. E, Suite 198, Barksdale AFB, LA 71110, (318.456.1305), rodney.ellison.4@us.af.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Air Force (DAF) approved the three GBSD locations and their subsequent sequencing (June 2020). Based on this decision, the DAF will sequentially replace all land-based Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile in the United States with the Sentinel system, including the motors, interstages, propulsion system rocket engine, and missile guidance set. All