

January 23, 2023, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** to notify the public that the direct final approval will not take effect. The EPA would then address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed action. If we do not receive timely adverse comments, this direct final approval will be effective without further notice on December 23, 2022. Pursuant to section 307(b)(1) of the Act, judicial review of this final agency action may be sought by filing a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit within 60 days of publication in the **Federal Register**. We do not plan to open a second comment period on this action, so any parties interested in commenting should do so at this time.

VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator may approve a state title V program submittal that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations; 40 CFR 70.4(i). Thus, in reviewing title V program submittals, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided they meet the criteria of the CAA and the criteria, standards, and procedures defined in 40 CFR part 70.

For that reason, this action:

- Is not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National

Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and

- The state did not evaluate environmental justice considerations as part of its title V program revision submittal. There is no information in the record inconsistent with the stated goals of Executive Order 12898 of achieving environmental justice for people of color, low-income populations, and indigenous peoples (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this action is not approved to apply in Indian country, as defined at 18 U.S.C. 1151, or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. Therefore, this rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

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. The EPA will submit a report containing this action 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**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by February 21, 2023. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (see section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 70

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental

relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: December 14, 2022.

Martha Guzman Aceves,
Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 70—STATE OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAMS

- 1. The authority citation for part 70 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

- 2. Appendix A to part 70 is amended under "California" by adding paragraph (x)(6) to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 70—Approval Status of State and Local Operating Permits Programs

* * * * *

California

* * * * *

(x) * * *

(6) The District adopted revisions on October 14, 2021. The California Air Resources Board submitted revisions to the EPA on January 24, 2022. Approval is effective on December 23, 2022.

[FR Doc. 2022-27725 Filed 12-22-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 301-30

[Notice-MA-2022-09; Docket No. 2022-0002; Sequence No. 21]

Federal Travel Regulation (FTR); Emergency Travel

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice of GSA Bulletin FTR 23-04, Emergency Travel.

SUMMARY: GSA Bulletin FTR 23-04 clarifies, highlights, and reminds agencies that they have the authority under the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) to reimburse emergency travel expenses for employees on temporary duty travel (TDY) and en route relocation travel who are either incapacitated by illness or injury not due to their own misconduct.

DATES: *Applicable:* December 23, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Jill Denning, Office of Government-wide Policy, Office of Asset and

Transportation Management, at travelpolicy@gsa.gov. Please cite Notice of GSA Bulletin FTR 23–04.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Statutory authority at 5 U.S.C. 5702(b), as implemented at FTR § 301–30 and §§ 301–70.500 through 509, provide the requirements for emergency travel expense reimbursement, including under what conditions an employee may receive reimbursement for travel expenses in emergency situations, what travel expenses are allowed, and what the limitations are for payment of travel expenses. FTR Bulletin 23–04 reminds agencies that they may determine, consistent with case law, that events related to childbirth that occur while on TDY and en route relocation travel may be considered an “incapacitating illness or injury” for the purposes of emergency travel expense reimbursement. As with any situation involving interruption of travel due to illness or injury, each situation should be evaluated by the agency involved based upon the information available and agency policy to determine eligibility for reimbursement of emergency travel expenses enumerated at FTR § 301–30.4.

GSA Bulletin FTR 23–04 can be viewed in its entirety at <https://www.gsa.gov/ftrbulletins>.

Saul Japsen,

Acting Associate Administrator, Office of Government-wide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2022–27729 Filed 12–22–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 160426363–7275–02; RTID 0648–XC590]

Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region; 2022–2023 Commercial Quota Reduction for King Mackerel in the Run-Around Gillnet Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; commercial quota reduction.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements an accountability measure (AM) through this temporary rule for commercial harvest of king mackerel in the southern zone of the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf

exclusive economic zone (EEZ) using run-around gillnet gear. NMFS has determined that landings of king mackerel harvested by run-around gillnet gear in the Gulf southern zone exceeded the commercial annual catch limit (ACL) in the 2021–2022 fishing year. Therefore, NMFS reduces the southern zone commercial ACL for king mackerel fishing using run-around gillnet gear in the Gulf EEZ during the 2022–2023 fishing year. This commercial ACL reduction is necessary to protect the Gulf king mackerel resource.

DATES: The temporary rule is effective from 6 a.m. local time on January 17, 2023, through June 30, 2023.

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 of Mexico and Atlantic Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils, 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 (Gulf king mackerel) described in this temporary rule apply as either round or gutted weight.

The commercial ACL, which is equivalent to the commercial quota, for Gulf king mackerel is divided into separate ACLs (quotas) 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. The Gulf southern zone includes the EEZ off Collier and Monroe Counties in south Florida. The Gulf southern zone encompasses an area of the EEZ south of a line extending due west from the boundary of Lee and Collier Counties on the southwest coast of Florida, and south of a line extending due east from the boundary of Monroe and Miami-Dade Counties on the southeast coast of Florida (50 CFR 622.369(a)(1)(iii)).

For the 2021–2022 fishing season, the commercial gillnet quota for Gulf king mackerel was 575,400 lb (260,997 kg). Regulations at 50 CFR 622.8(b) and 622.388(a)(1)(i) require NMFS to close any component of the king mackerel

commercial sector when its respective quota has been reached, or is projected to be reached, by filing a notification with the Office of the Federal Register. On March 2, 2022, NMFS determined that the 2021–2022 commercial gillnet quota had been reached, and closed the commercial gillnet component for the remainder of the 2021–2022 fishing year (87 FR 11596, March 2, 2022).

NMFS' most recent landings data for the 2021–2022 fishing year indicate that the commercial gillnet component exceeded its 575,400-lb (260,997-kg) quota by 18,962 lb (8,601 kg). The AM specified in 50 CFR 622.388(a)(1)(iii) states if commercial landings of king mackerel caught by run-around gillnet gear exceed the commercial gillnet ACL, then NMFS will reduce the commercial gillnet ACL in the following fishing year by the amount of the ACL overage.

The fishing season for run-around gillnet gear is currently closed from July 1, 2022, through January 16, 2023, and will open at 6 a.m. local time on January 17, 2023. The 2022–2023 fishing year continues through June 30, 2023. On December 7, 2022, NMFS published a final rule implementing Framework Amendment 11 under the FMP (87 FR 74989). The final rule increased the catch limits for Gulf king mackerel, including the commercial quota for harvest by gillnet gear. Effective January 6, 2023, the king mackerel commercial gillnet component quota for the 2022–2023 fishing year will be 671,328 lb (304,509 kg).

Consistent with the AM, NMFS reduces the 2022–2023 commercial gillnet quota by the amount of the 2021–2022 commercial gillnet ACL overage to 634,222 lb (287,678 kg). If king mackerel commercial gillnet landings do not exceed the ACL in the 2022–2023 fishing year, then in the 2023–2024 fishing year, the component's commercial quota will be 671,328 lb (304,509 kg) as specified in 50 CFR 622.384(b)(1)(iii)(B).

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), 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, because prior notice and opportunity for public comment on this temporary rule is unnecessary. Such procedure is unnecessary because the rule that implemented the commercial ACL and the associated AM for the