

Transportation Management, at [travelpolicy@gsa.gov](mailto: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](mailto: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

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]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-P**

## 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.*

[FR Doc. 2022-27914 Filed 12-20-22; 4:15 pm]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-P**

## 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: