

therefore it is only this action on which the Agency is seeking comment.

#### IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and Executive Order 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011), this action is not a “significant regulatory action” and is therefore not subject to OMB review. Further, this action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities and, as a result, is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this action does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate or the private sector in any one year, and does not contain regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments, it is not subject to Sections 202, 203, and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1999 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4). This action does not create new binding legal requirements that substantially and directly affect Tribes under Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action does not have significant Federalism implications under Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Because this final rule has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

#### A. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action involves technical standards. This action allows for the use of the ASTM International Standard known as Standard E2247–16 and entitled “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property.”

#### B. Congressional Review Act

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act (CRA), and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 312

Environmental Protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund.

Dated: June 12, 2017.

**Barry N. Breen,**

*Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Land and Emergency Management.*

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends title 40 chapter I of the code of Federal Regulations as follows:

#### PART 312—INNOCENT LANDOWNERS, STANDARDS FOR CONDUCTING ALL APPROPRIATE INQUIRIES

- 1. The authority citation for part 312 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Section 101(35)(B) of CERCLA, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9601(35)(B).

- 2. Section 312.11 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

#### § 312.11 References.

\* \* \* \* \*

(a) The procedures of ASTM International Standard E2247–16 entitled “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property.” This standard is available from ASTM International at [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), 1–610–832–9585.

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[FR Doc. 2017–12841 Filed 6–19–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 161223999–7438–03]

RIN 0648–BG61

#### Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan; Correction

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** On April 20, 2017, NMFS published a final rule to implement the portions of the Pacific Halibut Catch Share Plan (Plan) and management measures that are not regulated through the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), including the sport fishery allocations and management measures for the IPHC’s regulatory Area 2A off Washington, Oregon, and California (Area 2A). This regulation corrects the opening dates for the 2017 sport fishery in the Columbia River subarea (Leadbetter Point, WA to Cape Falcon, OR); these were incorrect in the original rule.

**DATES:** This correction is effective June 19, 2017.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gretchen Hanshew, phone: 206–526–6147, fax: 206–526–6736, or email: [gretchen.hanshew@noaa.gov](mailto:gretchen.hanshew@noaa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Need for Correction

On April 20, 2017, NMFS published a final rule (82 FR 18581) that implemented the Plan and management measures that are not regulated through the IPHC, including the sport fishery allocations and management measures for the IPHC’s regulatory Area 2A. Subsequent to publication in the **Federal Register**, two typographical errors were noted in the section “2017 Sport Management Measures,” in the Columbia River subarea.

On page 18583, in the last line of the third column, an incorrect date was provided for the opening of the nearshore fishery in the Columbia River subarea. This rule corrects the date to be consistent with the Plan and state regulations. The Plan describes that the nearshore fishery in this subarea opens subsequent to the all-depth fishery, on the first Monday following the opening of the all-depth fishery. State regulations correctly announced the 2017 date that conforms with the Plan framework, Monday, May 8, 2017.

On page 18584, in the fifth line of the first column, an incorrect date was provided for the opening of the all-depth fishery in the Columbia River subarea. This rule corrects the date to be consistent with the Plan and state regulations. The Plan describes that the all-depth fishery in this subarea opens the first Thursday of May, or on May 1 if it is a Friday, Saturday or Sunday. State regulations correctly announced the 2017 date that conforms with the Plan framework, Thursday, May 4, 2017.

The affected states and IPHC staff have been notified of these corrections, and the pending correct dates have been announced on NMFS's halibut hotline (1-800-662-9825 or 206 526-6667). NMFS will not take enforcement action against any individuals who relied on the original, incorrect dates in good faith. Therefore, these corrections are anticipated by the public and the state regulatory agencies, and their implementation will cause no harm.

#### Correction

In the **Federal Register** of April 20, 2017 (82 FR 18581), paragraph (8)(d)(i), beginning on page 18583, is corrected to read as follows:

(i) This subarea is divided into an all-depth fishery and a nearshore fishery. The nearshore fishery is allocated 500 pounds of the subarea allocation. The nearshore fishery extends from Leadbetter Point (46°38.17' N. lat., 124°15.88' W. long.) to the Columbia River (46°16.00' N. lat., 124°15.88' W. long.) by connecting the following coordinates in Washington 46°38.17' N. lat., 124°15.88' W. long., 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°15.88' W. long. and connecting to the boundary line approximating the 40 fm (73 m) depth contour in Oregon. The nearshore fishery opens Monday, May 8, and continues 3 days per week (Monday–Wednesday) until the nearshore allocation is taken, or September 30, whichever is earlier. The all-depth fishing season commences on Thursday, May 4, and continues 4 days a week (Thursday–Sunday) until 12,799 lb (5.81 mt) are estimated to have been taken and the season is closed by the Commission, or September 30, whichever is earlier. Subsequent to this closure, if there is insufficient quota remaining in the Columbia River subarea for another fishing day, then any remaining quota may be transferred inseason to another Washington and/or Oregon subarea by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline. Any remaining quota would be transferred to each state in proportion to its contribution.

#### Classification

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries (AA) finds there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment would be unnecessary and contrary to public interest. Notice and comment are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest because this action corrects inadvertent errors in regulations for a fishery that opens on May 4, and immediate notice of the error and correction is necessary to

prevent confusion among participants in the fishery that could result from the existing conflict between state and tribal regulations and the final rule. To effectively correct the error, this correction must go into effect as soon as possible, as the affected Pacific halibut sport fisheries open May 4. Thus, there is not sufficient time for notice and comment due to the imminent opening of the fishery. In addition, notice and comment is unnecessary because this action makes only minor changes of which the public, states, and IPHC staff are already aware. This correction will not affect the results of analyses conducted to support management decisions in the Pacific halibut fishery nor change the total catch of Pacific halibut. No change in operating practices in the fishery is required.

For the same reasons stated above, the AA has determined that good cause exists to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d). Because prior notice and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be provided for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, are not applicable. Accordingly, no Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is required for this rule and none has been prepared.

This final rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 773–773k; 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: June 14, 2017.

**Alan D. Risenhoover,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2017–12722 Filed 6–19–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–22–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 1206013412–2517–02]

RIN 0648–XF493

#### Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2017 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for Gulf of Mexico Greater Amberjack

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

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; closure.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS implements accountability measures (AMs) for commercial greater amberjack in the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) reef fish fishery for the 2017 fishing year through this temporary rule. NMFS projects commercial landings for greater amberjack will reach the commercial annual catch target (ACT) by June 20, 2017. Therefore, NMFS closes the commercial sector for greater amberjack in the Gulf on June 20, 2017, and it will remain closed until the start of the next fishing year on January 1, 2018. This closure is necessary to protect the Gulf greater amberjack resource.

**DATES:** This rule is effective 12:01 a.m., local time, June 20, 2017, until 12:01 a.m., local time, January 1, 2018.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kelli O'Donnell, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, or email: [Kelli.ODonnell@noaa.gov](mailto:Kelli.ODonnell@noaa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NMFS manages the reef fish fishery of the Gulf, which includes greater amberjack, under the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf (FMP). The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) prepared the FMP and NMFS implements the FMP under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622. All greater amberjack weights discussed in this temporary rule are in round weight. The commercial annual catch limit (ACL) for Gulf greater amberjack is 464,400 lb (210,648 kg), as specified in 50 CFR 622.41(a)(1)(iii). The commercial quota (equivalent to the commercial ACT) is 394,740 lb (179,051 kg), as specified in 50 CFR 622.39(a)(1)(v).

Under 50 CFR 622.41(a)(1)(i), NMFS is required to close the commercial sector for greater amberjack when the commercial ACT is reached, or is projected to be reached, by filing a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register. NMFS has determined the commercial ACT will be reached by June 20, 2017. Accordingly, the commercial sector for Gulf greater amberjack is closed effective 12:01 a.m., local time, June 20, 2017, until 12:01 a.m., local time, January 1, 2018.

The operator of a vessel with a valid commercial vessel permit for Gulf reef fish with greater amberjack on board must have landed, bartered, traded, or sold such greater amberjack prior to 12:01 a.m., local time, June 20, 2017.