

could be achieved by reliance on regulatory requirements alone.

5. Targeted Technical Assistance to Communities With High Drinking Water Lead Levels

While EPA will propose important changes to the regulation of lead in drinking water, it is critical for systems to conduct proper sampling for lead and maintain the water chemistry needed to minimize lead corrosion under existing rules. EPA will collaborate with states to provide oversight of these critical provisions as well as provide assistance to low income and other historically disadvantaged communities experiencing high levels of lead in their drinking water because they are disproportionately served by LSLs. Communities impacted by lead in drinking water participating in the LCRR virtual engagements emphasized the need for financial and technical assistance. In collaboration with our state and tribal coregulators, EPA intends to provide targeted technical assistance to community water systems to reduce lead exposure.

6. Improving Risk Communication Tools

Throughout the LCRR virtual engagements, EPA received feedback that risk communication about lead in drinking water must be improved and that water utilities need support to develop effective communication materials. EPA intends to develop guidance and templates to assist states, tribes, and water systems in the communication of lead risk to households and communities. Additionally, EPA intends to propose revisions to the Consumer Confidence Report Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart O) which will include requirements related to providing information on corrosion control efforts and on lead action level exceedances when corrective action is needed.

7. Providing Guidance on How To Create a Lead Service Line Inventory

To further advance the proactive replacement of LSLs, EPA will pursue research to use data analytics and other methods to accelerate and improve the process of identifying LSLs. EPA intends to publish inventory development guidance to assist water systems, states, and tribes by providing best practices, case studies, and templates. The guidance will address issues raised by commenters including the use of statistical models to help determine LSL locations, classification of unknowns, goosenecks, and galvanized plumbing, best practices for service line material verification,

inventory form and format, inventory accessibility, tools to support inventory development and data tracking, and how LSL identification may be prioritized. EPA is also updating the Safe Drinking Water Information System, including all relevant components, to support state and tribal data management needs for LSL inventories.

8. Discourage Partial LSLR and Encourage Full LSLR

Partial LSLRs can cause short-term elevation of lead concentrations in drinking water and further extend lead health risk from service lines because a portion of the lead line remains in service. EPA strongly discourages water systems from conducting partial LSLR. EPA recommends systems proactively implement full LSLR programs. The agency also expects water systems to effectively inform and engage customers during LSLR and provide outreach and filters to residents with LSLs for six months following replacements. EPA also recommends that LSLR programs prioritize the most vulnerable populations by focusing on schools, child-care facilities, homes where children are living, other locations where children are present, and households of those who historically have been disproportionately exposed to lead from water and other media.

EPA will provide training and guidance on LSLR program development and available methods for replacing LSL as safely and efficiently as possible. EPA also will provide tools, best practices, and case studies for systems to set up voluntary LSLR programs and to implement required ones. The agency will update the document *Funding and Technical Resources for Lead Service Line Replacement in Small and Disadvantaged Communities*,¹⁶ and promote awareness of funding and financing that can be used for LSLR, including the replacement of the customer-owned portion of the service line. All the agency's communications will describe the risks posed by partial LSLR and mitigation measures to reduce elevated water lead concentrations.

Michael S. Regan,

Administrator.

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¹⁶ https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/documents/ej_slr_funding_sources-final.pdf.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Part 447

[CMS-2482-CN]

RIN 0938-AT82

Medicaid Program; Delay of Effective Date for Provision Relating to Manufacturer Reporting of Multiple Best Prices Connected to a Value Based Purchasing Arrangement; Delay of Inclusion of Territories in Definition of States and United States; Correction

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects technical errors in the final rule that appeared in the November 19, 2021 **Federal Register** entitled, "Medicaid Program; Delay of Effective Date for Provision Relating to Manufacturer Reporting of Multiple Best Prices Connected to a Value Based Purchasing Arrangement; Delay of Inclusion of Territories in Definition of States and United States."

DATES: Effective December 20, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Hinds, (410) 786-4578.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In FR Doc. 2021-25009 (86 FR 64819), the final rule entitled, "Medicaid Program; Delay of Effective Date for Provision Relating to Manufacturer Reporting of Multiple Best Prices Connected to a Value Based Purchasing Arrangement; Delay of Inclusion of Territories in Definition of States and United States" there were technical errors that are identified and corrected in this correcting document. These corrections are applicable as of December 16, 2021.

II. Summary of Errors

A. Summary of Errors in the Preamble

On page 64819 of the Medicaid Program; Delay of Effective Date for Provision Relating to Manufacturer Reporting of Multiple Best Prices Connected to a Value Based Purchasing Arrangement; Delay of Inclusion of Territories in Definition of States and United States final rule, we inadvertently omitted the delayed effective date of the revised definition of "Best price" at § 447.505(a), which was previously published in the December

31, 2020 **Federal Register** (85 FR 87000) in instruction 10.a.

B. Summary of Errors in the Regulatory Text

On page 64825, we inadvertently included amendatory instruction 3.

III. Waiver of Proposed Rulemaking and Delay in Effective Date

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (the APA), the agency is required to publish a notice of the proposed rule in the **Federal Register** before the provisions of a rule take effect. In addition, section 553(d) of the APA mandates a 30-day delay in effective date after issuance or publication of a substantive rule. Sections 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3) of the APA provide for exceptions from the APA notice and comment, and delay in effective date requirements. Section 553(b)(B) of the APA authorizes an agency to dispense with normal notice and comment rulemaking procedures for good cause if the agency makes a finding that the notice and comment process is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, and includes a statement of the finding and the reasons for it in the rule. Similarly, section 553(d)(3) of the APA allows the agency to avoid the 30-day delay in effective date where good cause is found and the agency includes in the rule a statement of the finding and the reasons for it. In our view, this correcting document does not constitute a rulemaking that would be subject to these requirements.

This document merely corrects technical errors in the Medicaid Program; Delay of Effective Date for Provision Relating to Manufacturer Reporting of Multiple Best Prices Connected to a Value Based Purchasing Arrangement; Delay of Inclusion of Territories in Definition of States and United States final rule. The corrections contained in this document are consistent with, and do not make substantive changes to, the policies that were proposed, subject to notice and comment procedures, and adopted in the Medicaid Program; Delay of Effective Date for Provision Relating to Manufacturer Reporting of Multiple Best Prices Connected to a Value Based Purchasing Arrangement; Delay of Inclusion of Territories in Definition of States and United States final rule. As a result, the corrections made through this correcting document are intended to resolve inadvertent errors so that the rule accurately reflects the policies adopted in the final rule. Even if this were a rulemaking to which the notice and comment and delayed effective date

requirements applied, we find that there is good cause to waive such requirements. Undertaking further notice and comment procedures to incorporate the corrections in this document into the Medicaid Program; Delay of Effective Date for Provision Relating to Manufacturer Reporting of Multiple Best Prices Connected to a Value Based Purchasing Arrangement; Delay of Inclusion of Territories in Definition of States and United States final rule or delaying the effective date of the corrections would be contrary to the public interest because it is in the public interest to ensure that the rule accurately reflects our policies as of the date they take effect. Further, such procedures would be unnecessary because we are not making any substantive revisions to the final rule, but rather, we are simply correcting the **Federal Register** document to reflect the effective date for the policies that we previously proposed, received public comment on, and subsequently finalized in the final rule. For these reasons, we believe there is good cause to waive the requirements for notice and comment and delay in effective date.

IV. Correction of Errors

In FR Doc. 2021–25009 (86 FR 64819), make the following corrections:

A. Correction of Errors in the Preamble

On page 64819 in the second column, correct the **DATES** section to read:

DATES: This rule is effective December 20, 2021. As of December 20, 2021, the effective date of amendatory instruction 10.a. of the final rule published December 31, 2020 at 85 FR 87000 of January 1, 2022 is delayed until July 1, 2022.

B. Correction of Errors in the Regulatory Text

§ 447.505 [Corrected]

- On page 64825, remove instruction 3.

Karuna Seshasai,

*Executive Secretary to the Department,
Department of Health and Human Services.*
[FR Doc. 2021–27452 Filed 12–16–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[RTID 0648–XB534]

Fraser River Pink Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Orders

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; inseason orders.

SUMMARY: NMFS publishes Fraser River salmon inseason orders to regulate tribal treaty (treaty Indian) and non-tribal (all citizen) commercial salmon fisheries in U.S. waters. The orders were issued by the Fraser River Panel (Panel) of the Pacific Salmon Commission (Commission) and subsequently approved and issued by NMFS during 2021 for pink salmon fisheries within the U.S. Fraser River Panel Area. These orders established fishing dates, times, and areas for the gear types of U.S. treaty Indian and all citizen commercial fisheries during the period the Panel exercised jurisdiction over these fisheries.

DATES: The effective dates for the inseason orders are set out in this document under the heading Inseason Orders.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony Siniscal at 971–322–8407, Email: Anthony.siniscal@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada concerning Pacific salmon was signed at Ottawa on January 28, 1985, and subsequently was given effect in the United States by the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act (Act) at 16 U.S.C. 3631–3644.

Under authority of the Act, Federal regulations at 50 CFR part 300, subpart F, provide a framework for the implementation of certain regulations of the Commission and inseason orders of the Commission's Panel for U.S. sockeye and pink salmon fisheries in the Fraser River Panel Area.

The regulations close the U.S. portion of the Panel Area to U.S. sockeye and pink salmon tribal and non-tribal commercial fishing unless opened by Panel regulations that are given effect by inseason orders issued by NMFS (50 CFR 300.94(a)(1)). During the fishing season, NMFS may issue inseason orders that establish fishing times and