DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket No. 82-19; Notice 1]

Evaluation Report on Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 214 Side Door Strength—Passenger Cars; Request for Public Comment

Correction

SUMMARY: This notice announces the publication by NHTSA of an Evaluation Report concerning Safety Standard No. 214, Side Door Strength. This staff report evaluates the safety effectiveness and costs of the current performance requirements for side doors in new passenger cars. The report was developed in response to Executive Order 12291, which provides for government-wide review of existing major Federal regulations. The NHTSA seeks public review and comment on this evaluation. Comments received will be used to complete the review required by Executive Order 12291.

DATE: Comments must be received no later than January 28, 1983.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons may obtain a copy of the report free of charge by contacting Mr. Robert Hornickle, Office of Management Services, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Room 4423, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590 (202-426-0875). All comments should refer to the document number of this notice and be submitted to: Docket Section, Room 5109, Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590. [Docket hours, 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Frank G. Ephraim, Director, Office of Program Evaluation, Plans and Programs, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Room 5212, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590 (202—426—1574).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Safety Standard No. 214 (49 CFR 571.214) sets static strength requirements for the doors of passenger cars. The requirements have led to the installation of longitudinal reinforcement beams inside the doors. The purpose of a door beam is to reduce the velocity and depth of door intrusion into the passenger compartment in a side impact collision, thereby reducing the severity of occupant injuries involving contact with the door. The standard became effective in January 1973.

Pursuant to Executive Order 12291, NHTSA recently conducted an evaluation of Standard No. 214 to determine the effectiveness of the technology selected by the manufacturers to comply with the standard (in preventing deaths and injuries), and to determine the costs of the technology to consumers. Under the Executive Order, agencies are to review existing regulations to determine whether the regulations are achieving the order's policy goals, i.e., achieving legislative goals effectively and efficiently and without imposing any unnecessary burdens on those affected.

The principal findings and conclusions of the report are as follows:

- Standard 214 prevents approximately 480 fatalities and 4,500 nonfatal hospitalizations per year in side impact collisions with fixed objects. Cars complying with the standard tend to glance by a fixed object; Crush was deep and concentrated in pre-standard cars, but was significantly shallower and more dispersed in post-standard cars.

- Occupant ejection was significantly reduced in collisions with fixed objects.

- Standard 214 prevents 4,900 nonfatal hospitalizations per year in vehicle-to-vehicle side impacts but has little or no effect on fatalities in these crashes. The standard has significantly reduced door intrusion into the passenger compartment. It has significantly reduced the torso, arm and leg injuries of occupants seated next to the struck door.

- Standard 214 adds $61 (in 1982 dollars) to the cost of purchasing and operating an automobile over its lifetime.

The Evaluation Report was developed from statistical analyses of the Agency's Fatal Accident Reporting System and National Crash Severity Study data files, cost analyses of actual side door beam assemblies, and a review of staged crash test results. The statistical analyses focused on the two model years immediately before and after beam installation, in order to isolate the effect of Standard 214 from the effect of the implementation of other safety standards and side structure design changes.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 29

Rights-of-Way General Regulations

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rulemaking would correct errors and eliminate burdensome, outdated and unneeded provisions concerning wheeling stipulations in the existing right-of-way regulations for right-of-way grants issued under the provisions of section 4(d)(2) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended, and other pertinent statutes.

DATE: Comments by January 20, 1983.

ADDRESS: Comments should be sent to: Director (RE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1800 "C" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240. Comments will be available for public review in the Division of Realty, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5th Floor, 608 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. during regular working hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.) on regular working days.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard E. Corthell or Donald H. Brederitz, Division of Realty, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (202) 272-3365.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposed rulemaking would revise the general National Wildlife Refuge System regulations to correct minor errors, implement administrative changes, and eliminate a burdensome and outdated provision.

The definitions in 50 CFR 29.21 would be revised to recognize Alaska as an administrative region for purposes of the general refuge regulations and to delete a reference to the Department of Energy.

The reference to "29.218" in § 29.21-1(a) would be corrected to read section "29.21-9." The word "Bureau" in § 29.21-2(b) would be corrected to read "Service." Paragraph (c) would correct the address of Region 4, the States listed for Regions 3 and 6, and change Area Director to Regional Director for Alaska.

The requirements for electric power transmission line rights-of-way in § 29.21-8 would be revised to delete the requirement for applicants to agree to wheeling stipulations for electric power transmission lines of 66 KV or greater. This revision would delete paragraphs (c) through (e). Wheeling stipulations had been a requirement of the Department of the Interior from 1948 until 1954, and again from 1963 until 1982. By final rulemaking published March 23, 1982, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) deleted this requirement from its regulations in 43 CFR Part 2800. This revision is consistent with the change implemented by BLM.

The principle author of this proposed rulemaking is Richard E. Corthell, Division of Realty, Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Department has determined that the publication of this document is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement is required pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

The Department has determined that this document is not a major rule under Executive Order 12291. The regulations are not expected to significantly increase costs to consumers of power marketing agencies; the agencies may negotiate with applicants or seek orders for wheeling from the Department of Energy under 16 U.S.C. 824j. The revised regulations will reduce the cost to the United States of processing some rights-of-way, and the cost to the applicant caused by delays in construction schedules, and will not increase costs to states or local governments. The change will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354). This rule does not contain information collection requirements subject to Office of Management and Budget review under 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 29


PART 29—AMENDED

Under the authority of section 4(d)(2) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended, and other applicable statutes, it is proposed to amend Subpart B of Part 29, Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below:

1. In § 29.21, Definitions, revise paragraphs (c) and (i) to read as follows:

§ 29.21 Definitions.

(a) “Regional director” means the regional director for one of the Service’s seven regions.

(i) “Department” means U.S. Department of the Interior unless otherwise specified.

§ 29.21-1 (Amended)

2. In § 29.21-1 paragraph (a) is amended by changing the reference "§ 29.218" to read "§ 29.21-9."

3. In 29.21-2 paragraphs (b) is amended by changing the word "Bureau" to read "Service."

4. In § 29.21-2 paragraphs (c)(3), (4), (6), and (7) are revised to read as follows:

§ 29.21-2 Application procedures.

(c) Regional director’s addresses.

(3) For the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin:


(4) For the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Richard B. Russell Federal Building, Suite 1200, 75 Spring Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

(6) For the States of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming:
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Robert W. McVey, 907-586-7221.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Regulations implementing the Fishery Management Plan for the Groundfish Fishery in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island Area (FMP) became effective on January 1, 1982 (46 FR 63565), with the exception of the provision that became effective on April 19, 1982 (47 FR 10227). A correction to the final rule was published in the Federal Register on January 28, 1982 (47 FR 4083). The FMP governs foreign and domestic fishing for a number of fish, commonly known as groundfish (Section 5.1.2. of the FMP identifies the common and scientific names of each species). Most of the fishery is conducted with on-bottom and off-bottom trawls and longlines at numerous fishing grounds throughout the eastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Area. Foreign fishing takes place primarily along the 200-meter depth contour.

The FMP and proposed regulations to implement the FMP were originally published in the Federal Register on November 19, 1979 (44 FR 66556). Since 1979, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) prepared six amendments to the FMP. A final rule implementing Amendments 1a and 2 was published in the Federal Register on January 12, 1982 (47 FR 1295). Amendment 1 and 3 await submission to the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary); Amendment 5 currently is undergoing Secretarial review. Amendment 4 to the FMP is the subject of this action and was partially approved by the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (Assistant Administrator), on October 28, 1982. Rules to implement the approved portion of this amendment (1) adjust the domestic annual harvest (DAH), joint venture processing (JVP), and the total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF) amounts for pollock, yellowfin sole, “other flatfishes,” Atka mackerel, and “other species;” (2) increase the acceptable biological catch (ABC), optimum yield (OY), and reserve amounts for Pacific cod and for “other species” and increase the TALFF for Pacific cod; (3) expand the area in which foreign fishing may be conducted in the fishery conservation zone; (4) amend the coordinates for one area closed to foreign fishing. (The rules do not establish the management authority of the Secretary to issue field orders adjusting any time and area closures for conservation and management reasons because this portion of Amendment 4 was disapproved.) These principal aspects of Amendment 4 are described further below. In addition, Amendment 4 makes the following technical changes to the FMP: (a) Consolidates the description of areas closed to foreign fishing, designates and depicts those areas, and reformats the rationale for such areas; (b) corrects or clarifies the geographical coordinates for two of the management areas; (c) adds a description of the four fishing areas and clarifies the depiction thereof; (d) clarifies the description of the fishery management area; (e) clarifies the substance of Amendment 1a and depicts the salmon savings area; (f) clarifies the specifications of domestic annual processing, domestic non-processed fish, and joint venture processing amounts; (g) deletes references to halibut in various tables; and (h) corrects the base optimum yield (OY) for “Other species” that should have been increased by 1,000 metric tons (mt) to 75,249 mt, or five percent of the 20,000 mt increase in pacific cod OY, by virtue of Amendment 2.

1. Species quota adjustments.

Amendment 4 increases the DAHs for pollock, yellowfin sole, “other flatfish,” Atka mackerel, and “other species” and assigns the increases to the JVP component of each respective DAH, and reduces the TALFF for these species and species groups by equivalent amounts. The JVP for pollock in the Bering Sea is increased from 9,050 metric tons (mt) to 64,000 mt, the JVP for yellowfin sole is increased from 25,000 mt to 30,000 mt, the JVP for “other flatfish” is increased from 3,000 mt to 10,000 mt, the JVP for Atka mackerel is increased from 100 mt to 14,500 mt, and the JVP for “other species” is increased from 200 mt to 6,000 mt. Current U.S. catches and expressed intention of U.S. fishermen who deliver fish to foreign processing vessels indicate that the existing DAHs and reserved amounts of these species will not be sufficient to allow such “joint venture” operations to continue. Current amounts of these species available for domestic processing (DAP) are adequate. Therefore, the increases in DAH are proposed to be assigned to the JVP components.

Amendment 4 also increases the ABC and the OY for Pacific cod. This action responds to a short-term increase in the abundance of harvestable Pacific cod due to a strong 1977 year-class entering the fishery. The ABC estimate is increased from 160,000 mt to 168,000 mt, based upon the most recent scientific information available; the prior estimate was based on 1980 survey information. The increase in OY from 78,700 mt to 120,000 mt would allow the groundfish fishery to harvest the 1977 year-class while it is available. Due to possible inaccuracies in the data upon which the new ABC estimate is based, the OY is set conservatively at 120,000 mt rather...
The DAH for Pacific cod will remain at 43,265 mt in response to testimony from the U.S. fishing industry who use this species. The amount of Pacific cod held in reserve is increased by 3,265 mt from 3,935 mt to 6,000 mt.

The remainder of the increase in OY is apportioned to reserves and TALFF, which is increased by 39,235 mt from 31,500 mt to 70,735 mt.

The ABC and OY amounts for the species category “other species” are established by the FMP as five percent of the combined ABCs and OYs, respectively, of specified target species or species groups. Therefore, the increase in the ABC amount for Pacific cod occasioned by Amendments 2 and 4 results in an increase in the ABC amount for “other species” from 74,249 mt to 79,714 mt. The OY amount for “other species” similarly is increased from 74,249 mt to 77,314 mt. The amount of “other species” held in reserve is increased (to five percent of the revised OY) from 3,712 mt to 3,866 mt. The increase in DAH and reserve amounts for “other species” more than offsets the increase in OY; hence, the TALFF for “other species” is decreased, from 68,537 mt to 65,948 mt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Species code</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>OY</th>
<th>DAH ¹</th>
<th>DAP</th>
<th>JVP</th>
<th>DNP</th>
<th>Reserve</th>
<th>TALFF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollock</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>Bering Sea ¹</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>74,500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>87,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowfin sole</td>
<td>720</td>
<td></td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>31,200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5,850</td>
<td>79,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other flatfish</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
<td>81,500</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>46,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific cod</td>
<td>702</td>
<td></td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>43,265</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>17,766</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>70,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska mackerel</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>9,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other species ¹</td>
<td>490</td>
<td></td>
<td>77,314</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3,666</td>
<td>65,666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹DAH = DAP + JVP + DNP.

²Bering Sea means fishing areas, I, II, and III in Figure 2, Appendix II of 50 CFR 611.9.

³The category “other species” includes sculpins, sharks, skates, eulachon, smelts, capelin, octopus, and all other finfish and marine invertebrates except those listed in the table and “unallocated species.” See § 611.93(b)(1)(H) for the definition of “unallocated species.”

Lastly, the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) figures for sablefish in section 3 of the FMP and in Table 1.1 of Annex I to the FMP are corrected to reflect accurately the MSY figures established for sablefish in section L.1 of Annex I.

The foregoing changes in OY, DAH, JVP, reserve, and TALFF for the species affected by Amendment 4 are summarized in the table below. This table will serve as notice of the changes to be effected by Amendment 4 in lieu of an amendment to the “TALFF table” which formerly was codified as Appendix 1 to 50 CFR 611.20, but which was removed by a final rule appearing at 47 FR 44264 (October 7, 1982).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Species code</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>OY</th>
<th>DAH ¹</th>
<th>DAP</th>
<th>JVP</th>
<th>DNP</th>
<th>Reserve</th>
<th>TALFF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter Halibut Savings area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific cod</td>
<td>702</td>
<td></td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>43,265</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>17,766</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>70,735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Foreign fishing management area limitations. The continental shelf between 170°00' W. longitude and 172°00' W. longitude is very narrow, making it impracticable to fish for groundfish in this area seaward of 12 nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the U.S. territorial sea. For this reason, Amendment 4 allows both foreign trawling and longlining between three and 12 nautical miles from the baseline in the area bounded by 170°00' W. longitude and 172°00' W. longitude on the south side of the Aleutian Islands, and (2) bounded by 170°30' W. longitude and 172°00' W. longitude on the north side of the Aleutian Islands. In addition, Amendment 4 allows foreign longlining between three and 12 nautical miles from the baseline in the area bounded by 170°00' W. longitude and 170°30' W. longitude on the north side of the Aleutian Islands. Foreign trawling is prohibited in the latter area to avoid gear conflicts and grounds-preemption problems between U.S. crab fishermen who fish this area and foreign trawl fleets.

Finally, one set of coordinates for the Winter Halibut Savings area is modified to conform with coordinates specified for that area in the preliminary fishery management plan for this fishery.

3. Management authority of the Secretary. One portion of Amendment 4 would establish for this FMP the authority of the Secretary to issue field orders adjusting time and area closures for conservation and management reasons. This authority would allow the Secretary to take immediate action and adjust fishing areas or seasons if (1) the condition of any groundfish or prohibited species stock in any part of the management area is substantially different from the condition anticipated in the FMP; and (2) the difference reasonably requires a modification of time or area limitations to adequately conserve and manage any groundfish or prohibited species stock. NOAA supports the purpose of this portion of the amendment; it is consistent with NMFS policy of encouraging flexibility in fishery management plans. Several concerns with the proposed field order authority, however, indicate that it should not be approved in its present form. First, discrepancies between the specification of field order authority and the rationale for that authority raise ambiguities as to what the Council intended. In addition, further analyses of the regulatory impacts of the field order portion of the amendment need to be completed. These impacts must be analyzed to satisfy requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and NMFS guidelines for framework measures under the Magnuson Act, and to ensure that in-season actions taken by field order are in compliance with Executive Order 12291. Finally, while the field order authority described in Amendment 4 specifies the circumstances in which a management adjustment would be made, it does not specify (or specifies inadequately) the procedures, limits, and types of responses that could be made—which are necessary to ensure that the Secretary’s actions are limited to implementing the Council’s FMP.

For these reasons, this portion of Amendment 4 cannot be approved.

Classification

The Assistant Administrator has determined that the approved portion of this amendment to the FMP is necessary and appropriate for the conservation and management of fishery resources in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands area, and that the action is consistent with the national standards of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson Act), other provisions of the Magnuson Act, and other applicable law. He has, therefore, under sections 304 and 305 of the Magnuson Act, approved all of Amendment 4 except for that portion relating to the field order authority.

The Assistant Administrator has determined that Amendment 4 will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. This determination was based on an environmental assessment that was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on March 3, 1982. Accordingly, a supplement to the FEIS for the FMP is not required.
The Assistant Administrator also has determined that approval and implementation of this amendment will be carried out in a manner that is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the Alaska Coastal Management Program, as required by section 307(c) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 and its implementing regulations at 15 CFR Part 930, Subpart F.

The Administrator of NOAA has determined that this proposed rulemaking is not a major rule requiring a regulatory impact analysis under Executive Order 12291, since the sector of the U.S. fishing industry dealing in groundfish from the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands is too small for the proposed actions to have a significant effect on the economy. By providing additional amounts of groundfish for domestic harvest, Amendment 4 will beneficially affect the domestic groundfish fishery and encourage its development.

The Administrator has determined that the rule to implement Amendment 4 will have a significant economic impact upon a substantial number of small domestic entities for purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq. The following is a summary of the initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The proposed increases in JVP amounts for pollock, yellowfin sole, "other flatfishes," Atka mackerel, and "other species" would result in an 87,150 mt increase in the total JVP available to domestic fishermen. The mean ex-vessel value of these species to domestic fishermen fishing for joint venture groundfish has historically been approximately $141 per mt. Assuming that all of the 87,150 mt increase in JVP is harvested, the additional total gross revenues to the U.S. Treasury through foreign fishing fees assessed in 1982 on groundfish from the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands would have been $10.3 million.

In the areas bounded by 170°00' W. longitude and 172°00' W. longitude north of the Aleutian Islands; and by 170°30' W. longitude and 172°00' W. longitude south of the Aleutian Islands and by 170°30' W. longitude and 172°00' W. longitude north of the Aleutian Islands; (B) from July 1 through December 31 on Petrel Bank; and (C) from May 1 through December 31 in other areas west of 178°30' longitude. Petrel Bank is bordered by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52°40' N</td>
<td>170°00' W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52°40' N</td>
<td>172°00' W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51°15' N</td>
<td>170°00' E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51°15' N</td>
<td>178°30' W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52°51' N</td>
<td>178°30' W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proposed increases in JVP amounts for pollock, yellowfin sole, "other flatfishes," Atka mackerel, and "other species" would result in a corresponding decrease in the TALFF amounts for these species. If this amendment had been implemented earlier in 1982, and assuming that all of the 87,150 mt decrease in the TALFF would have been harvested by foreign fishermen, the net increase in revenue to the U.S. Treasury through foreign fishing fees assessed in 1982 on groundfish harvested by foreign fishermen would have been approximately $1.7 million. This loss, however, would have been offset by the proposed 39,233 mt increase in TALFF for Pacific cod, a higher value species. Given the current poundage fee of $45 per mt of Pacific cod, and assuming that all of the increase in Pacific cod TALFF were harvested, the additional revenue to the U.S. Treasury would have approached $1.8 million, for a net increase of revenue to the U.S. Treasury of $100.000.

This proposed rulemaking does not contain a collection of information requirement or involve any collection of information within the meaning of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980.

List of Subjects
50 CFR Part 611
Fish, Fisheries, Foreign relations, Reporting requirements.
50 CFR Part 675
Fish, Fisheries, Reporting requirements.

Dated: November 30, 1982.

Carmen J. Blondin,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
Resource Management Enforcement Division
National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR Parts 611 and 675 are proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 611—FOREIGN FISHING

1. The authority citation for Part 611 reads as follows:
Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq., unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 611.93 is amended by revising paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (c)(3)(i) to read as follows:
§ 611.93 Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery.

   (c) * * *
   (2) * * *
   (i) Trawling by foreign vessels between 3 and 12 nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the territorial sea is allowed west of 170°00’ W. longitude.

3. In addition to the amendments set forth above, § 611.93 is amended by removing the second set of coordinates, “52°40’ N. latitude, 170°00’ W. longitude,” in paragraphs (c)(2)(ii)(C) and (c)(3)(ii), and inserting in their place “52°48’ N. latitude, 170°00’ W. longitude.”

PART 675—GROUNDFISH OF THE BERING SEA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AREA

4. The authority citation for Part 675 reads as follows:
Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.

5. Section 675.20 is amended by revising Table 1 to read as follows:
§ 675.20 General limitations.

TABLE 1.—BERING SEA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS FISHERY OPTIMUM YIELDS AND INITIAL DAHs, TALFFs, and RESERVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference, Species group</th>
<th>Subarea</th>
<th>OY</th>
<th>Reserve</th>
<th>Initial DAH</th>
<th>Initial TALFF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollock:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bering Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,100</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>75,125</td>
<td>875,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutians</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowfin sole</td>
<td></td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>5,850</td>
<td>21,200</td>
<td>79,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbots</td>
<td></td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>84,425</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Flatfishes</td>
<td></td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>46,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific cod</td>
<td></td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>43,265</td>
<td>70,735</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pacific Ocean perch:</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>1,768</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bering Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,650</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>5,745</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aleutians</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,727</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>5,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Rockfish</td>
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<td>3,500</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sablefish</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atka Mackerel</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>9,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squid</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Species</td>
<td></td>
<td>77,314</td>
<td>3,866</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>65,648</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * *

1 Bering Sea—Equal Fishing Areas I, II, and III combined. Aleutians—Fishing Area IV. Includes territorial waters.

[FR Doc. 82-33104 Filed 12-3-82; 8:45 am]
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