

disposal facilities within its borders and carrying out other aspects of the RCRA-program, subject to the limitations of its program revision application and previously approved authorities. Georgia also has primary enforcement responsibilities, although EPA retains the right to conduct inspections under section 3007 of RCRA and to take enforcement actions under section 3008, 3013 and 7003 of RCRA.

Compliance with Executive Order 12291

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

Certification Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 604(b), I hereby certify that this authorization will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This authorization effectively suspends the applicability of certain Federal regulations in favor of Georgia's program, thereby eliminating duplicative requirements for handlers of hazardous waste in the State. It does not impose any new burdens on small entities. This rule, therefore, does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Hazardous materials transportation, Hazardous waste, Indian lands, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Authority: This notice is issued under the authority of Sec.'s 2002(a), 3006 and 7004(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6926, 697(b)).

Dated: January 16, 1991.

Patrick M. Tobin,

Deputy Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 91-3318 Filed 2-11-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 15

[General Docket No. 89-626; FCC 91-13]

Cordless Telephone Operation on Offset Frequencies

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends part 15 of the Commission's Rules adopting the offset channel rule as proposed. By this action the Commission amends Part 15 of its rules to allow manufacturers of cordless telephones to implement frequencies that are offset from the center frequency. This will give manufacturers flexibility in designing cordless telephones such that interference to voice communications can be reduced.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 11, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raymond LaForge, telephone (202) 653-8117.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order in General Docket No. 89-626, FCC 91-13, Adopted, January 8, 1991, Released January 25, 1991.

Summary

1. In November, 1987, the Commission as part of its decision on cordless telephones to operate indefinitely on the 46/49 MHz bands permitted manufacturers of cordless telephones to position channels at other than the center of the ten frequencies set forth in part 15 of the rules, provided emissions remained within the specified bandwidth. The Electronic Industries Association (EIA) petitioned the Commission for partial reconsideration of that decision as it regards cordless telephone operation on offset channels and requested that a separate rule making proceeding be conducted on the offset channel issue. In 1989, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) in GEN Docket No. 89-626 55 FR 2852, January 29, 1990, proposing to allow cordless telephone operation on offset channels.

2. Most parties filing comments in response to the NPRM stated that additional channels are needed for cordless telephones, but argued that the channel offset proposal would result in an unacceptably high level of interference. Specifically, they were concerned about adjacent channel interference and the possibility that false "guard tone" signals might be transmitted. They argued that this would cause problems for central office operations, including the false dialing of 911 emergency numbers.

3. The Commission found that the offset channel option would give manufacturers greater flexibility in designing cordless telephones and would increase spectrum efficiency. Further, the Commission disagreed with the commenting parties who expressed concern for interference and concluded that there would not be a substantial

increase in interference to cordless telephone service from cordless telephones operating on offset channels. It stated that offset channels will not increase co-channel and adjacent channel interference to voice communications, noting that interference between these devices is most prevalent when both devices are centered on the same frequency. The Commission also observed that offset channels will result in fewer cordless telephones being centered precisely on the same frequency and, therefore, should reduce interference to voice communications.

4. With regard to the false "guard tone" problem, the Commission noted that only half the cordless telephones on the market use a "guard tone" design. It further observed that many of the "guard tone" cordless telephones employ two guard tones in an effort to avoid interference. Therefore, the Commission stated that it does not expect these telephones to suffer significant interference from cordless telephones operating on offset channels. As for the remainder of the "guard tone" cordless telephones, the Commission concluded that interference from an offset channel operation can be expected to be no more of an interference problem than that currently experienced from cordless telephones operating on the center frequency because the permitted frequency tolerance for cordless telephones can easily vary up to 5 kHz. The Commission also has taken steps to preclude instances of false dialing, through its action in GEN Docket No. 89-605. In that proceeding, the Commission required all cordless telephones manufactured in, or imported into, the United States on or after 6 months from the effective date of the new rules to incorporate digital security encoding. The Commission stated that it believes that the digital security coding requirement, along with the fact that it will take several years before manufacturers can design and market new cordless telephones that use offset channels, will minimize any potential interference from the new offset telephones.

5. The Commission found that a proposal by ASCII Corporation to allow telephone frequency hopping would not be effective for cordless telephone communications in the 46/49 MHz band. It found the likelihood of interference occurring from such operations could be significant, and therefore declined to adopt this proposal.

6. Commenting parties also recommended that Section 15.233(a) be

amended to clarify whether a cordless telephone may scan the assigned channels for the purpose of finding a channel with the least interference. The Commission stated a rule change is not necessary, as this practice is already permitted.

Ordering Clause

7. Accordingly, under the authority contained in Sections 4(i), 301, 302, and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, *it is ordered* that Part 15 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations are amended as set forth below. *It is further ordered* that this proceeding is terminated. The rules adopted in this proceeding will be effective [six months from the effective date of the Report and Order in GEN Docket No. 89-605].

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 15

Radio frequency devices, Radio.

Donna R. Searcy,
Secretary.

Final Rule

Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 15, is amended as follows:

PART 15—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 15 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Section 4, 302, 303, 304, and 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154, 302, 303, 304, and 307.

2. In § 15.233, paragraphs (b) and (d) are revised, paragraph (e) is republished to read as follows:

§ 15.233 Operation Within the Bands 46.60–46.98 MHz and 49.66–50.0 MHz.

(b) An intentional radiator used as part of a cordless telephone system shall operate on one or more of the following frequency pairs:

Channel	Base transmitter (MHz)	Handset transmitter (MHz)
1.....	46.610	49.670
2.....	46.630	49.845
3.....	46.670	49.860
4.....	46.710	49.770
5.....	46.730	49.875
6.....	46.770	49.830
7.....	46.830	49.890
8.....	46.870	49.930
9.....	46.930	49.990
10.....	46.970	49.970

(d) The fundamental emission shall be confined within a 20 kHz band centered on the actual carrier frequency listed in paragraph (b), as adjusted by the frequency tolerance of the transmitter at

the time testing is performed. Modulation products outside of this 20 kHz band shall be attenuated at least 26 dB below the level of the unmodulated carrier or to the general limits in § 15.209, whichever permits the higher emission levels. Emissions on any frequency more than 10 kHz removed from this 20 kHz band shall consist solely of unwanted emissions and shall not exceed the general radiated emission limits in § 15.209. Tests to determine compliance with this requirement shall be performed using an appropriate input signal as prescribed in § 2.989 of this Chapter.

(e) all emissions exceeding 20 microvolts/meter at 3 meters are to be reported in the application for certification.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 91-3058 Filed 2-11-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 675

[Docket No. 910118-1018]

Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NOAA, Commerce.

ACTION: Emergency interim rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) has determined that an emergency exists in the groundfish fishery in the Bering Sea. This emergency results from the absence of a specific catch limit for the commercial harvest of pollock in the vicinity of Bogoslof Island. The projected pollock harvest rate early in 1991 could lead to overfishing of the Aleutian Basin stock that spawns in the Bogoslof area. This action temporarily establishes a Bogoslof District and prescribes a catch limit in this district of 200,000 mt of pollock until April 15, 1991.

An amendment to the Fishery Management Plan for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish (FMP) will be prepared in 1991, that, if implemented, will effect similar permanent catch limits of pollock in the Bogoslof area. This action is necessary to immediately prevent potential overfishing of the Bogoslof area pollock by temporarily limiting the amount of pollock that may be harvested in that area during the time they are most vulnerable to excessive fishing

mortality. The intended effect of this action is to carry out the conservation and management objectives of the FMP.

DATES: Effective February 6, 1991, until noon, Alaska local time on April 15, 1991. Comments are invited on this action and the environmental assessment (EA) on or before March 8, 1991.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the EA may be obtained from Steven Pennoyer, Director, Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668. Comments on this action and the EA may be mailed to the same address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jay J.C. Ginter (Fishery Management Biologist, NMFS), 907-586-7229.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Groundfish fisheries in the exclusive economic zone of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) management area are managed in accordance with the FMP. The FMP was prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) under authority of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson Act). The FMP is implemented by regulations appearing at 50 CFR 611.93 and part 675.

Background

Pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*) is the most abundant groundfish species in the eastern Bering Sea (EBS). The exploitable biomass (pollock aged 3 years and older) for 1991 over the continental shelf area of the EBS is estimated at 6.7 million metric tons (mt). An additional 405,000 mt is estimated for the Aleutian Islands subarea. Generally, the abundance of pollock in the EBS is characterized as high because of strong 1982 and 1984 year classes but declining because of weaker year classes recruiting to the exploitable population since 1984.

Recent, incomplete biological data suggest the existence of a third pollock population in the deep water Aleutian Basin that is different from the population on the EBS continental shelf or the population in the Aleutian Islands subarea. The international waters, outside the fishery management jurisdiction of either the United States or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, approximate the center of the Aleutian Basin (Figure 5). Age-composition data indicate that Aleutian Basin pollock are generally older and, at any specific age, generally smaller than those found on the EBS continental shelf. These data also indicate that pollock in the Aleutian Islands subarea are distinct from either those in the

Aleutian Basin or those on the EBS continental shelf. Genetic studies and other biological assessments are continuing to determine the stock structure of Bering Sea pollock.

Current scientific information suggests that pollock in the Bogoslof area, particularly during the roe season, are of the same stock as pollock in the Aleutian Basin and are connected to the EBS continental shelf stock through spawning and growth processes. Acoustic- and trawl-survey data from the vicinity of Bogoslof Island, near the center of reporting area 515, indicate that pollock in this area have the same age composition as those found in the Aleutian Basin. After the roe season, pollock in the Bogoslof area are believed to move elsewhere in the Aleutian Basin.

The exploitable biomass of pollock in the Bogoslof area was estimated during the roe season in 1988 and 1989 to be about 2.1 million mt. If these pollock have similar population dynamics as the EBS continental shelf stocks, the 1991 exploitable biomass of pollock in the vicinity of Bogoslof Island is estimated to be about 1.15 million mt. The calculated acceptable biological catch (ABC) of this population in 1991 is 286,000 mt. By comparison, the ABC of the EBS continental shelf stock for 1991 is estimated to be 1,676,000 mt.

The commercial catch of pollock exceeds that of all other groundfish species combined by about 1 million mt. In 1990, about 1.4 million mt of pollock were caught in the BSAI management area, which was about 77 percent of the total groundfish catch by U.S. fishermen in this area. This harvest was processed almost entirely by U.S. at-sea or shore-based processors. About 22,000 mt, less than 2 percent of the total 1990 catch, was processed by foreign at-sea processors working in joint ventures with U.S. fishermen. No joint venture processing has been authorized for the pollock fishery in 1991.

Common products made from pollock include frozen blocks, fillets, surimi, meal, and roe. Pollock roe, which has the highest value per mt, is harvested from pre-spawning aggregations of pollock during the roe season from January through mid-April.

In 1990, the Council recommended and the Secretary approved Amendment 14 to the FMP that, in part, provides authority to limit the amount of the total allowable catch (TAC) of pollock taken during the roe season. For the 1991 fishing year, the Council has recommended that the roe-season fishery be limited to 441,500 mt, which is 34 percent of the 1991 pollock TAC of 1.3 million mt for the Bering Sea subarea.

Need for Emergency Action

Although pollock in the Bering Sea subarea appear to be of two separate stocks, especially during the roe season, they cannot be managed separately under current regulations. One TAC, based only on the biomass and ABC estimates of pollock on the EBS continental shelf, is specified for the entire Bering Sea subarea. Pollock biomass and ABC in the Bogoslof area are estimated separately and not added to those for the EBS continental shelf because the two stocks appear to be separate.

The fishery for pollock in the Bogoslof area is concentrated in the first several months of the year because (1) pollock in highly aggregated, pre-spawning schools yield higher catch per unit of effort compared to later in the season when the fish are more dispersed, and (2) the high value of pollock roe markedly increases the value of the catch at that time. The roe-season fishery is expected to be more intensive in 1991 than in earlier years because of increased fishing effort from existing and new groundfish fishing vessels. Catch rates in the first 2 months of 1991 are forecasted to average 65,000 mt of pollock per week. At this rate, the fishery could harvest the roe-season catch limit of 441,500 mt for the Bering Sea subarea in less than 7 weeks and entirely from the Bogoslof area. Pollock harvests greater than 150 percent of the ABC for the Bogoslof area, combined with unlimited harvests of these fish in the international waters of the Bering Sea, could cause overfishing.

To help conserve the Aleutian Basin stock and prevent excessive harvest of the pollock stock in the Bogoslof area, the Council, at its December 1990 meeting, recommended emergency action to limit catches of pollock from the Bogoslof area to 200,000 mt. Based on information from NMFS fishery scientists, the Council noted that any closure of the Bogoslof area to the pollock fishery because this catch limit was attained would not need to continue after the roe season because pollock of the Aleutian Basin apparently leave the Bogoslof area after spawning.

The Council intends to submit an amendment to the FMP in 1991 to resolve this problem permanently beginning in 1992. This action was not taken earlier through the normal FMP amendment and rule-making procedures for three reasons.

First, the domestic fishery for groundfish generally, and for pollock in particular, has grown rapidly. Fishing effort during the 1991 roe season is expected to be intense because of a

combination of this growth and reduced fishing time resulting from FMP Amendment 14. In the first 3 months of 1990, when pollock harvest rates were highest, about 196,600 mt of pollock were harvested from reporting area 515. This represents an average harvest rate of approximately 15,000 mt per week. Based on informal estimates from industry representatives, the average harvest rate during the 1991 pollock roe season is expected to be 65,000 mt per week, a greater than four-fold increase over the 1990 harvest rate. If the 1991 harvest rate projections are realized, then 200,000 mt of pollock will be harvested in about 3 weeks instead of 3 months.

Second, the estimated ABC for pollock in the Bogoslof area decreased faster than expected. In November 1989, the ABC was calculated to be 630,000 mt in 1990. The entire 1990 pollock catch from reporting area 515 was about 289,500 mt. In November 1990, the ABC for Bogoslof area pollock in 1991 was calculated to be 286,000 mt. This 55 percent decrease in the ABC combined with a potential four-fold increase in fishing effort is an emergency conservation issue.

Finally, the current scientific perception of the population biology of Bering Sea pollock has been rapidly evolving. Over the past 2 years, fishery scientists from the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have begun to share data that reveal new information on the size, movements, and stock structure of the Bering Sea pollock resource. The importance of the Bogoslof spawning area to the Aleutian Basin stock and its possible relationship to the EBS continental shelf stock have become generally understood only within the past year. Scientific work on this issue is continuing and new perceptions may emerge. For now, the Secretary is acting on the best available information.

Description of Emergency Interim Measures

This emergency interim rule will change existing regulations governing U.S. fishing in the Bering Sea subarea by implementing the following four management measures.

1. Bogoslof District Defined.

The Bogoslof District will be defined as new reporting area 518. This is that part of former reporting area 515 that is west of 167° W. longitude (Figure 6). The remaining eastern portion of former reporting area 515 is defined as new reporting area 519.

Acoustic surveys of pollock in the Bogoslof area during the winters of 1988

and 1989 indicate that the principal spawning aggregations of pollock are located in current reporting area 515 between 167° W. longitude and 170° W. longitude. Pollock in other areas over the EBS continental shelf, including the eastern part of reporting area 515, are not considered to be of the Aleutian Basin stock.

2. Catch Limit Specified.

Up to 200,000 mt of the pollock TAC may be harvested in the Bogoslof District during the roe season. When the Regional Director determines that 200,000 mt of pollock will be or have been harvested during the roe-season fishery in reporting area 518, a notice will be published in the *Federal Register* prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in the Bogoslof District.

This catch limit is conservatively less than the estimated ABC for the Bogoslof area pollock and should prevent overfishing of the Aleutian Basin pollock stock, which appears to spawn mainly in the vicinity of Bogoslof Island. Closure of the Bogoslof District is not expected to severely constrain the pollock fishery because other aggregations of pollock from the EBS continental shelf stock will be available to the fishery in reporting area 519 and other reporting areas.

3. Fishing Trip Redefined

The definition of fishing trip is changed for purposes of the roe-stripping provisions of Amendment 14 to the FMP. This change will end a fishing trip for a vessel when it leaves the Bogoslof District.

The Regional Director would not be able to determine how much pollock was harvested in the Bogoslof District without division of reporting area 515 into two new reporting areas. Current catch reports do not distinguish where catches are made within a reporting area. Those data are contained within daily fishing logbooks, which are not available for inseason management of catch limits.

Changing the definition of fishing trip is necessary because the Bogoslof District is an area of intensive pollock fishing during the roe season. The roe-stripping controls implemented under Amendment 14 limit the amount of roe and other pollock products produced during a fishing trip. For purposes of this limitation, a vessel is engaged in a fishing trip until the transfer or offloading of any pollock or pollock product, or until the vessel leaves the subarea where the fishing trip began, whichever comes first. This emergency rule changes the definition of fishing trip by adding the departure from the

Bogoslof District to those activities that end a fishing trip that was begun in that area. This change will improve the effectiveness of the Amendment 14 roe-stripping controls.

4. Temporary Area Closure

Any closure of the Bogoslof District because the 200,000 mt catch limit is attained will cease to be effective at noon, Alaska local time, on April 15, 1991, and regulations currently governing fishing in the Bering Sea subarea will prevail. New reporting areas 518 and 519 will revert to reporting area 515.

There is no reason to keep the Bogoslof District closed to pollock fishing after the roe season. Aleutian Basin pollock that spawn in the Bogoslof area appear to leave that area after spawning between mid-March and mid-April, and pollock found in the Bogoslof area after April are believed to be of other stocks. Although this interim rule will cease to be effective on April 15, directed fishing for pollock will continue to be prohibited until June 1 under provisions of Amendment 14 to the FMP (56 FR 492; January 7, 1991).

Classification

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (Assistant Administrator), has determined that this rule is necessary to respond to an emergency situation and that it is consistent with the Magnuson Act and other applicable law.

The Assistant Administrator also finds that reasons justifying promulgation of this rule on an emergency basis also make it impracticable and contrary to the public interest to provide notice and opportunity for prior comment or to delay for 30 days the effective date of these emergency regulations under provisions of section 553(b) and (d) of the Administrative Procedure Act. Any delay in implementing this rule would increase the potential for overfishing and subsequent long-term adverse impacts on all users of the resource.

The Assistant Administrator has determined that this rule will be implemented in a manner that is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the approved coastal management program of the State of Alaska. This determination has been submitted for review by the appropriate State agency under section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act.

This emergency rule is exempt from the normal review procedures of Executive Order 12291 as provided in section 8(a)(1) of that order. This rule is being reported to the Director of the

Office of Management and Budget with an explanation of why it is not practicable to follow the regular procedures of that order.

The Assistant Administrator prepared an EA for this rule and concluded that there will be no significant impact on the human environment. A copy of the EA is available from the Regional Director at the previously cited address.

This rule does not contain a collection of information requirement for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply to this rule because, as an emergency rule, it is not required to be promulgated as a proposed rule, and the rule is issued without opportunity for prior public comment. Because notice and opportunity for comment are not required to be given under section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act and because no other law requires that notice and opportunity for comment be given for this rule, no initial or final regulatory flexibility analysis has been or will be prepared under sections 603(a) and 604(a) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects 50 CFR Part 675

Fisheries, Fishing vessels, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 5, 1991.

Michael F. Tillman,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 675 is amended as follows:

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

1. The authority citation for 50 CFR part 675 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

2. Effective February 6, 1991, through noon, Alaska local time, April 15, 1991, in § 675.2, a new definition for *Bogoslof District* is added in alphabetical order, and in the definition of *statistical area*, subparagraph (e) Statistical Area 515 is suspended, and two new subparagraphs (l) and (m) are added to read as follows:

§ 675.2 Definitions.

* * * * *

Bogoslof District means that part of the Bering Sea subarea that is south of a straight line between 55°46' N. latitude, 170°00' W. longitude and 54°30' N. latitude, 167°00' W. longitude; east of 170°00' W. longitude; west of 167°00' W. longitude; and north of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the

islands connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

North latitude	West longitude
52°49.2'	169°40.4'
52°49.8'	169°06.3'
53°23.8'	167°50.1'
53°18.7'	167°51.4'
* * * *	*

(l) Statistical Area 518—south of a straight line between 55°46' N. latitude, 170°00' W. longitude and 54°30' N. latitude, 167°00' W. longitude; east of 170°00' W. longitude; west of 167°00' W. longitude; and north of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the islands connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

North latitude	West longitude
52°49.2'	169°40.4'
52°49.8'	169°06.3'
53°23.8'	167°50.1'
53°18.7'	167°51.4'

(m) Statistical area 519—south of a straight line between 54°30' N. latitude, 167°00' W. longitude and 54°30' N. latitude, 164°54' W. longitude; east of

167°00' W. longitude; west of Unimak Island; and north of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the islands connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

North latitude	West longitude
53°59.0'	166°17.2'
54°02.9'	166°03.0'
54°07.7'	165°40.8'
54°08.9'	165°38.8'
54°11.9'	165°23.3'
54°23.9'	164°44.0'
* * * *	*

3. Effective February 6, 1991, through noon, Alaska local time, April 15, 1991, § 675.20 is amended by adding paragraph (a)(13), and revising paragraph (i)(2) to read as follows:

§ 675.20 General limitations.

(a) * * *

(13) When the Regional Director determines that 200,000 mt of pollock have been caught in the Bogoslof District, defined at § 675.2 of this part, before April 15, 1991, the Secretary will publish a notice in the Federal Register

prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in the Bogoslof District until noon, Alaska local time, April 15, 1991.

* * * *

(i) * * *

(2) *Trip.* for purposes of this paragraph, the operator of a vessel is engaged in a single fishing trip from the commencement of or continuation of fishing after the effective date of a notice prohibiting directed fishing under paragraph (a)(8) or (a)(13) of this section until any offload or transfer of any fish or fish product from that vessel or until the vessel leaves the subarea, or the Bogoslof District with respect to a notice under paragraph (a)(13) of this section, where fishing activity commenced, whichever occurs first.

4. Effective February 6, 1991, through noon, Alaska local time, April 15, 1991, part 675 is amended by suspending figure 2 and adding figures 5 and 6 as follows.

BILLING CODE 3510-22-M

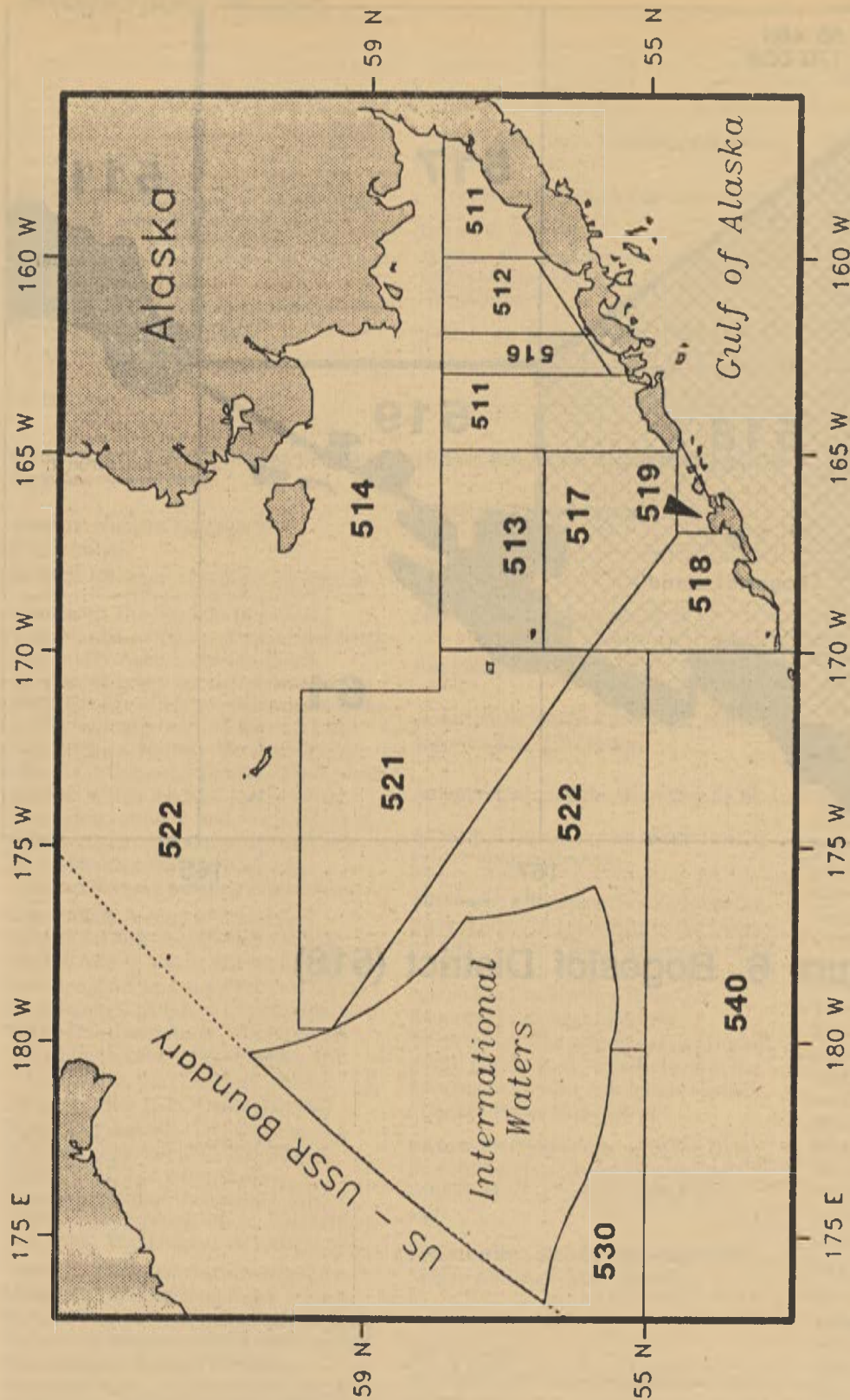


Figure 5. Regulatory and reporting areas of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

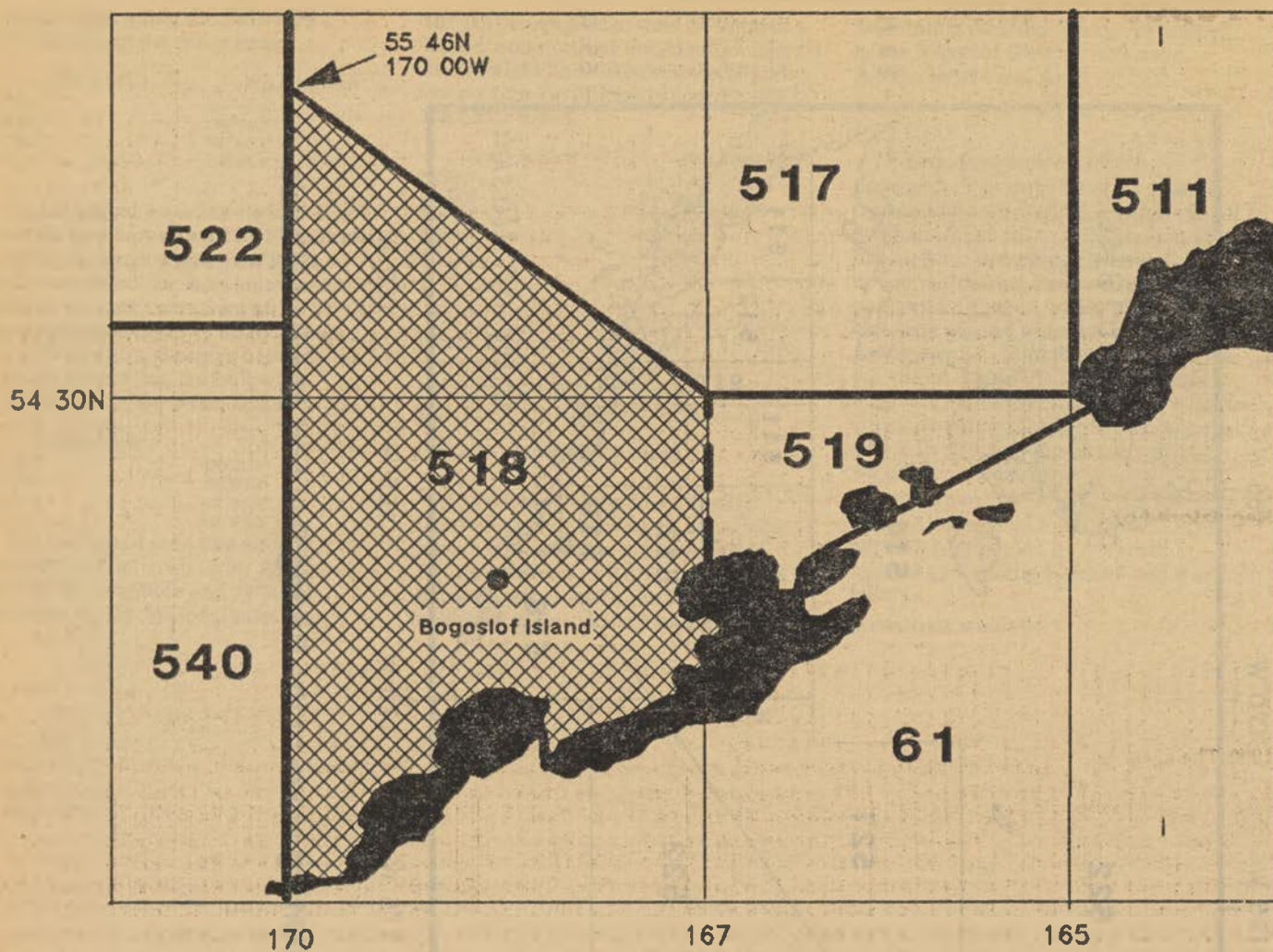


Figure 6. Bogoslof District (518)

[FR Doc. 91-3181 Filed 1-22-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-C