FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cristina M. Schulingkamp, U.S. EPA Region III, (215) 597–0545.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 31, 1991, the Commonwealth of Virginia submitted a formal revision to its State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP revision consists of deleting the source-specific alternate control program (bubble) for J.W. Fergusson & Sons, Inc.

The currently approved Virginia SIP contains a source-specific alternate control program (bubble) for J.W. Fergusson & Sons, Inc. Under this bubble, the source complies with the Virginia SIP's graphic arts RACT regulation via an equivalent but alternative compliance plan. EPA approved this bubble on March 4, 1983 (48 FR 9257).

J.W. Fergusson & Sons, Inc. still remains subject to the Virginia SIP's graphic arts RACT regulations once this source-specific alternate control program (bubble) is removed from the SIP. A more detailed discussion can be found in the technical support document (TSD) accompanying this action. A copy of the TSD is available, upon request, from the EPA Regional Office listed in the "ADDRESSES" section of this notice.

EPA is approving this SIP revision without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. This action will be effective 60 days from the date of this **Federal Register** notice unless, within 30 days of its publication, notice is received that adverse or critical comments will be submitted. If such notice is received, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by simultaneously publishing two subsequent notices. One notice will withdraw the final action and another will begin a new rulemaking by announcing a proposal of the action and establishing a comment period. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective on August 17, 1992.

Final Action

EPA is approving the deletion of the source-specific alternate control program (bubble) for J.W. Fergusson & Sons, Inc. approved on March 4, 1983 (48 FR 9257). The Company is still subject to the graphic arts RACT regulations previously approved by EPA on January 25, 1984 (49 FR 3082), Virginia SIP regulation 4.55(m).

The Agency has reviewed this request for revision of the federally-approved SIP for conformance with the provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments enacted on November 15, 1990. The Agency has determined that this action conforms with those requirements.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any SIP. Each request for revision to the SIP shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

Under 5 U.S.C. section 605(b), the Regional Administrator certifies that this SIP revision will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. (See 46 FR 8709.)

This action, pertaining to the deletion of the alternate control program (bubble) for J.W. Fergusson & Sons, Inc., located in Richmond, Virginia, has been classified as a Table 3 action by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214–2225).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 17, 1992. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

June 2, 1992.

Edwin B. Erickson,

Regional Administrator.

Subpart VV, part 52 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7642.

Subpart VV—Virginia

§ 52.2420 [Amended]

2. In § 52.2420 paragraph (c)(72) is removed and reserved.

3. Section 52.2423 is amended by adding paragraph (i) to read as follows:

§ 52.2423 Approval status.

* * * * *

(i) Pursuant to an October 31, 1991 request submitted by the Virginia Department of Air Pollution Control, the source-specific Alternate Control Program (bubble) for J.W. Fergusson & Sons, Inc. which EPA had approved on March 4, 1983, is removed from the plan. J.W. Fergusson & Sons, Inc. located in Richmond, Virginia is required to comply with the Virginia SIP graphic arts RACT regulation approved by EPA on January 25, 1984 (see 40 CFR 52.2420 (c)(48) and (c)(74)).

[FR Doc. 92–14268 Filed 6–17–92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 68

[CC Docket No. 87–124; FCC 92–217]

Access to Telecommunications Equipment by Hearing Impaired

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This Report and Order (R&O) in CC Docket 87–124 adopts proposed amendments to part 68 of the rules to require that most telephones (as specified) be hearing aid-compatible by May 1, 1992. However, to avoid excessive costs associated with field retrofitting, the compliance date of the rules is delayed until May 1, 1993 for establishments with 20 or more employees and until May 1, 1994 for all others.

DATES: July 20, 1992.

COMPLIANCE DATE: The compliance date of the rules is delayed until May 1, 1993 for establishments with 20 or more employees and until May 1, 1994 for all others.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Kimball, Domestic Services Branch, Domestic Facilities Division, Common Carrier Bureau, (202) 634–4215.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This summarizes the Commission's R&O in the matter of Access to Telecommunications Equipment and Services by the Hearing Impaired and Other Disabled Persons, CC Docket No. 87–124, FCC 92–217, adopted May 14, 1992. The R&O and supporting file may be examined during federal business hours in the Commission's Dockets Branch, room 230, 1919 M St., NW., Washington, DC, or purchased from the duplicating contractor, Downtown Copy Center, 1114 21st St., NW., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 452–1422.

This proceeding was initiated by the Commission's Memorandum Opinion and Order (MO&O) and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) in CC Docket 87-124, 5 FCC Rcd 3434 (1990) [55 FR 28762 (July 13, 1990), 55 FR 28781 (July 13, 1990)]; *recon. denied*, 6 FCC Rcd 4799 (1991). In the MO&O portion of the proceeding, the Commission determined, among other things, that all credit card operated telephones and telephones in common areas of the workplace would have to be hearing aid-compatible by May 1, 1991. That decision was based, in part, upon an estimated retrofitting cost of $1.50 per telephone as stated in Senate Report No. 100-391, 100th Cong. 2d Sess. (1988) and the limited number of instruments that would be affected by the rule change. On reconsideration, the Commission decided that even if the $1.50 estimate was unrealistically low, the benefits of the change still outweighed the costs because of the limited number of instruments affected.

The NPRM portion of the proceeding proposed rules requiring that most other telephones (as specified) be hearing aid-compatible by May 1, 1992. The proposed rules would result in those telephones being subject to retrofitting which would, in a large number of cases, require the discovery and replacement or refurbishment of non-hearing aid-compatible telephones at locations where they already have been installed and are in use. Eight comments and two reply comments were filed and each was carefully considered with due consideration to the requirement in 47 U.S.C. 610(a) that the Commission establish regulations to insure reasonable access to telephone service by persons with impaired hearing, but that, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 610(f), the Commission not require retrofitting of equipment other than coin operated telephones and telephones provided for emergency use. The Commission is not precluded from adding new categories of emergency telephones; indeed, 47 U.S.C. 610(f) provides that the Commission shall periodically review the regulations established pursuant to § 610.

Three of the commenting parties argue that the estimated cost of $1.50 per telephone for retrofitting is underestimated, and they cite costs ranging from $2.60 to an average of $45.14. Other parties challenge those estimates as being inconsistent and unsupported. In reply comments, parties contending that the retrofitting cost of $1.50 per telephone is underestimated argue that the cost does not include field testing to identify those telephones which are non-hearing aid-compatible and to perform retrofitting. The evidence shows to our satisfaction that the $1.50 cost cited in the Senate Report does not reliably represent the cost of retrofitting telephones in the field, and may not have been intended to represent those costs. Accordingly, in reviewing the arguments as to the costs and benefits of the proposed rules, we find that the costs of field retrofitting are likely to be significantly higher than the $1.50 per set estimate originally relied upon, and that the universe of telephones affected by the proposed rules will be considerably larger than that affected by the rules upheld in the reconsideration.

Evidence indicates that the number of non-hearing aid-compatible telephones still in the working place continues to be reduced by operation of the requirements of the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1988 and § 68.4(a)(1) of the rules which requires that, with limited exceptions, every telephone manufactured in the United States (other than for export) or imported for use in the United States after August 16, 1989, must be hearing aid-compatible. At the current rate of depletion, the number of non-hearing aid-compatible telephones will be reduced by a predictable amount over the next few years and the benefits ultimately will outweigh the costs. We conclude that in the case of small establishments, i.e., those with fewer than twenty employees, a delay of two years in the date on which the proposed rules will become applicable will proportionately reduce the size of the universe of telephones affected by the rules to about 4.2 million telephones. With reference to larger establishments, however, i.e., those with twenty or more employees, the cost per instrument would be proportionally smaller, and we believe that a delay of only one year is justified. Therefore, the proposed rules are adopted with the condition that they not go into effect until May 1, 1993 for establishments with twenty or more employees, and until May 1, 1994 for all others.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, the Commission's final analysis in this R&O is as follows:

I. Need and Purpose of This Action

The regulations affected by this Report and Order were required by the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1988. On reexamination of the rules adopted pursuant to that Act, the Commission finds that certain amendments are necessary to fulfill the goals established by Congress.

II. Summary of Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

No comments were filed in direct response to the initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.

III. Significant Alternatives Considered and Rejected

The Commission considered the alternatives raised by the parties in this proceeding and considered all timely filed comments directed to those issues. After carefully weighing all aspects of this proceeding, the Commission has adopted the most reasonable course of action under the mandate of the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act and the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Ordering Clause

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 1, 4(i) and 710 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that part 68 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations is amended as set forth below.

List of Subjects for 47 CFR Part 68

Hearing aid-compatible telephones, Hearing aid-compatibility, Administrative practice and procedure.

Federal Communications Commission.

Donna R. Searcy,

Secretary.

Rule Changes

Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 68, is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for part 68 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: (47 U.S.C. 151, 154, 155, 201-205, 208, 215, 218, 226, 303, 313, 314, 403, 404, 410, 522, 610.

2. Section 68.4 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(2) to reach as follows:

§ 68.4 Hearing aid-compatible telephones.

(a) * * *

(2) Unless otherwise stated and except for telephones used with public mobile services, telephones used with private radio services and secure telephones, every telephone listed in § 68.112 must be hearing aid-compatible.

* * * * *

3. Section 68.112 is amended by revising paragraphs (B)(1), (b)(3) and (c) and adding paragraph (b)(5) to read as follows:

§ 68.112 Hearing aid-compatibility.

* * * * *

(b) *Emergency use telephones.* * * *

(1) Telephones in places where a person with impaired hearing might be

isolated in an emergency, including, but not limited to, elevators, automobile, railroad or subway tunnels, highways and all areas of the workplace including common areas (libraries, reception areas and similar locations where employees are reasonably expected to congregate). With respect to the workplace, non-common area telephones are not required to be hearing aid-compatible until May 1, 1993 for establishments with twenty or more employees, and until May 1, 1994 for all other establishments, except for telephones made available to a hearing impaired employee for use by that employee in his or her employment duty. Such telephones shall be hearing aid-compatible by May 1, 1992.

* * * * *

(3) Telephones needed to signal life-threatening or emergency situations in confined settings, including but not limited to, rooms in hospitals, residential health care facilities for senior citizens, convalescent homes, and prisons. If an alternative means of signalling life-threatening or emergency situations is available, a hearing aid-compatible telephone is not required until May 1, 1993 for establishments with twenty or more employees, and until May 1, 1994 for all other establishments, unless replaced before that time.

* * * * *

(5) Until May 1, 1993 for establishments with twenty or more employees, and until May 1, 1994 for all other establishments, telephones in hotel and motel rooms replaced after January 1, 1985, must be hearing aid-compatible unless at least ten percent of the rooms in a hotel or motel are equipped to accommodate a hearing impaired customer. A room is equipped to accommodate a hearing impaired customer if

(i) It contains a permanently installed hearing aid-compatible telephone; or

(ii) It contains a telephone which will accept a plugin hearing aid-compatible handset, which shall be provided to the hearing impaired customer by the hotel or motel; or

(iii) The room contains a jack into which a hearing air-compatible telephone provided to the customer by the hotel or motel may be plugged (i.e., in addition to a permanently installed telephone which is not hearing aid-compatible). If fewer than ten percent of the rooms in a hotel or motel are hearing aid-compatible, when replacing a telephone the hotel or motel must, until the ten percent minimum is reached:

(A) Replace it with a hearing aid-compatible telephone, or

(B) Procure and maintain a plug-in hearing aid-compatible telephone handset which it will provide to a hearing impaired customer upon request at check-in. For establishments with twenty or more employees, all telephones in hotel and motel rooms are required to be hearing aid-compatible by May 1, 1993. For establishments with fewer than twenty employees, all telephones in hotel and motel rooms are required to be hearing aid-compatible by May 1, 1994.

(c) *Telephones frequently needed by the hearing impaired.* Closed circuit telephones, i.e., telephones which cannot directly access the public switched network, such as telephones located in lobbies of hotels or apartment buildings; telephones in stores which are used by patrons to order merchandise; telephones in public transportation terminals which are used to call taxis or to reserve rental automobiles, need not be hearing aid-compatible until replaced.

[FR Doc. 92-13669 Filed 6-17-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

---

47 CFR PART 90

[PR Docket No. 91-62; FCC 92-196]

Eligibility in the Motion Picture Radio Service

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects a final rule concerning eligibility in the motion picture radio service, (57 FR 19811 (May 8, 1992)), by adding a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 18, 1992.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tatsu Kondo, Land Mobile and Microwave Division, (202) 634-2443.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc 92-10646, published in 57 FR 19811 (May 8, 1991, the Supplementary Information section is corrected by redesignating paragraphs 4 and 5 as paragraphs 5 and 6 and adding a new paragraph 4 to read as follows:

4. Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, the Commission's final analysis is as follows.

I. Need and Purpose of This Action

This Report and Order amends the eligibility criteria governing the Motion Picture Radio Service, which has been renamed the Video Production Radio Service, to encompass additional technologies developed since the service was created. In addition to motion picture production, eligibility is extended to on-location videotape production of mass media programming, regardless of the ultimate distribution mode. Many small video and film production entities could be positively affected by this action because additional radio communications options will be made available to them. This action furthers the Commission's goals of promoting efficiency and innovation in the allocation, licensing and use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

II. Summary of the Issues Raised by the Public Comments in Response to the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

There were no comments submitted in response to the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.

III. Significant Alternatives Considered

The Notice of Proposed Rule Making asked whether amendment of the rules governing eligibility for the Motion Picture Radio Service was desirable to accommodate technologies, such as television broadcasting, developed after the MPRS was created in 1927. After considering the comments, we adopted some of the commenters' suggestions to modify the proposal set out in the Notice.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 92-14252 Filed 6-17-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

49 CFR Part 1201

[Ex Parte No. 492]

Montana Rail Link, Inc. and Wisconsin Central Ltd., Joint Petition for Rulemaking

AGENCY: Interstate Commerce Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission raises the revenue classification level for class I rail carriers from $50 million to $250 million and concurrently revises the revenue deflator formula from a base period of 1978 to 1991. Also, the Commission raises the revenue classification level for class II rail carriers from $10 million to $20 million (also rebased to 1991 dollars). The purpose and intended effect of the changes is to reduce accounting and

reporting burdens on railroad companies.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These revisions are effective July 20, 1992.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian A. Holmes, (202) 927-5730, (TDD for hearing impaired: (202) 927-5721.).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By petition dated December 3, 1990, Montana Rail Link, Inc. (MRL) and Wisconsin Central Ltd. (WC) requested that the Commission amend the rail carrier classification regulations.

After considering the proposal, we issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR), served September 10, 1991 (56 FR 46272, Sept. 11, 1992). After consideration of all comments, we are raising the revenue classification level for class I rail carriers set forth in 49 CFR 1201, General Instruction 1-1(a) from $50 million to $250 million, while concurrently revising the base year for calculating the revenue deflator formula from 1978 to 1991 (See Note A to Instruction 1-1). We are also raising the revenue classification level for class II rail carriers from $10 million to $20 million.

Additional information is contained in the Commission's decision. To purchase a copy of the full decision, write to Dynamic Concepts, Inc., room 2229, Interstate Commerce Commission Building, Washington, DC 20423, or call (202) 289-4357. [Assistance for the hearing impaired is available through TDD services (202) 927-5721 or by pickup from Dynamic Concepts Inc. in room 2229 at Commission headquarters.]

This revision will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities and this decision will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment or the conservation of energy resources.

This decision will not impose additional reporting hours on rail carriers now filing reports with the Commission. In effect, it will make the reporting requirements inapplicable to one currently reporting carrier, the Florida East Coast Railway, and to four carriers (Montana Rail Link, Inc., Wisconsin Central Ltd., Western Rail Properties, Inc., and Duluth, Missabe, and Iron Range Railway Co.) that would have been required to file reports in the absence of this revision.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 1201

Railroads, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Uniform System of Accounts.

Decided: June 10, 1992.

By the Commission, Chairman Philbin, Vice Chairman McDonald, Commissioners Simmons, Phillips, and Emmett.

Sidney L. Strickland, Jr.,

Secretary.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, title 49, chapter X, Part 1201 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 1201—RAILROAD COMPANIES

1. The authority citation for part 1201 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 553 and 49 U.S.C. 11166.

Subpart A—[Amended]

2. In subpart A, General Instructions is amended by revising Instruction 1-1.

General Instructions

1-1 *Classification of carriers.* (a) For purposes of accounting and reporting, carriers are grouped into the following three classes:

Class I: Carriers having annual carrier operating revenues or $250 million or more after applying the railroad revenue deflator formula shown in Note A.

Class II: Carriers having annual carrier operating revenues of less than $250 million but in excess of $20 million after applying the railroad revenue deflator formula shown in Note A.

Class III: Carriers having annual carrier operating revenues of $20 million or less after applying the railroad revenue deflator formula shown in Note A.

(b)(1) The class to which any carrier belongs shall be determined by annual carrier operating revenues after the railroad revenue deflator adjustment. Upward and downward reclassification will be effected as of January 1 in the year immediately following the third consecutive year of revenue qualification.

(2) If a Class II or Class III carrier's classification is changed based on three years' adjusted revenues the carrier shall complete and file the Classification Index Survey Form with the Commission by March 31 of the year following the end of the period to which it relates.

(3) Newly organized carriers shall be classified on the basis of their annual carrier operating revenues after railroad revenue deflator adjustment for the latest period of operation. If actual data are not available, new carriers shall be classified on the basis of their carrier operating revenues known and estimated for a year (after railroad revenue deflator adjustment).

(4) When a business combination occurs, such as a merger, reorganization, or consolidation, the surviving carrier shall be reclassified effective January 1 of the next calendar year on the basis of the combined revenue for the year when the combination occurred (after railroad revenue deflator adjustment).

(5) In unusual circumstances, such as partial liquidation and curtailment or elimination of contracted services, where regulations will unduly burden the carrier, the carrier may request the Commission for an exception to the regulations. This request shall be in writing specifying the conditions justifying an exception.

(c) Class I carriers shall keep all of the accounts of this system which are applicable to their operations. Class II and III carriers are not required to maintain the accounts of this system.

(d) All switching and terminal companies, regardless of their operating revenues will be designated Class III carriers.

(e) Unless provided for otherwise, all electric railway carriers, regardless of operating revenues, will be designated Class III carriers.

Note A: The railroad revenue deflator formula is based on the Railroad Freight Price Index developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The formula is as follows:

Current Year's Revenues × (1991 Average Index/Current Year's Average Index)

Note B: See related regulations 49 CFR 1241.15 Railroad classification survey form.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 92-14358 Filed 6-17-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

50 CFR Part 675

[Docket No. 911172-2021]

Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area

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

ACTION: Apportionment of reserve; closure of directed fishing; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that amounts of the operational reserve are needed in the fishery for pollock in the Aleutian Islands subarea (AI) of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (BSAI). NMFS is closing the directed fishery for pollock by the inshore component in the AI. This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the pollock allowance available for harvest by the inshore component in the AI.

DATES: Effective 12 noon, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), June 12, 1992, through 12 midnight, A.l.t., December 31, 1992. Comments are invited through June 27, 1992.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to Ronald J. Berg, Chief, Fisheries Management Division, Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, Alaska 99802–1668, or delivered to 9109 Mendenhall Mall Road, Federal Building Annex, suite 6, Juneau, Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew N. Smoker, Resource Management Specialist, NMFS, 907–586–7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The groundfish fishery in the BSAI exclusive economic zone is managed by the Secretary of Commerce according to the Fishery Management Plan for the Groundfish Fishery of the BSAI (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Fishing by U.S. vessels is governed by regulations implementing the FMP at 50 CFR parts 620 and 675.

Apportionment

The Director of the Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Director), has determined, in accordance with § 675.20(b)(1)(i), that the initial total allowable catch (TAC) specified for pollock needs to be supplemented from the nonspecific reserve in order to continue operations. Therefore, NMFS apportions 3,870 metric tons (mt) from the reserve to the pollock TAC in the AI, resulting in a revised AI pollock TAC of 47,730 mt. The revised allowances available in the second pollock season by the inshore and offshore components are 5,662 mt and 10,516 mt, respectively, in accordance with § 675.20(a)(3)(ii).

Closure to Directed Fishing

The Regional Director has determined, in accordance with § 675.20(a)(8), that the pollock allowance for the inshore component in the AI will soon be reached. Therefore, the Regional Director has established a directed fishing allowance of 5,500 mt and set aside the remaining 162 mt as bycatch to support other anticipated groundfish fisheries. The Regional Director has determined that the directed fishing allowance has been reached. Consequently, NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in the AI by the inshore component effective from 12 noon, A.l.t., June 12, 1992, through 12 midnight, A.l.t., December 31, 1992.

Directed fishing standards for applicable gear types may be found in the regulations at § 675.20(h).

Classification

This action is taken under 50 CFR 675.20 and is in compliance with Executive Order 12291.

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, finds for good cause that providing prior notice and public comment or delaying the effective date of this notice is impractical and contrary to the public interest. Without this apportionment, U.S. groundfish fishermen would have to discard bycatches of pollock in the AI, resulting in needless economic waste of valuable fishery resources. Under § 675.20(b)(2), interested persons are invited to submit written comments on this apportionment to the above address until June 27, 1992.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 675

Fisheries, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

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

Dated: June 12, 1992.

David S. Crestin,

Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 92–14276 Filed 6–12–92; 4:24 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–M