effective less than 30 days after publication (5 U.S.C. 553).

The PBGC has determined that this action is not a "significant regulatory action" under the criteria set forth in Executive Order 12866 because it will not have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in Executive Order 12866.

Because no general notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this regulation, the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 does not apply (5 U.S.C. 601(2)).

List of Subjects in 29 CFR Part 2621

Employee benefit plans, Pension insurance, and Pensions.

In consideration of the foregoing, part 2621 of subchapter C, chapter XXVI, title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, is hereby amended as follows:

PART 2621—LIMITATION ON GUARANTEED BENEFITS IN SINGLE-EMPLOYER PLANS

1. The authority citation for part 2621 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 29 U.S.C. 1302, 1322, 1322b.

2. Appendix A to part 2621 is amended by adding a new entry to read as follows: The introductory text is republished for the convenience of the reader and remains unchanged.

Appendix A to Part 2621—Maximum Guaranteeable Monthly Benefit

The following table lists by year the maximum guaranteeable monthly benefit payable in the form of a life annuity commencing at age 65 as described by § 2621.3(a)(2) to a participant in a plan that terminated in that year:

Year	Maximum guaranteeable monthly benefit
* * *	* *
1994	2,556.82

Issued at Washington, DC, this 13th day of December, 1993.

Martin Slate,

Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 93-30678 Filed 12-14-93; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7708-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 79, 80 and 85

[FRL-4783-9]

Registration of Fuels and Fuel Additives; Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives; Emissions Control System Performance Warranty Regulations and Voluntary Aftermarket Part Certification Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule revises various penalty provisions in EPA's regulations for the registration of fuels and fuel additives, and regulations establishing controls on fuels and fuel additives. It also revises the penalty provision and corrects the address for EPA in EPA's regulations for the emissions control system performance warranty regulations and voluntary aftermarket part certification program. In both cases the revisions conform these regulatory penalty provisions to sections 211(d) and 205 of the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. In addition, this rule corrects inadvertent errors and outdated statutory citations in the authority sections of some of the regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action will be effective on December 15, 1993; except for the revision to the authority section for 40 CFR part 79. The revision to the authority section for 40 CFR part 79 will be effective February 14, 1994, unless notice is received by January 14, 1994, that adverse or critical comments will be submitted.

ADDRESSES: Information related to these revisions may be found in the Public Docket No. A-93-38. The docket is located at the Air Docket, room M-1500, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. The docket may be inspected between 8:30 am and 12 noon and between 1:30 pm and 3:30 pm on weekdays. As provided by 40 CFR part 2, a reasonable fee may be charged for photocopying docket materials.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Caroline C. Ahearn, Attorney/Advisor, Field Operations and Support Division, (6406J), EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. Telephone: (202) 233-9002.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action revises the penalty provisions in EPA's regulations for the registration of fuels and fuel additives (registration regulations) (40 CFR part 79), controls on fuels and fuel additives (fuels regulations) (40 CFR part 80) and the emissions control system performance warranty regulations (performance warranty regulations) (40 CFR part 85, subpart V). The registration regulations require the submittal of certain information to EPA regarding new fuels and fuel additives and prohibit any fuel manufacturer from selling, offering for sale, or introducing into commerce such fuel or additive unless it has been registered by the Administrator. The fuels regulations establish requirements regarding: (i) The phasedown of lead in gasoline on a specified schedule as well as the filing of quarterly reports with EPA concerning the average lead content of gasoline produced during each quarter; (ii) unleaded fuel requirements with maximum limits for lead in unleaded gasoline, labelling requirements for pumps, fuel pump nozzle specifications and prohibitions regarding the misfueling of unleaded vehicles; (iii) summertime volatility limits for all gasoline sold after June 1989 based on the area of the country and the month; and (iv) standards for diesel fuel which limit the maximum sulfur content to 0.05 percent by weight beginning October 1, 1993. The performance warranty regulations require a vehicle manufacturer to repair, at no charge to the owner, any emission control device or system which causes a vehicle to fail an EPA approved emission short test and provides that it is a prohibited act not to comply with the terms and conditions of the emission performance warranty.

The current penalty provisions for the registration regulations and fuels regulations, 40 CFR 79.8 and 80.5, are consistent with the penalty provision stated in section 211(d) of the Clean Air Act prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Public Law 101-549 (CAAA).

(1) Prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, section 211(d) of the Clean Air Act provided that:

Any person who violates subsection (a) or (f) or the regulations prescribed under subsection (c) or who fails to furnish any information required by the Administrator under subsection (b) shall forfeit and pay to the United States a civil penalty of $10,000 for each and every day of the continuance of such violation, which shall accrue to the United States and be recovered in a civil suit in the name of the United States, brought in the district where such person has his principal office or in any district in which he does business. The Administrator may, upon application therefor, remit or mitigate any forfeiture provided for in this subsection and he shall have authority to determine the facts upon all such applications.

However, section 211(d)(1) of the Clean Air Act as amended by the CAAA now provides that:

Any person who violates subsection (a), (f), (g), (k), (l), (m), or (n) of this section or the regulations prescribed under subsection (c), (h), (i), (k), (l), (m) or (n) of this section or who fails to furnish any information or conduct any tests required by the Administrator under subsection (b) of this section shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty of not more than the sum of $25,000 for every day of such violation and the amount of economic benefit or savings resulting from the violation. Any violation with respect to a regulation prescribed under subsection (c), (k), (l), or (m) of this section which establishes a regulatory standard based upon a multi-day averaging period shall constitute a separate day of violation for each and every day in the averaging period. Civil penalties shall be assessed in accordance with subsections (b) and (c) of section 205.

The revised civil penalty provisions of section 211(d)(1) should apply for violations of the fuels regulations and the registration regulations as these regulations were promulgated under authority of section 211(a), (b), (c), (h) and (i) of the Clean Air Act. Today's action does no more than update the penalty provisions of these regulations to reflect the revised statutory provisions in section 211(d)(1) of the Act.

(2) Section 203(a)(4) of the Clean Air Act provides that it is a prohibited act:

* * * for any manufacturer of a new motor vehicle or new motor vehicle engine subject to standards prescribed under section 202 or Part C- * * * (D) to fail or refuse to comply with the terms and conditions of the warranty under section 207 (a) or (b) or the corresponding requirements of part C in the case of clean fuel vehicles with respect to any vehicle.

The emissions performance warranty regulations implement the warranty provided under section 207(b) of the Act. The current penalty provision for the performance warranty regulations, 40 CFR 85.2111, is also consistent with the penalty provision stated in section 205 of the Clean Air Act prior to the enactment of the CAAA. Prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the Act provided under section 205 that:

Any person who violates paragraph (1), (2), or (4) of section 203(a) * * * shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $10,000 * * * Any such violation with respect to paragraph (1), (3), or (4) of section 203(a) shall constitute a separate offense with respect to each motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine.

However, section 205(a) as amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 now includes the following provisions for civil penalties:

Any person who violates sections * * * 203(a)(4) * * * shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $25,000 * * * Any such violation with respect to paragraph * * * (4) of section 203(a) shall constitute a separate offense with respect to each motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine.

The revised civil penalty provisions of section 205(a) should apply for violations of the performance warranty regulations, as this penalty provision was promulgated under authority of section 203(a)(4) of the Clean Air Act. As with the fuels regulations, today's action does no more than update the penalty provisions of these regulations to reflect the revised statutory provisions in section 205(a) of the Act.

EPA finds that there is "good cause" under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b) to promulgate all provisions of this rule, except for the revision to the authority section for 40 CFR part 79, without prior notice and public comment. The civil penalty provisions in the current regulations conflict with the Clean Air Act, as amended, and need to be changed to avoid confusion for interested parties. Today's action does no more than delete certain outdated, incorrect civil penalty provisions from the regulations and replace them with provisions that conform with the statute as amended. The updated regulations basically insert the correct statutory text into the regulations, without interpretation or illustration. The other changes to the regulations are simply ministerial in nature. In these circumstances EPA believes that prior notice and comment is unnecessary, and the delay resulting from notice and comment would therefore be contrary to the public interest. For the above reasons, EPA also finds that there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d) to make this rule effective upon publication.

EPA is publishing the revision to the authority section for 40 CFR part 79 without prior proposal because the agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. This revision will be effective February 14, 1994 unless, by January 14, 1994, notice is received that adverse or critical comments will be submitted.

If such notice is received, this revision to part 79's statutory authority will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent notice. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective February 14, 1994.

Administrative Requirements

The Agency has determined that this action is not a "major" rule as defined in Executive Order (E.O.) 12291. Therefore, a regulatory impact analysis has not been prepared. This regulation was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for further review under E.O. 12291. Any written OMB comments and any written EPA responses to such comments have been placed in the rulemaking docket.

This rulemaking does not include any new information collection requirements.

EPA believes that any impact that this regulatory revision may have on small entities is unavoidable given the straightforward nature of the statutory provisions that this rule implements. Further, the penalties imposed on such entities under this rule will be no more or no less relatively burdensome than penalties that would have been imposed under the current civil penalty provisions in the regulations, because the business size of the violator remains a consideration in any enforcement action or litigation that may result. Therefore, under today's action small entities will be at no more of a disadvantage than larger entities.

This regulation is atypical in that it is only applicable to violations of already established rules. In the normal course of business, it will have no impact on entities, large or small. This rule will only affect small entities if they do not comply with these regulations. If such entities do not comply, there is no remedy to lessen the impact (except as in so far as business size is a consideration) since these penalty provisions are mandated by statute.

EPA's authority for the actions promulgated in this action is provided by sections 114, 205, 211, and 301 of the Clean Air Act as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7414, 7524, 7545 and 7601(a).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, EPA finds that these regulations are of national applicability and therefore judicial review may be sought only in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Petitions for judicial review must be filed within sixty days from the date notice of this action appears in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 79

Environmental protection, Fuel, Fuel Additives, Gasoline, Motor vehicle pollution, Penalties.

40 CFR Part 80

Environmental protection, Fuel additives, Gasoline, Motor vehicle pollution, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR Part 85

Confidential business information, Environmental protection, Imports, Labeling, Motor vehicle pollution, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Research, Warranties.

Dated: December 8, 1993.

Carol M. Browner,

Administrator.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, parts 79, 80, and 85 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended to read as follows:

PART 79-REGISTRATION OF FUEL AND FUELS ADDITIVES

1. The authority citation for part 79 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Sections 114, 211 and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7414, 7545 and 7601(a).

2. Part 79 is amended by revising § 79.8 to read as follows:

§ 79.8 Penalties.

Any person who violates section 211(a) of the Act or who fails to furnish any information or conduct any tests required under this part shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty of not more than the sum of $25,000 for every day of such violation and the amount of economic benefit or savings resulting from the violation. Civil penalties shall be assessed in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 205 of the Act.

PART 80-REGULATION OF FUEL AND FUELS ADDITIVES

1. The authority citation for part 80 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sections 114, 211 (c), (h), (i) and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7414, 7545 (c), 7545(h)(i) and 7601(a).

2. Part 80 is amended by revising § 80.5 to read as follows:

§ 80.5 Penalties.

Any person who violates these regulations shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty of not more than the sum of $25,000 for every day of such violation and the amount of economic benefit or savings resulting from the violation. Any violation with respect to a regulation proscribed under section 211(c), (k), (l) or (m) of the Act which establishes a regulatory standard based upon a multi-day averaging period shall constitute a separate day of violation for each and every day in the averaging period. Civil penalties shall be assessed in accordance with section 205(b) and (c) of the Act.

PART 85-CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES

1. The authority citation for part 85 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Sections 203, 205, 207, 208 and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7522, 7524, 7541, 7542, and 7601 (a).

2. Section 85.2109 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(6) to read as follows:

§ 85.2109 Inclusion of warranty provisions in owners' manuals and warranty booklets.

(a) * * *

(6) An explanation that an owner may obtain further information concerning the emission performance warranty or that an owner may report violations of the terms of the Emission Performance Warranty by contacting the Director, Field Operations and Support Division (6406J), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 "M" Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 (Attention: Warranty Claim).

* * * * *

3. Section 85. 2110 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 85.2110 Submission of owners' manuals and warranty statements to EPA.

* * * * *

(b) All materials described in paragraph (a) of this section shall be sent to: Director, Field Operations and Support Division (6406J), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 "M" Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 (Attention: Warranty Booklet).

4. Section 85.2111 is amended by revising the introductory text to read as follows:

§ 85.2111 Warranty enforcement.

The following acts are prohibited and may subject a manufacturer to up to a $25,000 civil penalty for each offense:

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 93-30570 Filed 12-14-93; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-300267A; FRL-4634-5]

RIN 2070-AB78

Ethylene Dibromide; Revocation of Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document revokes pesticide tolerances for ethylene dibromide (EDB) resulting from its use as a soil and post-harvest fumigant. EPA is taking this action because uses have been cancelled.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This regulation becomes effective December 15, 1993.

ADDRESSES: Written objections, identified by the document control number, [OPP-300267A], may be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (A-110), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Killian Swift, Registration Support Branch, Registration Division (H7505W), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: 6th Floor, CS #1, 2800 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202, (703)-308-8346.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of June 9, 1993 (58 FR 32319), EPA issued a proposal to revoke all tolerances for residues of the pesticide EDB per se or for residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) resulting from use of EDB, as follows:

1. Tolerances listed in 40 CFR 180.126 for residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) in or on the following raw agricultural commodities grown in soil treated with the nematicide EDB: asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, sweet corn forage, cottonseed, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, lima beans, melons, okra, parsnips, peanuts, peppers, pineapple, potatoes, soybeans, strawberries, summer squash, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes.

2. The tolerance listed in 40 CFR 180.397(a) for residues of EDB per se in or on soybeans [grown in soil treated with the nematicide EDB].

3. The tolerances listed in 40 CFR 180.397(b) for residues of EDB per se in or on the following grains as a result of the use of EDB as a post-harvest fumigant prior to February 3, 1984: barley, corn, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum (milo), and wheat.

A tolerance for residues of EDB per se in or on mangoes at 0.03 part per million (ppm) (40 CFR 180.397(c)) was established January 17, 1985, and expired September 30, 1987. Because this tolerance has expired, it is being removed from 40 CFR 180.397.

The document also proposed the revision of 40 CFR 180.126a, which sets forth a statement of policy regarding inorganic bromide residues in peanut hay and peanut hulls. Section 180.126a(b) currently references EDB and 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) as being possible sources of residues of inorganic bromides in peanut hay and hulls, resulting from use of those chemicals as nematicides on peanuts. However, neither EDB nor DBCP has been registered in the U.S. for use on peanuts for many years; all DBCP tolerances, including a tolerance for peanuts, were revoked January 15, 1986 (51 FR 1791; 51 FR 1785).

The only bromide pesticide which is still registered for use on peanuts is methyl bromide, whose tolerances are listed in 40 CFR 180.123. Therefore, to be a meaningful statement of policy, the text in § 180.126a needs to be revised to reflect that residues might result from the use of methyl bromide, rather than EDB or DBCP. EPA also proposed to renumber this section as 180.123a to follow closely the related regulation for inorganic bromide residues in peanuts and other commodities resulting from the use of methyl bromide.

The document also proposed to amend 40 CFR 180.3(c)(1) and (2) by removing references to EDB, which is no longer registered, and adding a discussion of methyl bromide, which is registered.

Since the registrations for EDB products for use as a soil fumigant were canceled more than 8 years ago, there is no anticipation of residues in crops due to environmental contamination. Consequently, no action levels will be recommended to replace the tolerances upon their revocation.

There were no comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee received in response to the proposed rule. Therefore, based on the data and information considered and discussed in detail in the proposed rule, the Agency concludes that the revocation of tolerances will protect the public health, and the revised regulations are established as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, within 30 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register,** file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above (40 CFR 178.20). The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). Each objection must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issue(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector (40 CFR 178.27). A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is a genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established, resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issue(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

This rulemaking has been reviewed under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164, 5 U.S.C. 601-612), and it has been determined that it will not have any impact on a significant number of small businesses, small governments, or small organizations. The reasons for this conclusion are discussed in the June 9, 1993 proposal (58 FR 32319).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: November 26, 1993.

Lynn R. Goldman,

Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

Therefore, 40 CFR part 180 is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a and 371.

2. In § 180.3, by revising paragraph (c), to read as follows:

§ 180.3 Tolerances for related pesticide chemicals.

* * * * *

(c)(1) Where tolerances for inorganic bromide in or on the same raw agricultural commodity are set in two or more sections in this part (example: §§ 180.123 and 180.199), the overall quantity of inorganic bromide to be tolerated from use of the same pesticide in different modes of application or from two or more pesticide chemicals for which tolerances are established is the highest of the separate applicable tolerances. For example, where the bromide tolerance on asparagus from methyl bromide commodity fumigation is 100 parts per million (40 CFR 180.123) and on asparagus from methyl bromide soil treatment is 300 parts per million (40 CFR 180.199), the overall inorganic bromide tolerance for asparagus grown on methyl bromide-treated soil and also fumigated with methyl bromide after harvest is 300 parts per million.

(2) Where tolerances are established in terms of inorganic bromide residues only from use of organic bromide fumigants on raw agricutural commodities, such tolerances are sufficient to protect the public health, and no additional concurrent tolerances for the organic pesticide chemicals from such use are necessary. This conclusion is based on evidence of the dissipation of the organic pesticide or its conversion to inorganic bromide residues in the food when ready to eat.

* * * * *

3. By adding § 180.123a as revised and redesignated from § 180.126a, to read as follows:

§ 180.123a Inorganic bromide residues in peanut hay and peanut hulls; statement of policy.

(a) Investigations by the Food and Drug Administration show that peanut hay and peanut shells have been used as feed for meat and dairy animals. While many growers now harvest peanuts with combines and leave the hay on the ground to be incorporated into the soil, some growers follow the practice of curing peanuts on the vines in a stack and save the hay for animal feed. Peanut shells or hulls have been used to a minor extent as roughage for cattle feed. It has been established that the feeding to cattle of peanut hay and peanut hulls containing residues of inorganic bromides will contribute considerable residues of inorganic bromides to the meat and milk.

(b) There are no tolerances for inorganic bromides in meat and milk to cover residues from use of such peanut hulls as animal feed. Peanut hulls containing residues of inorganic bromides from the use of methyl bromide are unsuitable as an ingredient in the feed of meat and dairy animals and should not be represented, sold, or used for that purpose.

§ 180.126 [Removed]

4. By removing § 180.126 *Inorganic bromides resulting from soil treatment*

with ethylene dibromide; tolerances for residues.

§ 180.397 [Removed]

5. Section 180.397 *Ethylene dibromide; tolerances for residues.*

[FR Doc. 93-30464 Filed 12-14-93; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

48 CFR Part 9903

Cost Accounting Standards Board; Applicability and Thresholds for Cost Accounting Standards Coverage; Correction

AGENCY: Cost Accounting Standards Board, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, OMB.

ACTION: Correction to final rule.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to the final rule revising applicability, thresholds and procedures for the application of Cost Accounting Standards to negotiated government contracts, which was published Thursday, November 4, 1993 (58 FR 58798).

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 4, 1993.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard C. Loeb, Executive Secretary, Cost Accounting Standards Board (telephone: 202-395-3254).

The final rule published Thursday, November 4, 1993, at 58 FR 58798 is corrected as follows.

Section 9903.201-2 [Corrected]

1. On page 58801, in the third column, in 9903.201-2(a)(2), in the fourth line, "exceed" should read "exceeded".

2. On the same page, in the same column, in 9903.201-2(b)(1), in the ninth line, after "Costs" insert a comma.

3. On the same page, in the same column, in 9903.201-2(b)(1), in the 12th line, after "rather" delete comma.

Section 9903.201-3 [Corrected]

4. On page 58802, in the second column, in 9903.201-3, Part II, of the solicitation provision, in the ninth line, "subcontractors" should read "subcontracts".

Section 9903.201-4 [Corrected]

5. On the same page, in the same column, section 9903.201-4 is correctly amended by adding a new instruction paragraph 5a. and text as follows:

5a. Section 9903.201-4 is further amended by revising paragraph (c)(2) and the heading and paragraph (a)(1) of the "Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices" clause to read as follows:

9903.201-4 Contract clauses.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) The clause below requires the contractor to comply with CAS 9904.401, 9904.402, 9904.405, and 9904.406, * * *

Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices (Nov 1993)

(a) * * *

(1) Comply with the requirements of 9904.401, Consistency in Estimating, Accumulating, and Reporting Costs; 9904.402, Consistency in Allocating Costs Incurred for the Same Purpose; 9904.405, Accounting for Unallowable Costs; and 9904.406, Cost Accounting Standard—Cost Accounting Period, * * *

* * * * *

Dated: December 9, 1993.

Richard C. Loeb,

Executive Secretary, Cost Accounting Standards Board.

[FR Doc. 93-30543 Filed 12-14-93; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Parts 672 and 675

[Docket No. 920531-2221; I.D. 120693B]

Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska; Groundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area

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

ACTION: Pacific halibut and red king crab bycatch rate standards; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces Pacific halibut and red king crab bycatch rate standards for the first half of 1994. Publication of this action is necessary to implement the bycatch rate standards under the vessel incentive program. These standards must be met by individual trawl vessel operators who participate in the Alaska groundfish trawl fisheries. The intent of this action is to reduce prohibited species bycatch rates and promote conservation of groundfish and other fishery resources.

DATES: Effective 12:01 a.m., Alaska local time (A.l.t.), January 20, 1994, through 12 midnight, A.l.t., June 30, 1994. Comments on this action must be received at the following address no later than 4:30 p.m., A.l.t., January 19, 1994.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be mailed to Ronald J. Berg, Chief, Fisheries Management Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668, Attn: Lori Gravel, or be delivered to 709 West 9th Street, Federal Building, room 401, Juneau, Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan J. Salveson, Fisheries Management Division, Alaska Region, NMFS, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The domestic groundfish fisheries in the exclusive economic zone of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area (BSAI) and Gulf of Alaska (GOA) are managed by the Secretary of Commerce according to the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for the Groundfish Fishery of the BSAI and the FMP for Groundfish of the GOA. The FMPs were prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) under the authority of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The FMPs are implemented by regulations for the U.S. fishery at 50 CFR parts 672 and 675. General regulations that also pertain to the U.S. fisheries appear at 50 CFR part 620.

Regulations at §§ 672.26 and 675.26 implement a vessel incentive program to reduce halibut and red king crab bycatch rates in the groundfish trawl fisheries. Under the incentive program, operators of trawl vessels must comply with Pacific halibut bycatch rate standards specified for the BSAI and GOA midwater pollock and "other trawl" fisheries, and the BSAI yellowfin sole and "bottom pollock" fisheries. Vessel operators also must comply with red king crab bycatch standards specified for the BSAI yellowfin sole and "other trawl" fisheries in Bycatch Limitation Zone 1, as defined in § 675.2. The fisheries governed by the incentive program are defined in regulations at §§ 672.26(b) and 675.26(b).

Regulations at §§ 672.26(c) and 675.26(c) require that halibut and red king crab bycatch rate standards for each fishery monitored under the incentive program be published in the **Federal Register**. Any vessel operator whose monthly bycatch rate exceeds the bycatch rate standard is in violation of the regulations implementing the incentive program. The standards are in effect for specified seasons within the 6-month periods of January 1 through June 30, and July 1 through December 31. Given that the GOA and BSAI