

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52**

Air pollution control, Ozone, Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen dioxide, Lead, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Intergovernmental Relations.

Note.—Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the State of Oklahoma was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on July 1, 1982.

Dated: May 10, 1983.

Lee L. Verstandig,  
Acting Administrator.

**PART 52—[AMENDED]**

Part 52 of Chapter 1, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

**Subpart LL—Oklahoma**

1. Section 52.1920 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(25) as follows:

**§ 52.1920 Identification of plan.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(25) Revision to Oklahoma Regulation No. 1.4 Air Resources Management-Permits Required (1.4.1-1.4.3) and Major Sources—Nonattainment areas (1.4.5) was submitted by the Governor on April 12, 1982. A letter of commitment and a letter of clarification for Regulation 1.4 was submitted by the State on April 30, 1982 and December 9, 1982, respectively.

[FR Doc. 83-13332 Filed 5-17-83; 8:45 am]

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**40 CFR Part 52**

[A-10-FRL 2345-1]

**Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Revision to Oregon State Implementation Plan**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** By this Notice EPA approves the Oregon State Implementation Plan (SIP) for lead and the Oregon ambient air quality standard for lead. These revisions were adopted to satisfy Sections 110 and 116, respectively, of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977 (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This action will be effective on July 18, 1983, unless notice is received before June 17, 1983, that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments. If such notice is received, EPA will open a formal 30-day comment period on this action.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the materials submitted to EPA may be examined during normal business hours at:

Central Docket Section (10A-83-3), West Tower Lobby, Gallery I, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Air Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101.

State of Oregon, Department of Environmental Quality, 522 S.W. Fifth, Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon 97207.

Copy of the State's submittal may be examined at: The Office of the Federal Register, 1100 L Street NW., Room 8401, Washington, D.C.

Comments should be addressed to: Laurie M. Kral, Air Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Richard F. White, Air Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, M/S 532, Seattle, Washington 98101, Telephone: (206) 442-4016, FTS: 399-4016.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On December 3, 1982 the State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) submitted a draft lead SIP for EPA's review prior to public hearing and adoption. EPA's review comments are contained in a technical evaluation document, which is available at the addresses shown earlier.

EPA provided DEQ with written comments, which were considered at the public hearing on January 14, 1983. The SIP was adopted with all requested corrections on January 14, 1983 and submitted to EPA on January 24, 1983.

**Technical Evaluation****Lead SIP**

The requirements for an approvable lead SIP are contained in 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart E. As described in the technical evaluation document, the Oregon SIP satisfies all requirements for standard attainment demonstration, emission data and projections and air quality data and projections. In addition, the SIP provides for statewide review of all new lead sources under its Air Contaminant Discharge Permit rules (OAR 340-20-140 to 185) previously approved by EPA (47 FR 35191).

Because the standard violations are caused by mobile source emissions, the only control strategy, the Federal program for reduction of lead in gasoline, demonstrates attainment of the standard by the end of 1983. Past

violations of the lead standards were recorded in the vicinity of the Gould Battery facility, in Portland, which has since closed. The site is being cleared and covered and will be monitored to assure continued attainment. The other major point source, Bergsøe Metal Corporation, a new secondary lead smelter in St. Helens, Oregon, has not caused and is not expected to cause violations of the ambient standard. This facility was reviewed and approved by EPA in 1979 under provisions of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration regulations, which call for use of best available control technology (BACT).

**Ambient Air Quality Standard**

In conjunction with developing a lead SIP which demonstrates attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for lead, DEQ revised their ambient air standard from 3.0 ug/m<sup>3</sup> per calendar month to 1.5 ug/m<sup>3</sup> average per calendar quarter. By this action DEQ's standard is now consistent with the National standard.

**Air Quality Monitoring**

The SIP also contains a description of the current statewide lead monitoring network. Discussions between EPA and DEQ are now underway to agree on a network to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58 (Ambient Air Quality Surveillance). Because the network has not yet been finalized and submitted, EPA will take separate action on it at a later date.

**Final EPA Action**

Based on evaluation of DEQ's submittal, the Administrator has determined that the Oregon lead SIP revision meets the requirements of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 51. Accordingly, this revision is approved as a revision to the Oregon SIP.

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. Section 605(b), the Administrator has certified that SIP approvals under Sections 110 and 172 of the Clean Air Act will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities (46 FR 8709, January 27, 1981). This action constitutes a SIP approval under Section 110 within the terms of the January 27, 1981 certification.

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether or not a regulation is "major" and therefore subject to the requirements of regulatory impact analysis. This regulation is not judged to be major, since it merely approves actions taken by the State and does not establish any new requirements.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the

requirements of Section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

This notice of final rulemaking is issued under the authority of Section 110 and 116 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7410(a) and 7610).

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Ozone, Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen dioxide, Lead, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons.

Dated: May 10, 1983.

Lee L. Verstandig,

Acting Administrator.

Note.—Incorporation by reference of the Implementation Plan for the State of Oregon was approved by the Director of the Office of Federal Register in July 1982.

#### PART 52—[AMENDED]

Part 52 of Chapter I, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

##### Subpart MM—Oregon

In § 52.1970, paragraph (c)(60) is added as follows:

##### § 52.1970 Identification of plan.

(c) \* \* \*  
(60) On January 24, 1983 the State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality submitted a revision to add a lead strategy to the Oregon Implementation Plan and revise the State lead ambient air quality standard to agree with the Federal standard.

[FR Doc. 83-13298 Filed 5-17-83; 8:45 am]

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#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

##### 50 CFR Parts 611, 672, and 675

[Docket No. 30509-77]

##### Foreign Fishing, Groundfish of Gulf of Alaska, and Groundfish of Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area

**AGENCY:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Rule-related notice; inseason adjustment.

**SUMMARY:** This document announces the apportionment of amounts of Alaska groundfish that were eligible in April 1983 for apportionment to the total allowable level of foreign fishing and to the domestic annual harvest, under provisions of the fishery management

plans for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area and for the Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska.

Apportionment is prescribed by regulations implementing those FMPs. The intended effect of this action is to assure optimum use of groundfish resources by allowing the foreign and domestic fisheries to proceed without interruption.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 12, 1983.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robert W. McVey (Director, Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service), 907-586-7221; or Janet Smoker (Fishery Biologist), 907-586-7230.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Optimum yields (OY) for various groundfish species are established by the fishery management plan (FMP) for the Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area and by the FMP for the Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska. The FMPs were developed under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and are implemented by rules appearing at 50 CFR 611.92 and 611.93 and 50 CFR 672 and 675. The OYs are apportioned initially to domestic annual harvest (DAH), reserve, and total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF). Each reserve amount, in turn, is to be apportioned to DAH and/or TALFF during the fishing year, under 50 CFR 611.92(c), 611.93(b), 672.20(c), and 675.20(b). In addition, surplus amounts of the three components of DAH (DAP—domestic processed fish, DNP—fish retained for bait or consumption, and JVP—foreign processed fish) may be apportioned to TALFF during the fishing year under those same regulations. The Director, Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, announces the apportionments described below under these authorities.

The first scheduled date for the apportionment of reserves in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area was in February 1983. At that time all reserves were retained as explained in a Federal Register notice published on March 15, 1983 (48 FR 10846). Amounts eligible at that time are added to the amounts eligible for the scheduled April 1983 apportionment.

This action apportions certain Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska reserve amounts that became eligible for apportionment in April 1983.

1. *Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands.* Although there has been little activity to-date, U.S. fisheries in this area are expected to continue expanding in 1983. Expansion of shoreside and floating processing capacity is expected to

facilitate processing of DAP amounts. The execution of planned joint ventures is anticipated to result in harvests exceeding some JVP amounts. All DNP amounts are expected to be taken.

*DAP:* The stated capacity and intentions of domestic processors indicate the DAP amounts of sablefish in the Aleutian Islands Area, Pacific ocean perch, and Pacific cod may be insufficient. DAP amounts specified for all other species appear to be adequate.

*DNP:* DNP amounts for all species appear sufficient for projected U.S. harvests.

*JVP:* The stated intentions of U.S. fishermen planning to deliver to foreign processors indicate that JVP amounts of pollock, yellowfin sole, Pacific cod, Atka mackerel, turbot, and other rockfish are insufficient. JVP amounts specified for all other species appear to be adequate.

*Reserves:* Reserves of sablefish in the Aleutian Islands area and of pollock, Pacific ocean perch, yellowfin sole, Pacific cod and Atka mackerel are being retained to supplement DAP and JVP in subsequent apportionments if those amounts are insufficient as discussed above. The available reserves (50%) of all the other species are apportioned to TALFF (see Summary Table of Apportionments to TALFF). The remainders of the turbot and other rockfish reserves after this apportionment are sufficient to supplement any future shortfall in the JVP amounts of those species.

2. *Gulf of Alaska.* U.S. fisheries have already harvested large amounts of pollock in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska. Additional activity by joint ventures and floating processors is expected in all three regulatory areas as are operations of shoreside processors. Apportionment of reserves is addressed by individual regulatory area.

##### Western Regulatory Area

*DAP:* The stated capacity and intentions of domestic processors indicate the DAP amounts of Pacific cod are insufficient. DAP amounts for all other species appear to be adequate.

*DNP:* The DNP amount for Pacific cod appears sufficient for projected U.S. harvests.

*JVP:* The stated intentions of U.S. fishermen planning to deliver to foreign processors indicate that JVP amounts of pollock, Pacific cod, and Atka mackerel may be insufficient. JVP amounts for all other species appear to be adequate.

*Reserves:* Reserves of pollock, Pacific cod, and Atka mackerel are being retained to supplement JVP in subsequent apportionments if the JVP