

§ 165.903 [Amended]

56. In § 165.903, in paragraph (a)(1), remove the words “the end of the lot adjacent to Fagan’s” and add, in their place, the words “the Holy Moses Water Taxi Landing at Fado’s”; in paragraph (a)(4), remove the word “Tiffany’s” and add, in its place, the words “Christie’s Cabaret”; and in paragraph (a)(11), remove the word “Aqua” and add, in its place, the word “Mega”.

§ 165.1101 [Redesignated]

57. Redesignate § 165.1101 as § 165.1151.

§§ 165.1102 through 165.1108 [Redesignated]

58. Redesignate §§ 165.1102 through 165.1108, as §§ 165.1101 through 165.1107, respectively.

§ 165.1109 [Redesignated]

59. Redesignate § 165.1109, as § 165.1152.

§ 165.1111 [Redesignated]

60. Redesignate § 165.1111 as § 165.1131.

§ 165.1112 [Redesignated]

61. Redesignate § 165.1112 as § 165.1191.

§ 165.1113 [Redesignated]

62. Redesignate § 165.1113 as § 165.1153.

§§ 165.1114 and 165.1115 [Redesignated]

63. Redesignate §§ 165.1114 and 165.1115 as §§ 65.1181 and 165.1182, respectively.

§ 165.1116 [Redesignated]

64. Redesignate § 165.1116 as § 165.1171.

§ 165.1403 [Amended]

65. In § 165.1403(a), in the note, remove “DMA” and add, in its place, “NOAA”.

PART 173—VESSEL NUMBERING AND CASUALTY AND ACCIDENT REPORTING

66. The authority citation for part 173 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 31 U.S.C. 9701; 46 U.S.C. 2110, 6101, 12301, 12302; OMB Circular A-25; 49 CFR 1.46.

Appendix A to Part 173—[Amended]

67. In appendix A to part 173—
a. In paragraph (a), add, in alphabetical order, the entry “Alaska-AK” and the entry “Northern Mariana Islands-CM” and remove the entry “Guam-GM” and add, in its place, the entry “Guam-GU”; and
b. In paragraph (b), remove the entry “Alaska-AK”.

Dated: June 15, 2001.

Joseph J. Angelo,

Acting Assistant Commandant for Marine Safety and Environmental Protection.

[FR Doc. 01-15657 Filed 6-22-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Forest Service****36 CFR Part 242****DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Fish and Wildlife Service****50 CFR Part 100****Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, Subpart D; Emergency Closures and Adjustments—Kuskokwim and Yukon River Drainages**

AGENCIES: Forest Service, USDA; Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Emergency closures and adjustments.

SUMMARY: This provides notice of the Federal Subsistence Board’s in-season management actions to protect chinook and chum salmon escapement in the Kuskokwim River drainage and chinook and summer-run chum salmon escapement in the Yukon River drainage. This regulatory adjustment and the closures provide an exception to the Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, published in the **Federal Register** on February 13, 2001. Those regulations established seasons, harvest limits, methods, and means relating to the taking of fish and shellfish for subsistence uses during the 2001 regulatory year.

DATES: The Kuskokwim River drainage closures and regulatory adjustments are effective June 3, 2001, through June 5, 2001, for District 1 alone and June 10, 2001, through June 12, 2001, for Districts 1 and 2. The Yukon River drainage closures are effective May 31, 2001, through July 30, 2001, for District 1; June 3, 2001, through July 30, 2001, for District 2; and June 6, 2001, through July 30, 2001, for District 3.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thomas H. Boyd, Office of Subsistence Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, telephone (907) 786-3888. For questions specific to National Forest System lands, contact Ken Thompson, Subsistence Program Manager, USDA—Forest Service, Alaska Region, telephone (907) 786-3592.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (16 U.S.C. 3111-3126) requires that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretaries) implement a joint program to grant a preference for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on public lands in Alaska, unless the State of Alaska enacts and implements laws of general applicability that are consistent with ANILCA and that provide for the subsistence definition, preference, and participation specified in sections 803, 804, and 805 of ANILCA. In December 1989, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the rural preference in the State subsistence statute violated the Alaska Constitution and, therefore, negated State compliance with ANILCA.

The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture (Departments) assumed, on July 1, 1990, responsibility for implementation of Title VIII of ANILCA on public lands. The Departments administer Title VIII through regulations at Title 50, Part 100 and Title 36, Part 242 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Consistent with Subparts A, B, and C of these regulations, as revised January 8, 1999, (64 FR 1276), the Departments established a Federal Subsistence Board to administer the Federal Subsistence Management Program. The Board’s composition includes a Chair appointed by the Secretary of the Interior with concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture; the Alaska Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Alaska Regional Director, National Park Service; the Alaska State Director, Bureau of Land Management; the Alaska Regional Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and the Alaska Regional Forester, USDA Forest Service. Through the Board, these agencies participate in the development of regulations for Subparts A, B, and C, which establish the program structure and determine which Alaska residents are eligible to take specific species for subsistence uses, and the annual Subpart D regulations, which establish seasons, harvest limits, and methods and means for subsistence take of species in specific areas. Subpart D regulations for the 2001 fishing seasons, harvest limits, and methods and means were published on February 13, 2001, (66 FR 10142). Because this rule relates to public lands managed by an agency or agencies in both the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, identical closures and

adjustments would apply to 36 CFR part 242 and 50 CFR part 100.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), under the direction of the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), manages sport, commercial, personal use, and State subsistence harvest on all lands and waters throughout Alaska. However, on Federal lands and waters, the Federal Subsistence Board implements a subsistence priority for rural residents as provided by Title VIII of ANILCA. In providing this priority, the Board may, when necessary, preempt State harvest regulations for fish or wildlife on Federal lands and waters.

These emergency closures (restricted subsistence fishing schedules) and adjustments are necessary because of predictions of extremely weak returns of chinook and chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River drainage and of chinook and summer-run chum salmon in the Yukon River drainage. These emergency actions are authorized and in accordance with 50 CFR 100.19(d) and 36 CFR 242.19(d).

Kuskokwim River Drainage

The Federal Subsistence Board, ADF&G, and subsistence users are concerned that not enough chinook and chum salmon will be returning to the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries in 2001 to meet both spawning escapement objectives and subsistence needs. Adequate spawning escapement is necessary to assure sustaining the population. Last year, subsistence salmon harvests in the Kuskokwim River were among the lowest in the past 12 years. Returns of chinook and chum salmon have been extremely poor over the last 3 years. The expected low runs and poor spawning escapements in 2001 could jeopardize the viability of future returns. Federal and State biologists anticipate that the 2001 salmon returns will be critically low, and subsistence needs in some areas may not be met.

The BOF met in January 2001 to review the status of salmon returns on the Kuskokwim River and identified Kuskokwim River chinook and chum salmon as stocks of concern. The BOF then took action to establish a salmon rebuilding plan for the Kuskokwim River. In addition, ADF&G has indicated that no commercial fishing periods are being considered for June and July for the Kuskokwim River, that they intend to limit the sport fishery to one salmon per person per day, and that they may close the sport fishery for salmon in the entire Kuskokwim River drainage if the runs are as weak as expected. The ADF&G biologists and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service personnel have been

conducting public meetings, producing information posters, and publishing news articles to let the local users know about concerns regarding the expected low salmon returns and advise them regarding the restrictions and closures to protect spawning escapement.

On May 10, 2001, in public forum and after hearing testimony, the Federal Subsistence Board adopted an emergency action closing the chinook and chum salmon fishery on Federal waters in the Kuskokwim River drainage to all users except those Federally-qualified subsistence users. That closure was for 60 days (the maximum amount of time allowed under 50 CFR 100.19(d) and 36 CFR 242.19(d)) from June 1, 2001, to July 30, 2001 (66 FR 32750, June 18, 2001). This is the period of the greatest chinook and chum salmon run strength in the river. The effect of that action was to close the sport take for chinook and chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River drainage within the boundaries of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, within or adjacent to Denali National Park and Preserve, and within or adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Preserve and to close subsistence harvest on those same waters by any residents living outside the Kuskokwim River drainage. Additionally, any chinook or summer chum salmon taken incidentally in another fishery must be released immediately. In other words, if you catch a chinook or chum salmon while fishing for sheefish or pike, you must immediately release it. Although commercial fisheries are currently closed and ADF&G has indicated that an opening in June or July is highly unlikely, this action would prevent any such opening from occurring on Federal waters. Should the runs come in stronger than expected with spawning escapements and subsistence needs being met, the delegated field manager, as authorized by the Federal Subsistence Board, may remove this restriction.

On June 1, 2001, the Federal Subsistence Board, acting through the delegated field official and in concert with ADF&G managers initiated a second closure on Federal waters for the period from June 3, 2001, through June 5, 2001, in the Kuskokwim River drainage District 1 for the subsistence gillnet and fishwheel fisheries. This reduced the subsistence salmon fishing schedule to four days that week. In Kuskokwim River drainage District 1, fishing for whitefish, suckers and other non-salmon species during closed salmon fishing periods continues to be allowed seven days per week with gillnets of 4 inches or less stretch mesh

that are 60 feet or less in length. Salmon caught incidentally in those nets can be kept for subsistence uses.

On June 8, 2001, the Federal Subsistence Board, acting through the delegated field official and in concert with ADF&G managers initiated a third closure on Federal waters for the period from June 10, 2001, through June 12, 2001, in the Kuskokwim River drainage Districts 1 and 2 for the subsistence gillnet and fishwheel fisheries. In Kuskokwim River drainage District 1 and 2, fishing for whitefish, suckers and other non-salmon species during closed salmon fishing periods continues to be allowed seven days per week with gillnets of 4 inches or less stretch mesh that are 60 feet or less in length. Salmon caught incidentally in those nets can be kept for subsistence uses.

These regulatory actions are necessary to assure the continued viability of the chinook and chum salmon runs and provide a long-term subsistence priority during a period of limited harvest opportunity. These closures and adjustments brought the Federal subsistence fishing regulations in line with the similar ADF&G action for unified management and minimized confusion under the dual management system.

Yukon River Drainage

Returns of chinook and summer chum salmon to the Yukon River are again expected to be at or below the record lows of 2000. Very low catches of chinook and chum salmon were reported by many subsistence fishermen in 2000. Chinook and summer chum salmon escapement monitoring projects in 2000 showed that the returns of these species were very weak throughout most of the Yukon River drainage. Federal and State Managers and most subsistence users in the region have strong concerns that not enough chinook or summer chum salmon will reach their spawning grounds in 2001. There are similar concerns that subsistence needs in some areas may not be met.

At their January 2001 meeting, the BOF identified the Yukon River chinook and chum salmon as stocks of concern and for the first time implemented a reduced subsistence fishing schedule due to conservation concerns. In addition, ADF&G has indicated that any commercial fishing periods are highly unlikely for the Yukon River and that they may close the sport fishery for chinook salmon if the runs are weak. The ADF&G biologists and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service personnel have been conducting public meetings, producing information posters, and publishing

news articles to let the local users know about concerns regarding the expected low salmon returns and advise them regarding the restrictions and closures to protect spawning escapement.

On May 10, 2001, in public forum and after hearing testimony, the Federal Subsistence Board adopted an emergency action closing the chinook and summer chum salmon fishery on all Federal waters in the Yukon River drainage for 60 days (the maximum amount of time allowed under 50 CFR 100.19(d) and 36 CFR 242.19(d)) from June 1, 2001, to July 30, 2001, to all users except those Federally-qualified subsistence users (66 FR 32750, June 18, 2001). The effect of that action was to close the sport take for chinook and summer chum salmon on Federal waters in the Yukon River drainage and to close subsistence harvest on those same waters by any residents living outside the Yukon River drainage or the community of Stebbins. Although Yukon River commercial salmon fisheries are currently closed and ADF&G has indicated that an opening is highly unlikely, this action would prevent any such opening from occurring on Federal waters. Additionally, any chinook or summer chum salmon taken incidentally in another fishery must be released immediately. In other words, if you catch a chinook or chum salmon while fishing for sheefish or pike, you must immediately release it. This action was necessary to assure the continued viability of the chinook and summer chum salmon runs and to provide a subsistence priority during a period of limited harvest opportunity. Should the runs come in stronger than expected with spawning escapements and subsistence needs being met, the delegated field manager, as authorized by the Federal Subsistence Board, may remove this restriction. Additionally, with no commercial harvest scheduled or expected for the 2001 season, the requirement found at 50 CFR 100.27(i)(3)(xxi) and 36 CFR 242.27(i)(3)(xxi) to remove the dorsal fin of subsistence-caught chinook salmon becomes an unnecessary burden upon the subsistence user. The Board therefore temporarily suspended this requirement during the same period as the closure.

On May 31, 2001, the Federal Subsistence Board, acting through the delegated field official and in concert with ADF&G managers initiated a set of closures on Federal waters in Districts 1–3 of the Yukon River drainage for the subsistence fisheries. In Districts 1–3 the take of salmon is closed except for two 36-hour periods each week as

follows. In Yukon River drainage District 1, salmon fishing is open for two 36-hour periods per week from Thursday 8:00 p.m. through Saturday 8:00 a.m. and Monday 8:00 p.m. through Wednesday 8:00 a.m. For District 2 the open periods are from Sunday 8:00 p.m. through Tuesday 8:00 a.m. and Wednesday 8:00 p.m. through Friday 8:00 a.m. For District 3 the open periods are from Wednesday 8:00 p.m. through Friday 8:00 a.m. and Sunday 8:00 p.m. through Tuesday 8:00 a.m.

This regulatory action is necessary to assure the continued viability of the chinook and chum salmon runs and provide a long-term subsistence priority during a period of limited harvest opportunity. These reduced subsistence fishing schedules brought the Federal subsistence fishing regulations in line with the similar ADF&G action for unified management and minimized confusion under the dual management system.

The Board finds that additional public notice and comment requirements under the Administrative Procedures Act (APA) for these emergency closures are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. Lack of appropriate and immediate conservation measures could seriously affect the continued viability of fish populations, adversely impact future subsistence opportunities for rural Alaskans, and would generally fail to serve the overall public interest. Therefore, the Board finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B) to waive additional public notice and comment procedures prior to implementation of these actions and pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d) to make this rule effective as indicated in the **DATES** section.

Conformance With Statutory and Regulatory Authorities

National Environmental Policy Act Compliance

A Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) was published on February 28, 1992, and a Record of Decision on Subsistence Management for Federal Public Lands in Alaska (ROD) signed April 6, 1992. The final rule for Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, Subparts A, B, and C (57 FR 22940–22964, published May 29, 1992) implemented the Federal Subsistence Management Program and included a framework for an annual cycle for subsistence hunting and fishing regulations. A final rule that redefined the jurisdiction of the Federal Subsistence Management Program to include waters subject to the

subsistence priority was published on January 8, 1999, (64 FR 1276.)

Compliance With Section 810 of ANILCA

The intent of all Federal subsistence regulations is to accord subsistence uses of fish and wildlife on public lands a priority over the taking of fish and wildlife on such lands for other purposes, unless restriction is necessary to conserve healthy fish and wildlife populations. A Section 810 analysis was completed as part of the FEIS process. The final Section 810 analysis determination appeared in the April 6, 1992, ROD which concluded that the Federal Subsistence Management Program, under Alternative IV with an annual process for setting hunting and fishing regulations, may have some local impacts on subsistence uses, but the program is not likely to significantly restrict subsistence uses.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The adjustment and emergency closures do not contain information collection requirements subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Other Requirements

The adjustment and emergency closures have been exempted from OMB review under Executive Order 12866.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires preparation of flexibility analyses for rules that will have a significant effect on a substantial number of small entities, which include small businesses, organizations, or governmental jurisdictions. The exact number of businesses and the amount of trade that will result from this Federal land-related activity is unknown. The aggregate effect is an insignificant economic effect (both positive and negative) on a small number of small entities supporting subsistence activities, such as boat, fishing tackle, and gasoline dealers. The number of small entities affected is unknown; but, the effects will be seasonally and geographically-limited in nature and will likely not be significant under the definition in this Act. The Departments certify that the adjustment and emergency closures will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Title VIII of ANILCA requires the Secretaries to administer a subsistence preference on public lands. The scope of this program is limited by definition to

certain public lands. Likewise, the adjustment and emergency closures have no potential takings of private property implications as defined by Executive Order 12630.

The Service has determined and certifies pursuant to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502 *et seq.*, that the adjustment and emergency closures will not impose a cost of \$100 million or more in any given year on local or State governments or private entities. The implementation is by Federal agencies, and no cost is involved to any State or local entities or Tribal governments.

The Service has determined that the adjustment and emergency closures meet the applicable standards provided in Sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, regarding civil justice reform.

In accordance with Executive Order 13132, the adjustment and emergency closures do not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment. Title VIII of ANILCA precludes the State from exercising management authority over fish and wildlife resources on Federal lands. Cooperative salmon run assessment efforts with ADF&G will continue.

In accordance with the President's memorandum of April 29, 1994, "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments" (59 FR 22951), Executive Order 13175, and 512 DM 2, we have evaluated possible effects on Federally recognized Indian tribes and have determined that there are no effects. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is a participating agency in this rulemaking.

Drafting Information

William Knauer drafted this document under the guidance of Thomas H. Boyd, of the Office of Subsistence Management, Alaska Regional Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. Taylor Brelsford, Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management; Rod Simmons, Alaska Regional Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Bob Gerhard, Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service; Ida Hildebrand, Alaska Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Ken Thompson, USDA-Forest Service, provided additional guidance.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 3, 472, 551, 668dd, 3101–3126; 18 U.S.C. 3551–3586; 43 U.S.C. 1733.

Dated: June 11, 2001.

Kenneth E. Thompson,
Subsistence Program Leader, USDA-Forest Service.

Dated: June 12, 2001.

Peggy Fox,
Acting Chair, Federal Subsistence Board.
[FR Doc. 01–15811 Filed 6–22–01; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410–11–P; 4310–55–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[PA155–4114a; FRL–6998–6]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Control of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) for Aerospace Operations and Miscellaneous VOC Revisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving revisions to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted on March 6, 2000, by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). These revisions adopt new volatile organic compound (VOC) regulations for the aerospace industry and add new definitions for terms used in regulations containing standards for VOC sources. These revisions also modify the approval process for the use of alternative compliance methods for certain VOC control requirements. EPA is approving these revisions to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania SIP in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act. (CAA).

DATES: This rule is effective on August 24, 2001, without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse written comment by July 25, 2001. If EPA receives such comments, it will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be mailed to David L. Arnold, Chief, Air Quality Planning & Information Services Branch, mailcode 3AP21, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,

Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103; the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460, and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality, P.O. Box 8468, 400 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Janice Lewis, (215) 814–2185, or Ellen Wentworth, (215) 814–2034, at the EPA Region III address above, or by e-mail at lewis.janice@epa.gov or wentworth.ellen@epa.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Description of the SIP Revision and EPA's Action

The information in this section is organized as follows:

- A. What Action Is EPA Taking Today?
- B. To What Facilities/Operations Do These Revisions Apply?
- C. What Are the Provisions of the New and Revised Regulations?
- D. Why Is EPA Approving the SIP Revisions?
- E. What Is the Process for EPA Approval of This Action?

What Action Is EPA Taking Today?

EPA is approving revisions to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania SIP which were submitted on March 6, 2000 by PADEP. This SIP revision adds a new section, 129.73, Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework, to 25 PA Code, Chapter 129, Standards For Sources, establishing requirements to control VOC emissions from coatings and solvents used in the aerospace industry. In addition, we are approving revisions to 25 PA Code, Chapter 129, Standards for Sources, section 129.51, General. These revisions remove the requirement that alternative compliance methods for meeting the VOC requirements contained in Chapter 129, sections 129.52, and 129.54–129.73 be submitted to EPA as a SIP revision. The revisions now allow an alternative compliance method to be incorporated into a plan approval or operating permit or both, subject to review by EPA. We are also approving a SIP revision that amends 25 PA Code, Chapter 121, General Provisions, section 121.1, Definitions, to include the addition of the definition of terms used in the substantive sections of Chapter 129.

To What Facilities/Operations Do These Revisions Apply?

The aerospace industry includes all manufacturing facilities that produce an aerospace vehicle or component and all facilities that repair these aerospace products. An aerospace vehicle or