advance of the hearing will allow OSM officials to prepare adequate responses and appropriate questions.

The public hearing will continue on the specified date until all persons scheduled to comment have been heard. Persons in the audience who have not been scheduled to comment and who wish to do so will be heard following those scheduled. The hearing will end after all persons who desire to comment have been heard.

Public Meeting

If only one person requests an opportunity to comment at a hearing, a public meeting, rather than a public hearing, may be held. Persons wishing to meet with OSM representatives to discuss the proposed amendment may request a meeting at the Indianapolis Field Office by contacting the person listed under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT. All such meetings will be open to the public and, if possible, notices of meetings will be posted in advance at the locations listed above under ADDRESSES. A summary of the meeting will be included in the Administrative Record.

IV. Procedural Determinations

Executive Order 12291

On July 12, 1984, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) granted the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) an exemption from sections 3, 4, 7 and 8 of Executive Order 12291 for actions related to approval or conditional approval of State regulatory programs, actions and program amendments. Therefore, preparation of a regulatory impact analysis is not necessary and OMB regulatory review is not required.

Executive Order 12778

The Department of the Interior has conducted the reviews required by section 2 of Executive Order 12778 and has determined that, to the extent allowed by law, this rule meets the applicable standards of subsections (a) and (b) of that section. However, these standards are not applicable to the actual language of State regulatory programs and program amendments since each such program is drafted and promulgated by a specific State, not by OSM. Under sections 503 and 505 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) (30 U.S.C. 1253 and 1255) and 30 CFR 730.11, 732.13 and 732.17(b)(10), decisions on proposed State regulatory programs and program amendments submitted by the States must be based solely on a determination of whether the submittal is consistent with SMCRA and its implementing Federal regulations and whether the other requirements of 30 CFR parts 730, 731, and 732 have been met.

National Environmental Policy Act

No environmental impact statement is required for this rule since section 702(d) of SMCRA (30 U.S.C. 1292(d)) provides that agency decisions on proposed State regulatory program provisions do not constitute major Federal actions within the meaning of section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements that require approval by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3507 et seq).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Department of the Interior has determined that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq). The State submittal which is the subject of this rule is based upon counterpart Federal regulations for which an economic analysis was prepared and certification made that such regulations would not have a significant economic effect upon a substantial number of small entities. Hence, this rule will ensure that existing requirements previously promulgated by OSM will be implemented by the State. In making the determination as to whether this rule would have a significant economic impact, the Department relied upon the data and assumptions for the counterpart Federal regulations.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 914

Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.


Jeffrey D. Jarrett,
Acting Assistant Director, Eastern Support Center.

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BILLING CODE 4310-05-M
the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson Act) and is implemented by regulations appearing at 50 CFR 611.33 and 50 CFR part 677 for the U.S. fishery. General regulations that also pertain to the U.S. fishery appear at 50 CFR part 620.

At times, amendments to the FMP and/or its implementing regulations are necessary to resolve problems pertaining to management of the groundfish fisheries. This proposed rule would implement Amendment 28 to the FMP. This amendment would establish three new management districts within the AI of the BSAI. Amendment 28 was recommended to the Secretary by the Council at its January 1993 meeting.

In addition to the FMP amendment, a revision to the Final 1993 Initial Specifications of Groundfish and Prohibited Species Catch Allowances as published in the Federal Register (58 FR 8703, February 17, 1993) and amendments to clarify existing regulations are proposed.

A description of, and the reasons for, each measure follows.

Establishment of the Eastern, Central, and Western Districts of the Aleutian Islands Subarea

A groundfish species or species group may be apportioned to the entire BSAI, or to smaller area units defined in the FMP or implementing regulations, provided that sufficient biological information exists with which to establish acceptable biological catches (ABCs), for the areas of interest. The AI is currently not subdivided under the FMP. Therefore, groundfish may not be apportioned to smaller areas within the AI.

In the BSAI, the entire total allowable catch (TAC) specified for each groundfish species, except pollock, sablefish, and rockfishes, is apportioned to the entire BSAI. For some species, particularly Atka mackerel, fishing effort has occurred in a relatively small area within the AI. This can result in undesirable effects of highly concentrated effort, such as the potential for localized depletion of groundfish, intensified competition with marine predators for fishery resources, and greater possibility of habitat degradation.

At its September 1992 meeting, the Council recommended initiation of an FMP amendment to divide the AI. This request developed from concerns of the Council’s Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and Plan Team, that in recent years the commercial catches of groundfish in the AI, particularly of Atka mackerel, have become spatially concentrated in relatively small portions of the subarea. A division of the AI was desirable to: (1) Provide increased flexibility in TAC management, (2) enhance the Council’s ability to disperse fishing effort, and (3) minimize the potential for undesirable effects of concentrated fishing effort.

At the same time, representatives of the fishing industry requested that increased harvest amounts be made available for Atka mackerel. This increase was opposed by the SSC unless Atka mackerel TAC apportionments and fishing effort more closely reflected the distribution of Atka mackerel biomass and unless the potential for localized depletion could be minimized. An FMP amendment to divide the AI, thereby providing a mechanism to apportion groundfish TACs, could benefit many groundfish fisheries, but is particularly critical for the Atka mackerel fishery in 1993.

A draft analysis was prepared under guidance of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, E.O. 12291, and NOAA policy. Three alternatives were considered in the EA/RIR: The status quo, under which no subdivision of the AI would be made; Alternative 2, under which the AI would be divided into two districts by dividing the subarea at 177°E. longitude; and, Alternative 3, under which the AI would be divided into three districts by dividing the subarea at 177°W. longitude and 177°E. longitude. At its January 18-20, 1993, meeting, the Council considered the testimony and recommendations of its Plan Team, SSC, and public, including fishing industry representatives, on the amendment proposal and the EA/RIR analysis. The Council then approved Amendment 28 that would divide the Eastern, Central, and Western AI management districts so that the harvest of Atka mackerel or other groundfish TAC amounts specified for the AI could be controlled independently in the new districts. Groundfish TACs that are so apportioned could be more effectively managed, and other biological and environmental effects of concentrated fishing effort could be minimized. This amendment might also increase value realized from groundfish fishery, if greater amounts of more valued species are made available.

Revision of Final 1993 Initial Specifications for Atka Mackerel

A restructured AI under Amendment 28 would provide a management tool to improve management and conservation of all groundfish stocks, and to control interactions between fishing activities and other aspects of the environment.

The EA analyzed only the potential apportionment of Atka mackerel harvest because of current industry demand for that species, the ready availability of biomass data with which to establish Atka mackerel ABCs, and the immediate need to implement revised ABC and TAC amounts for the 1993 Atka mackerel fishery.

NMFS is proposing to revise the 1993 Specifications to facilitate an increase in the TAC for Atka mackerel during 1993, should Amendment 28 be implemented during the fishing year. Currently, the Atka mackerel TAC is apportioned to the entire BSAI, and fishing can occur at any location within that area. In recent years, fishing effort for Atka mackerel has been concentrated in the eastern portion of the AI, resulting in fishing effort and removals that were disproportionate to the distribution of Atka mackerel biomass. For example, 66 percent of the 1992 Atka mackerel harvest came from the proposed Eastern Aleutian District, an area that contains only 11 percent of the biomass.

At its September 1992 meeting, the SSC recommended an overall preliminary ABC of 117,100 metric tons (mt) for Atka mackerel if the TAC could be apportioned among districts within the AI, noting the need to distribute this harvest level in proportion to the distribution of Atka mackerel biomass. Absent further subdivision of the AI, the SSC recommended a 1993 ABC for Atka mackerel of 32,100 mt, the amount the SSC believed could safely be harvested from the portion of the AI fished in recent years. At its December 1992 meeting, the Council adopted an ABC for Atka mackerel of 117,100 mt; and a TAC of 32,000 mt, providing a means to increase the Atka mackerel TAC if the AI is divided during 1993.

NMFS has specified final 1993 ABCs and TACs for groundfish fisheries in the BSAI under § 675.20(a)(7)(ii) (58 FR 8703, February 17, 1993). Contingent upon approval of Amendment 28 and its implementing regulations, NMFS proposes to alter the ABC and TAC for Atka mackerel by amending Table 1 of the Final 1993 Specifications (Table 1, amended). This proposed rule would divide the 1993 ABC and TAC specified for Atka mackerel into three separate apportionments for the Eastern Aleutian District and the Bering Sea Subarea, Central Aleutian District, and Western Aleutian District according to the distribution of Atka mackerel biomass in those areas found in the 1991 stock assessment survey, 10.8 percent, 44.7 percent, and 44.5 percent, respectively.

For the purpose of allocating Atka mackerel, the Bering Sea subarea is combined with the Eastern Aleutian
district because, although insufficient information exists to establish a separate TAC for the Bering Sea subarea, inclusion under an established TAC will allow retention of incidental catches. One or more of the Atka mackerel TACs could then be independently increased by apportionment from the nonspecific operational reserve during the 1993 fishing year under § 675.20(a)(3). If this proposed rule is approved by the Secretary and implemented during 1993, the Council may recommend an increase of the 1993 Atka mackerel TAC from the operational reserve at a future meeting, after considering market effects and other socioeconomic factors. The Atka mackerel TAC could be increased through apportionments of the operational reserve from 32,000 mt up to the ABC, or 117,100 mt. Public testimony presented to the Council in December 1992 indicated that only a moderate increase should be recommended because of the potentially undesirable market effects that would ensue from a 3-4 fold increase in TAC. Although amounts of reserve apportioned to Atka mackerel would be unavailable to other fisheries, the total TAC of groundfish specified for 1993, 1,998,620 mt, would not change.

### TABLE 1, AMENDED.—FINAL 1993 ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC), TOTAL ALLOWABLE CATCH (TAC), INITIAL TAC (ITAC), AND ITAC APPORTIONMENTS OF GROUNDFISH IN THE BERING SEA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AREA 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>ABC</th>
<th>TAC</th>
<th>Initial TAC (ITAC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bering Sea (BS)</td>
<td>1,340,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>1,105,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian Islands (AI)</td>
<td>58,700</td>
<td>51,600</td>
<td>43,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogoslof District</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific cod</td>
<td>164,500</td>
<td>164,500</td>
<td>139,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabellifish:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atka mackerel:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern AI District/BS</td>
<td>12,670</td>
<td>3,456</td>
<td>2,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central AI District</td>
<td>52,244</td>
<td>14,304</td>
<td>12,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western AI District</td>
<td>52,086</td>
<td>14,240</td>
<td>12,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowfin sole</td>
<td>238,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>187,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock sole</td>
<td>185,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>63,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland turbot</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>5,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrowtooth flounder</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other flatfish: 6</td>
<td>191,000</td>
<td>79,000</td>
<td>67,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific ocean perch:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS</td>
<td>3,330</td>
<td>3,330</td>
<td>2,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>13,900</td>
<td>13,900</td>
<td>11,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other red rockfish; 6 BS</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpchin/Northern: Al</td>
<td>5,670</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>4,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortraker/Rougheye: Al</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other rockfish; 7</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squid</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Species; 8</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>24,600</td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td>22,610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Amounts are in metric tons. These amounts apply to the entire BS and AI area unless otherwise specified.
2 Zero amounts of groundfish are specified for Joint Venture Processing (JVP) and Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fishing (TALFF).
3 Initial TAC (ITAC) = 0.85 of TAC; initial reserve = TAC − ITAC = 299,793 mt.
4 DAP = domestic annual processing = ITAC.
5 "Other flatfish" includes all flatfish species except for Pacific halibut (a prohibited species) and all other flatfish species that have a separate specified TAC amount.
6 "Other red rockfish" includes shortraker, rougheye, northern and sharpchin.
7 "Other rockfish" includes Sebastas and Sebastolobus species except for Pacific ocean perch and the "other red rockfish" species.
8 "Other species" includes sculpins, sharks, skates, eulachon, smelts, capelin, and octopus.

### Technical Amendments to Existing Regulations

NMFS proposes several amendments to clarify or correct existing regulations. These changes and the reasons for them are as follows:

1. In the list of figures, Figure 1 is removed and Figures 2 through 5 are redesignated as Figures 1 through 4 as follows:
   - Figure 1—Reporting areas and bycatch limitation zones in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area;
   - Figure 2—Length overall of a vessel;
   - Figure 3—Pelagic trawl; and
   - Figure 4—Pelagic trawl.
   - This change is necessary because the original Figure 1 is archaic and no longer useful for describing management area units. All references to the original Figures 1 through 5 are altered to refer to redesignated Figures 1 through 4, as appropriate. Those references are found in § 675.2 in definitions of "Bycatch limitation Zone 1," "Bycatch limitation Zone 2," "Bycatch limitation Zone 2H," "Length overall," "Pelagic trawl," "Statistical area," and in § 675.22(a).
2. In § 675.2, the definition of "Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area" is amended by redesignating paragraphs (a) through (c) as paragraphs (1) through (3) to conform with the current format used by the Office of the Federal Register, and in paragraph (3) the words "subarea" and "management unit" are changed to "District" and "Bering Sea subarea" to clarify that the Bogoslof District is a district within the
Retention of groundfish; and he...Statistical area 540, and add Statistical allowable levels of groundfish harvest.

A revision to subsection (c)(1) is made to refer to the newly added Al management districts in addition to BSAI subareas in references to Community Development Quota Reserves; pollock allocations to seasons, inshore and offshore components, and Community Development Quotas (CDQs); closures to directed fishing and closures to retention of groundfish; and the definition of a fishing trip for purposes of calculating allowable amounts of pollock roe. Also, paragraphs (j)(1) and (j)(4) are clarified to refer to the entire paragraph (j).

In §675.24, the section heading is changed to “Gear Limitations” to clarify the context of the section, the introductory text is removed as obsolete, paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (j)(4) are revised to indicate that the harvest restriction by gear type refers to each individual TAC, to accommodate any future apportionment of sablefish TAC to new AI districts established under this proposed FMP amendment. Paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) are revised to refer to districts in addition to subareas for purposes of closures to directed fishing or to retention of groundfish, and are further clarified to refer to allocations made under paragraph (c).

In §675.27, paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) and (c)(1) are revised to refer to districts in addition to subareas for pollock specified for nonspecific operational reserve and for allocation to CDQs.

The Council determined that this rule, if adopted, will not have significant economic impacts on a substantial number of small entities because the rule creates new management districts, a management tool the Council may subsequently use to geographically apportion TACs, but would not directly alter apportionments of groundfish, or change participation in groundfish fisheries. This action would not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on markets.

The Council determined that this rule, if adopted, will not have significant economic impacts on a substantial number of small entities because the rule creates new management districts, a management tool the Council may subsequently use to geographically apportion TACs, but would not directly alter apportionments of groundfish, or change participation in groundfish fisheries. This action would not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on markets.
This proposed rule does not contain policies with federalism implications sufficient to warrant preparation of a federalism assessment under E.O. 12612.

An informal consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for this proposed rule concluded that adoption of either alternative to the status quo would not affect endangered or threatened species under NMFS jurisdiction, including the Steller sea lion and listed species of Pacific salmon, in a manner or to an extent not already considered in prior consultations. NMFS has initiated consultation for 1993 groundfish TACs in regard to listed salmonids, although the conclusion is not expected to change because of a general reduction of salmon bycatch anticipated to result from this proposed rule. Additionally, pursuant to section 7 of the ESA, NMFS has initiated consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the short-tailed albatross and other seabirds that are proposed or candidates for listing under the ESA.

The Regional Director determined that fishing activities conducted under this rule would have no significant adverse impacts on marine mammals not listed under the ESA.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 675
Fisheries, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Samuel W. McKee,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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

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

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

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

2. In §675.2, the definitions of “Bycatch limitation zone 1”, “Bycatch limitation zone 2”, and “Bycatch limitation zone 2H” are amended by removing the words “Figure 2” and adding in their place the words “Figure 1”; the definition of “Length overall” is amended by removing the words “Figure 1” and adding in their place the words “Figure 2”; in the definition of “Pelagic trawl” paragraph (1) is amended by removing the words “Figure 4” and adding in their place the words “Figure 3”; in the definition of “Pelagic trawl” paragraph (2) is amended by removing the words “Figure 5” and adding in their place the words “Figure 4”; the definitions of “Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area,” and “Fishery” are revised; and the definition of “Statistical Area” is amended by redesignating paragraphs (a) through (i) as paragraphs (1) through (12), revising the introductory text and redesignated paragraph (12), and adding paragraphs (13) and (14) to read as follows:

§675.2 Definitions.

- * * * *

(1) Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area means the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the Bering Sea, and that portion of the EEZ in the North Pacific Ocean that is adjacent to the Aleutian Islands and west of 170°00’ W. longitude.

(i) The Bering Sea subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area means that portion of the EEZ contained in Statistical areas 500–539 as defined in this section.

(ii) The Eastern Aleutian District means that part of the Bering Sea subarea contained in Statistical area 518 as defined in this section.

(ii) The Aleutian Islands subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area means that portion of the EEZ contained in Statistical areas 541–543 as defined in this section.

(i) The Bogoslof District of the Bering Sea subarea means that part of the Bering Sea subarea contained in Statistical area 541 as defined in this section.

(ii) The Central Aleutian District means that part of the Aleutian Islands subarea contained in Statistical area 542 as defined in this section.

(iii) The Western Aleutian District means that part of the Aleutian Islands subarea contained in Statistical area 543 as defined in this section.

(iii) Fishery, for the purposes of this part, means all fishing for groundfish that is conducted in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area and adjacent territorial waters.

- * * * *

(12) Statistical area 541—south of 55°00’ N. latitude, west of 170°00’ W. longitude and east of 177°00’ W. longitude.

(13) Statistical area 542—south of 55°00’ N. latitude, west of 177°00’ W. longitude and east of 177°00’ E. longitude.

(14) Statistical area 543—south of 55°00’ N. latitude, west of 177°00’ E. longitude.

- * * * *

3. In §675.20, paragraph (j)(1) is amended by revising the first sentence, and paragraph (j)(4) is revised to read as follows:

§675.20 General limitations.

- * * * *

(j) * * *

(1) For purposes of this paragraph (j), only one primary product per fish, other than roe, may be used to calculate the round-weight equivalent. * * * * *

(4) Fishing trip. For purposes of this paragraph (j), a vessel is engaged in a fishing trip when commencing or resuming the harvesting, receiving, or processing of pollock until the transfer or offloading of any pollock or pollock product or until the vessel leaves the subarea or district where fishing activity commenced, whichever comes first. * * * * *

4. In §675.24, the section heading is revised, the introductory text of the section is removed, and paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (c)(1)(ii), (d)(1), (d)(2) and the introductory text of paragraph (f)(1) are revised to read as follows:

§675.24 Gear limitations.

- * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) In the Bering Sea subarea, hook-and-line and pot gear may be used to take up to 50 percent of each TAC for sablefish; trawl gear may be used to take up to 50 percent of each TAC for sablefish.

(ii) In the Aleutian Islands subareas, hook-and-line and pot gear may be used to take up to 75 percent of each TAC for sablefish; trawl gear may be used to take up to 25 percent of each TAC for sablefish.

- * * * *

(d) * * *

(1) When the Regional Director determines that the share of each sablefish TAC assigned to any type of gear for any year and any subarea or district under paragraph (c) may be taken before the end of that year, the Regional Director, in order to provide adequate bycatch amounts to ensure continued groundfish fishing activity by that gear group, will, by publication in the Federal Register, prohibit directed fishing for sablefish by persons using that type of gear in that subarea or district for the remainder of the year.

(2) When the Regional Director determines that the share of each...
sablefish TAC assigned to any type of gear for any year and any subarea or district under paragraph (c) is or will be reached, the Regional Director will, by publication in the Federal Register, require that sablefish be treated as a prohibited species by persons using that type of gear in that subarea or district for the remainder of that year.

(f) * * *

(1) Bering Sea subarea.

§§675.2, 675.20, and 675.27 [Amended]

5. In addition to the amendments set forth above, in 50 CFR part 675 remove the word "subarea" and add, in its place, the words "subarea or district" in the following places:
   a. Section 675.2, in the definition of "Community Development Quota Reserve (CDQ reserve)";
   b. Section 675.20 (a)(2)(ii), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(3)(ii) [2 times], (a)(3)(iii), and (a)(8) [3 times]; and
   c. Section 675.27 (b)(1)(ii), and (c)(1).

§675.22 [Amended]

6. In §675.22, paragraph (a) is amended by removing the words "figure 2" and adding in their place the words "figure 1".

7. Figure 1 of the part is removed; Figures 2 through 5 of the part are redesignated Figures 1 through 4 of the part; and redesignated Figure 1 is revised to read as follows:

BILING CODE 3510-22-A

Figure 1. Reporting areas and bycatch limitation zones in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area.

Zone 1 = 511+512+516;
Zone 2 = 513+517+521; and
Zone 2H = 517.

[FR Doc. 93-9536 Filed 4-20-93; 2:44 pm]

BILING CODE 3510-22-C