

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

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 the use of EDB as a fumigant.

1. Tolerances listed in 40 CFR 180.126 for residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) in 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

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 nematocides 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

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(f). 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

all relevant and material 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:

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 shall be 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 agricultural 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]

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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 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]

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.

time (A.I.T.), January 20, 1994, through 12 midnight, A.I.T., June 30, 1994.

Comments on this action must be received at the following address no later than 4:30 p.m., A.I.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. Salvesson, 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 (BSAIA) 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 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 period of January 1 through June 30, and July 1 through December 31. Given that the GOA and BSAI

fisheries are closed to trawling from January 1 to January 20 of each year (§§ 672.23(e) and 675.23(d), respectively), the Regional Director is promulgating bycatch rate standards for the first half of 1994 effective from January 20, 1994, through June 30, 1994.

At its September 21-26, 1993 meeting, the Council reviewed average 1991-1993 bycatch rates experienced by vessels participating in the fisheries under the incentive program. Based on this and other information presented below, the Council recommended halibut and red king crab bycatch rate standards for the first half of 1994. These standards are set forth in Table 1. As required by § 672.26(c) and § 675.26(c), the Council's recommended bycatch rate standards for January through June are based on the following information:

- (A) Previous years' average observed bycatch rates;
- (B) Immediately preceding season's average observed bycatch rates;
- (C) The bycatch allowances and associated fishery closures specified under § 672.20(f) and § 675.21;
- (D) Anticipated groundfish harvests;
- (E) Anticipated seasonal distribution of fishing effort for groundfish; and
- (F) Other information and criteria deemed relevant by the Director of the Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Director).

Bycatch Rate Standards for Pacific Halibut

With the exception of the GOA "other trawl" fishery, the Council's recommended halibut bycatch rate standards for the 1994 trawl fisheries are unchanged from those implemented in 1993. The recommended 1994 standards are based largely on anticipated seasonal fishing effort for groundfish species and 1991-1993 halibut bycatch rates observed in specified trawl fisheries. The Council recognized that the 1994 trawl fisheries do not start until January 20. Although the BSAI yellowfin sole fishery is further delayed until May 1 under regulations at § 675.23, the Council recommended at its September 1993 meeting that regulations be amended to allow this fishery to open on January 20. A proposed rule is being prepared by NMFS to implement the Council's recommended change to the opening date of the yellowfin sole fishery. However, a final rule implementing this change likely would not be effective before April 1994.

The recommended standard for the yellowfin sole fishery was maintained at 5.0 kilograms (kg) halibut per metric ton (mt) of groundfish for the first quarter of

1994 in the event that the yellowfin sole fishery is opened prior to May 1. No recent data on halibut bycatch rates in the yellowfin sole fishery are available for the first quarter of the year, although historical joint venture data suggest that bycatch rates during this period are low (less than 2 kg halibut/mt of groundfish). The Council also recommended that a bycatch rate standard of 5.0 kg halibut/mt of groundfish be maintained for the second quarter of 1994 even though the average halibut bycatch rate experienced by the yellowfin sole fishery during the second quarter of 1993 (13.78 kg halibut per mt groundfish) was almost three times the standard. The average halibut bycatch rate during subsequent quarters of 1993 remained at levels below the 5.0 kg standard.

The Council recommended to maintain the 1994 halibut bycatch rate standard at 5.0 kg halibut/mt of groundfish given that the average bycatch rates experienced by the yellowfin sole fishery during the second quarter of 1991 and 1992 (2.24 and 3.4 kg halibut/mt of groundfish, respectively) were below the recommended standard, indicating that vessel operators are able to fish at halibut bycatch rates lower than those experienced in 1993. Furthermore, a bycatch rate standard of 5 kg halibut/mt of groundfish will continue to encourage vessel operators to take action to avoid excessively high bycatch rates of halibut such as those experienced during the second quarter of 1993.

The halibut bycatch rate standard recommended for the BSAI and GOA midwater pollock fisheries (1 kg halibut/mt of groundfish) is higher than the bycatch rates normally experienced by vessels participating in these fisheries. The recommended standard is intended to encourage vessel operators to maintain off-bottom trawl operations and limit further bycatch of halibut in the pollock fishery when halibut bycatch restrictions at §§ 672.20(f)(1)(i) and 675.21(c)(1) prohibit directed fishing for pollock by vessels using nonpelagic trawl gear.

The recommended halibut bycatch rate standards for the BSAI "bottom pollock" fishery continue to approximate the average rates observed on trawl vessels participating in this fishery during the past three years. The recommended standard for the BSAI "bottom pollock" fishery during the first quarter of 1994 (7.5 kg halibut/mt of groundfish) is set at a level that approximates the average halibut bycatch rate experienced by vessels participating in the "bottom pollock"

fishery during the first quarters of 1992 and 1993 (7.58 and 7.59 kg halibut/mt of groundfish, respectively).

Directed fishing allowances specified for the pollock "A" season likely will be reached before the end of the "A" season on April 15. Directed fishing for pollock by vessels participating in the inshore and offshore component fisheries is prohibited from the end of the pollock "A" season (April 15) until the beginning of the pollock "B" season (August 15). Vessels fishing under the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program (50 CFR § 675.27) could participate in a directed fishery for pollock between the "A" and "B" seasons, subject to other provisions governing the groundfish fisheries.

The Council recommended a 5.0 kg halibut/mt of groundfish bycatch rate standard for the second quarter of 1994 to accommodate any CDQ fishery that may occur after the first quarter of 1994. This standard approximates the average halibut bycatch rate experienced by vessels participating in the bottom pollock fishery during the second quarter of 1992 (4.3 kg halibut/mt of groundfish), but is higher than the second quarter rate experienced in 1993 (2.72 kg halibut/mt of groundfish).

A 30 kg halibut/mt of groundfish bycatch rate standard was recommended for the BSAI "other trawl" fishery. This standard is unchanged from 1992 and 1993. The Council recommended a 40 kg halibut/mt of groundfish bycatch rate standard for the GOA "other trawl" fishery. This bycatch rate standard is a 20 percent reduction from the standard implemented for this fishery during 1992 and 1993 (50 kg halibut/mt of groundfish). The Council's action on the 1994 bycatch rate standard for the GOA "other trawl" fishery was intended to support other management measures recommended by the Council at its September 1993 meeting. These measures are intended to address problems associated with the potential preemption of one segment of the GOA "other trawl" fishery by another caused by premature attainment of the halibut bycatch limit established for the GOA trawl fisheries. The recommended management measures include: (1) The apportionment of the GOA trawl halibut bycatch limit between "shallow water" and "deep water" trawl fisheries, (2) adjustment of directed fishing standard to change the way retainable bycatch of groundfish species are calculated, and (3) an adjustment of the season opening dates of the BSAI yellowfin sole and "other flatfish" fisheries from May 1 to January 20.

The bycatch rate standards recommended for the GOA and BSAI "other trawl" fisheries continue to be based on Council intent to simplify the incentive program by specifying a single bycatch rate standard for all trawl fisheries that are not specifically assigned a separate bycatch rate standard under regulations implementing the incentive program (i.e., the BSAI and GOA midwater pollock fisheries, and the BSAI yellowfin sole and bottom pollock fisheries), yet maintain the Council's objective of reducing halibut bycatch rates in the Alaska trawl fisheries.

Observer data collected from the 1993 GOA trawl fisheries (excluding the midwater pollock fishery) show first and second quarter halibut bycatch rates of 35 and 25 kg halibut/mt of groundfish, respectively. First and second quarter rates from 1992 were lower at 20 and 22 kg halibut/mt of ' groundfish, respectively. Observer data collected from the 1993 BSAI "other trawl" fisheries show first and second quarter halibut bycatch rates of 9 and 14 kg halibut/mt of groundfish, respectively. Observer data from 1992 showed similar rates. Although average bycatch rates experienced by the GOA and BSAI "other trawl" fisheries during the past two years do not approach the recommended standards of 40 and 30 kg halibut/mt of groundfish, respectively, the Council determined that these standards would provide an incentive to vessel operators to avoid excessively high halibut bycatch rates while participating in the GOA and BSAI trawl fisheries.

Bycatch Rates Standards for Red King Crab

The Council's recommended red king crab bycatch rate standard for the