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miles be adopted. The Coast Guard acknowledges that a larger spacing is desirable and has doubled the spacing between the anchorages to .4 miles by decreasing the length of each anchorage by .1 mile. The Coast Guard feels that this provides an acceptable margin of safety, while not decreasing the capacity of the anchorages. A Precautionary Note has also been added.

The commenter also recommended the area across the river from a navigable channel known as "The Jump" (approximately mile 10.5 AHOP) be declared a "Non-Anchorage Area" due to the heavy usage of that navigable channel by small vessels. Since the anchorage is across the river from the channel and because those vessels generally using the channel are small, highly maneuverable craft, the Coast Guard does not feel that navigation will be adversely affected. Accordingly, the commenter's second recommendation was not adopted.

#### Economic Assessment and Certification

These regulations are considered to be nonsignificant in accordance with DOT Policies and Procedures for Simplification, Analysis, and Review of Regulation (DOY Order 2100.5 of 5-22-80). Their economic impact is expected to be minimal. Any economic effects will be positive, however, as this anchorage will result in lower operating costs for vessels. It is also certified in accordance with section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)) that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of entities. This regulation has been reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12291 of February 17, 1981, on Federal Regulation and has been determined not to be a major rule under the terms of that order.

#### List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 110

Anchorage grounds.

#### Final Regulation

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 110 of Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

#### PART 110—[AMENDED]

1. 33 CFR 110.195 is amended by redesignating (a)(2) through (a)(27) as (a)(4) through (a)(29) and by adding two new paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 110.195 Mississippi River below Baton Rouge, LA, including south and southwest passes.

(a) \* \* \*

(2) *Lower Venice Anchorage.* An area 1.6 miles in length along the left descending bank of the river from mile 8.0 to mile 9.6 above Head of Passes with the west limit 1,200 feet from the ALWP of the right descending bank.

(3) *Upper Venice Anchorage.* An area 1.2 miles in length along the left descending bank of the river from mile 10.0 to mile 11.2 above Head of Passes with the west limit 1,200 feet from the ALWP of the right descending bank.

2. By addition of a Cautionary Note after § 110.195(a)(2) to read as follows:

**Caution:** A pipeline crossing exists at mile 9.8 AHOP. Mariners are urged to use caution between mile 9.6 AHOP and mile 10.0 AHOP. (33 U.S.C. 471; 49 U.S.C. 1655(g)(1); 49 CFR 1.46(c)(1); 33 CFR 1.05-1(g))

Dated: November 22, 1983.

C. M. Holland,

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Executive Secretary, Marine Safety Council.*

[FR Doc. 83-31785 Filed 11-28-83; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[AD-FRL 2479-3; EPA Action NE 1122]

#### Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Nebraska Lead Plan

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The State of Nebraska has submitted a State Implementation Plan (SIP) for lead as required by Section 110 of the Clean Air Act and the October 5, 1978, promulgation of national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for lead (43 FR 46246). The plan was proposed for approval for all areas of the State, except Omaha, on August 29, 1983 (48 FR 39084). The purpose of today's notice is to take final action on the submission as proposed.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This action is effective December 29, 1983.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the state submission and the technical support material which explain EPA's actions are available for review at the following locations: Environmental Protection Agency, Air Branch, 324 East 11th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; Environmental Protection Agency, Public Information Reference Unit, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460; The Office of the Federal Register, 1100 L Street, N.W., Room 8401, Washington, D.C.; and State of Nebraska, Department

of Environmental Control, 301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dewayne E. Durst at (816) 374-3791 (FTS: 758-3791).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On January 9, 1981, the Governor of Nebraska submitted the State's SIP for attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS for lead. The state submitted additional information on August 5, 1981, and January 11, 1983. The SIP contained a summary of the statewide inventory of lead emissions. Only two point sources of lead in Omaha have lead emissions greater than five tons per year. Monitoring data show the only violations of the standard are near these two sources. There are no other significant lead point sources identified in the state. The SIP included a mobile source inventory for the area where violations of the standard occurred.

The SIP contained dispersion modeling for the area in Omaha where violations of the standard had been measured. The modeling indicated that mobile source contributions are small. The two point sources in the area were identified as the major cause of the high levels of lead. The modeling results in the SIP did not predict attainment of the lead standard.

Because the SIP did not predict attainment of the lead standard in Omaha by a specific date, the state requested a two year extension for that area. The basis for the request was lack of control technology to provide sufficient control to meet the standard, and the fact that all available interim control measures were being applied.

The SIP also contained Nebraska Pollution Control Rules 3 and 4 which provide for review of new or modified lead sources with greater than 5 tons of lead emissions per year. These rules give the State the authority to prevent construction or modification of such sources if they would cause a violation of the applicable control strategy or interfere with maintenance of the NAAQS for lead. Also, Federal regulations pertaining to lead phase down in gasoline will contribute to continued maintenance of the lead standard in areas of the State not affected by lead point sources.

On August 29, 1983, EPA proposed to approve Nebraska Rules 3 and 4 as they pertain to review of lead sources (48 FR 39084). Additionally, EPA proposed to approve the control strategy for all portions of the State, except Omaha. As was discussed in EPA's proposed approval of the Nebraska lead SIP

published on August 29, 1983 (48 FR 39084), the schedule for submission of the control strategy for Omaha is subject to the Agreement established in *NRDC v. Ruckelshaus* No. 82-2137 (D.D.C.), described in the *Federal Register* of August 10, 1983 (48 FR 36250). The reader is referred to the proposal of August 29 for further discussion of the contents of the Nebraska lead plan. EPA has received no public comments as a result of that proposal.

**Action:** EPA has evaluated the Nebraska lead SIP and determined that, with the exception of the portion of the implementation plan for the Omaha area, it meets the requirements of Section 110(a) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 51, Subparts B and E. EPA believes the SIP is adequate to attain and maintain the NAAQS for lead and is therefore approving the plan, except for the Omaha area.

Under Executive Order 12291, today's action is not "Major." It has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. Any comments from OMB to EPA, and any EPA response, are available for public inspection at the EPA Region VII office.

Under Section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by (60 days from today). This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See 307(b)(2).)

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

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

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

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

Dated: November 17, 1983.

William D. Ruckelshaus,  
Administrator.

#### PART 52—[AMENDED]

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

#### Subpart CC—Nebraska

1. Section 52.1420 is amended by adding a new paragraph (c)(28) to read as follows:

#### § 52.1420 Identification of Plan

(c) The plan revisions listed below were submitted on the dates specified.

(28) A plan revision for attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Lead in the State of Nebraska was submitted to EPA on January 9, 1981, by the Governor. Additional material was submitted by the State on August 5, 1981 and January 11, 1983. All portions of the submittals are approved except the control strategy for Omaha and the request for a two year extension to attain the lead standard in Omaha.

[FD Doc 83-31833 Filed 11-28-83; 8:45 am]

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#### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

#### 44 CFR Part 64

[Docket No. FEMA 6573]

#### Suspension of Community Eligibility Under the National Flood Insurance Program; Pennsylvania, et al.

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule lists communities, where the sale of flood insurance has been authorized under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), that are suspended on the effective dates listed within this rule because of noncompliance with the flood plain management requirements of the program. If FEMA receives documentation that the community has adopted the required flood plain management measures prior to the effective suspension date given in this rule, the suspension will be withdrawn by publication in the *Federal Register*.

**EFFECTIVE DATES:** The third date ("Susp.") listed in the fourth column.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Richard W. Krimm, Assistant Associate Director, Office of Natural and Technological Hazards Programs (202) 287-0176, 500 C Street, SW., FEMA—Room 506, Washington, D.C. 20472.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), enables property owners to purchase flood insurance at rates made

reasonable through a Federal subsidy. In return, communities agree to adopt and administer local flood plain management measures aimed at protecting lives and new construction from future flooding. Section 1315 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4022) prohibits flood insurance coverage as authorized under the National Flood Insurance Program (42 U.S.C. 4001-4128) unless an appropriate public body shall have adopted adequate flood plain management measures with effective enforcement measures. The communities listed in this notice no longer meet that statutory requirement for compliance with program regulations (44 CFR Part 59 et seq.). Accordingly, the communities are suspended on the effective date in the fourth column, so that as of that date flood insurance is no longer available in the community. However, those communities which, prior to the suspension date, adopt and submit documentation of legally enforceable flood plain management measures required by the program, will continue their eligibility for the sale of insurance. Where adequate documentation is received by FEMA, a notice withdrawing the suspension will be published in the *Federal Register*.

In addition, the Director of Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified the special flood hazard areas in these communities by publishing a Flood Hazard Boundary Map. The date of the flood map, if one has been published, is indicated in the fifth column of the table. No direct Federal financial assistance (except assistance pursuant to the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 not in connection with a flood) may legally be provided for construction or acquisition of buildings in the identified special flood hazard area of communities not participating in the NFIP and identified for more than a year, on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's initial flood insurance map of the community as having flood prone areas. (Section 202(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-234), as amended.) This prohibition against certain types of Federal assistance becomes effective for the communities listed on the date shown in the last column.

The Director finds that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 533(b) are impracticable and unnecessary because communities listed in this final rule have been adequately notified. Each community receives a 6-month, 90-day, and 30-day notification addressed to the Chief Executive Officer that the community will be suspended unless the