

evidence for biological evolution. Because the general character of natural diversity is regionally distinct according to broad patterns of physiography, many types of natural features lie wholly within one of the 33 physiographic provinces of the Nation, as defined by Fenneman (1928) and modified by the National Park Service. For that reason, and because no uniform, nationally applicable classification schemes for biotic communities or geologic features have gained wide acceptance and use in lieu of other classification schemes by the majority of organizations involved in natural area inventory activities, individual classification systems are developed for each inventory study of a physiographic province to identify the types of regionally characteristic natural features sought for representation on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. Most types represent the scale of distinct biotic communities or individual geologic, paleontologic or physiographic features, most of which are mappable at the Earth's surface at scales on the order of 1:24,000 or are traceable in the subsurface. Nearly two-thirds of all National Natural Landmarks range in size between about 30 and 2,000 hectares (about 12 and 5,000 acres), but larger and smaller sites also occur owing to the wide variety of natural features recognized by the National Natural Landmarks Program.

(b) *Criteria.* (1) The following criteria form the guidelines used to evaluate the relative quality of sites as examples of regionally characteristic natural features. Primary criteria relating to a specific type of natural feature form the principal basis for selection and must be met for a site to be considered for National Natural Landmark designation. Secondary criteria relating to significant features or qualities in addition to the principal feature are provided for additional consideration when two or more sites are found to meet the primary criteria.

(2) *Primary Criteria.*

(i) *Illustrative Character.* A site exhibits a combination of well-developed component features that are recognized in the appropriate scientific literature as characteristic of a particular type of natural feature. What is sought is not necessarily the statistically representative, but rather the unusually illustrative.

Example: An alpine glacier, which exhibits classic shape, an unusual number of glaciologic structures like crevasses, and well-developed bordering moraine sequences.

(ii) *Present Condition.* A site has received less human disturbance than other examples.

Example: A large beech-maple forest, only a small portion of which has been disturbed by logging.

(3) *Secondary Criteria.*

(i) *Diversity.* A site, in addition to its primary natural feature, contains high quality examples of other ecological and/or geological features.

Example: A composite volcano, which also illustrates geothermal phenomena.

(ii) *Rarity.* A site, in addition to its primary natural feature, contains a rare geological or paleontological feature or biotic community, or provides high quality habitat for one or more rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Example: Badlands, which also are composed of strata containing rare fossils.

(iii) *Value for Science and Education.* A site is associated with a significant scientific discovery or concept, possesses an exceptionally extensive and long-term record of onsite research, or offers unusual opportunities for public interpretation of the natural history of the United States.

Example: A dunes landscape, which was the subject of pioneering studies that first recognized the process of ecological succession.

Dated: November 6, 1986.

P. Daniel Smith,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 87-3505 Filed 2-20-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 228

[OW-4-FRL-3159-4]

Ocean Dumping; Site Designation

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA today designates a new dredged material disposal site in the Atlantic Ocean offshore Fernandina Beach, Amelia Island, Florida ("the Fernandina site"), as an EPA-approved ocean dumping site for the dumping of dredged material. This action is necessary to provide an acceptable ocean dumping site for projects in the area which require ocean disposal of dredged material. This final designation is for an indefinite period of time but is subject to continued monitoring to ensure that unacceptable adverse environmental impacts do not occur. The interim designation previously given

to another site in the area near Fernandina Harbor is being cancelled.

DATE: This designation shall become effective on March 25, 1987.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to:

Sally Turner, Chief, Marine Protection Section, Water Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, GA 30365.

The file supporting this site designation is available for public inspection at the following locations:

EPA Public Information Reference Unit (PIRU), Room 2904 (rear), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

EPA Region IV, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, GA 30365.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Reginald G. Rogers, 404/347-2128.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Section 102(c) of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1401 *et seq.* ("the Act"), gives the Administrator of EPA the authority to designate sites where ocean dumping may be permitted. On December 23, 1986, the Administrator delegated the authority to designate ocean dumping sites to the Regional Administrator of the Region in which the site is located. This designation of the Fernandina site, Florida is within Region IV and is being made pursuant to that authority.

The EPA Ocean Dumping Regulations promulgated under the Act (40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter H, section 228.4) state that ocean dumping sites will be designated by promulgation in this Part 228. This site designation is being published as final rulemaking in accordance with § 228.4(e) of the Ocean Dumping Regulations, which permits the designation of ocean disposal sites for dredged material.

B. EIS Development

Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, ("NEPA") requires that Federal agencies prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

The object of NEPA is to build into Agency decision-making processes careful consideration of all environmental aspects of proposed actions. While NEPA does not apply to EPA activities of this type, EPA has voluntarily committed to prepare EIS's

in connection with ocean dumping site designations such as this [See 39 FR 16186 (May 7, 1974)].

The Corps of Engineers and EPA have prepared a draft and final EIS titled, *Supplement to the Jacksonville Harbor Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site—Final Environmental Impact Statement for Designation of a New Fernandina Harbor, Florida Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site*.

This Supplemental EIS (SEIS) discusses the final EPA designation of an ocean dredged material disposal site for continuing use near Fernandina Beach, FL. The purpose of the EPA's action is to provide an environmentally acceptable ocean location for disposal of dredged materials if an ocean disposal site is needed for such materials. The need for ocean disposals is determined on a case-by-case basis as part of the process of issuing permits for ocean disposal.

Of Friday July 25, 1986, a notice of availability of the draft SEIS for public review and comment was published in the *Federal Register* [51 FR 26748 July 25, 1986]. Seven comment letters were received on the draft SEIS and were addressed in the final SEIS. On Friday November 14, 1986, the notice of availability of the final SEIS was published in the *Federal Register* [51 FR 41415 November 14, 1986]. Three comment letters were received on the final SEIS. The comments on the final SEIS were addressed in the proposed rulemaking published for this site designation at 52 FR 438 (January 6, 1987).

C. Site Designation

The proposed site is located approximately six nautical miles offshore Amelia Island, Florida and occupies an area of about 4 square nautical miles. Water depths within the area average 16 meters. The coordinates of the site are as follows:

30°33'00" N.; 81°16'52" W.
30°31'00" N.; 81°16'52" W.
30°31'00" N.; 81°19'08" W.
30°33'00" N.; 81°19'08" W.

On January 6, 1987, EPA proposed a rule change designating this site for the disposal of dredged materials [52 FR 38 (January 6, 1987)]. The preamble to this proposed rule presented the characteristics of the site in terms of the eleven specific factors identified in § 228.5 of the Ocean Dumping Regulations which, taken together, constitute an assessment of the site's suitability as a repository for dredged material. That assessment concludes that this site is appropriate for final designation. The State of Florida, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the

National Marine Fisheries Service have concurred with this site designation.

Two letters of comment were received on the proposed rule, neither of which opposed the designation of the Fernandina site. The first, from the U.S. Coast Guard Port Safety and Security Division, indicated that a memorandum of understanding between the Coast Guard and the Corps of Engineers requires the Corps of Engineers to provide surveillance over federally contracted activities which are associated with federal navigation projects which entail dredged material disposal operations in ocean waters. In supplementary information accompanying the proposed rule, EPA had referred to the Coast Guard's monitoring role and we acknowledge this memorandum of understanding and its provisions for federal navigation projects. The second letter of comment was received from the Department of Interior's Minerals Management Service, Offshore Minerals Management Office, and Office of Strategic and International Minerals. The comments indicated that EPA neglected to mention the potential for offshore minerals other than oil and gas deposits, and that the Service would like to be kept informed of the results of monitoring at the site. EPA acknowledges that mineral deposits other than oil and gas may exist in the area. However, EPA believes that this site designation will not affect the future exploration or extraction of minerals in the vicinity. EPA will keep the Service informed of the availability of results of monitoring studies conducted at the site.

D. Action

The designation of the Fernandina site as an EPA-approved ocean dumping site is today being published as a final rulemaking. Management of this site will be the responsibility of the EPA Region IV.

A site designation does not give approval for actual disposal of materials at the site. Before ocean dumping of dredged material from a specific project may commence at the designated site, the Corps of Engineers must evaluate a permit application according to EPA's ocean dumping criteria (40 CFR, Part 227). If a Federal project is involved, the Corps of Engineers must also evaluate the proposed ocean disposal in accordance with the same criteria. In either case, EPA has the authority to disapprove the actual dumping if it determines that environmental concerns under the Act have not been met. Upon the effective date of this rule change, the nearby Fernandina Harbor site, previously designated for dredged materials on an interim basis, will no

longer be needed. Therefore, the interim designation is being cancelled. The interim site was incorrectly cited in the proposed rule change. The citation given in the paragraph included in order to cancel the interim site was "paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C)" of § 228.12 of the Ocean Dumping Regulations. This citation should have read § 228.12 paragraph (a)(3)" of the Ocean Dumping Regulations. This final rule corrects the amending paragraph in order to effect removal of the interim Fernandina site from the list of sites in § 228.12(a)(3).

E. Regulatory Assessments

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, EPA is required to perform a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for all rules which may have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. EPA has determined that this action will not have a significant impact on small entities since the site designation will only have the effect of providing a disposal option for dredged material. Consequently, this proposal does not necessitate preparation of a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "major" and therefore subject to the requirement of a Regulatory Impact Analysis. This action will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or cause any of the other effects which would result in its being classified by the Executive Order as a "major" rule. Consequently, this final rule does not necessitate preparation of a Regulatory Impact Analysis.

This final rule does not contain any information collection requirements subject to Office of Management and Budget review under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

This final rulemaking notice represents the Record of Decision required under regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality for agencies subject to NEPA.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 228

Water pollution control.

Dated: February 13, 1987.

Approved by:

Jack E. Ravan,

Regional Administrator for Region IV.

PART 228—[AMENDED]

In consideration of the foregoing, Subchapter H of Chapter I of Title 409 is amended as set forth below.

1. The authority citation for Part 228 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. Sections 1412 and 1418.

2. Part 228 is amended by removing from § 228.12(a)(3) the words and coordinates "Fernandina Harbor—30°42'00" N., 81°19'05" W.; 30°42'00" N., 81°17'55" W.; 30°41'00" N., 81°17'55" W.; 30°41'00" N., 81°19'05" W." and by adding paragraph (b)(3) to read as follows:

§ 228.12 Delegation of management authority for ocean dumping sites.

(b) * * *
(30) Fernandina Beach, Florida
Dredged Material Disposal Site—Region IV.

Location:

30°33'00" N.; 81°16'52" W.
30°31'00" N.; 81°16'52" W.
30°31'00" N.; 81°19'08" W.
30°33'00" N.; 81°19'08" W.

Size: 4 square nautical miles

Depth: Average 16 meters

Primary use: Dredged Material

Period of Use: Continuing use

Restrictions: Disposal shall be limited to dredged material which meets the criteria given in the Ocean Dumping Regulations, Part 227.

[FR Doc. 87-3717 Filed 2-20-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 97

[PR Docket No. 86-207; FCC 87-34; RM-5208]

Amateur Radio Service Rules To Permit Emission F8E on Frequencies 902 MHz and Above

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The attached rule amendment authorizes amateur stations to transmit emission F8E on frequencies 902 MHz and above. The rule amendment is necessary to allow amateur operators to experiment with an additional emission mode. The effect of the amendment is to allow amateur operators to advance their knowledge of amateur radio technology.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 6, 1987.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maurice J. DePont, Private Radio Bureau, Washington, DC 20554, (202) 632-4964.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order, adopted January 28, 1987 and released February 12, 1987.

1. The full text of this Commission decision including the rule change is available for inspection and copying

during normal business hours in the FCC Dockets Branch (Room 230), 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision and the rule change may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc. (202) 857-3800, 2100 M Street, NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037.

Summary of Report and Order

2. The amended rules authorize amateur stations to transmit emission F8E on frequencies 902 MHz and above. Authorization of emission F8E allows for experimentation by amateur operators, thereby creating favorable conditions for the advancement of amateur radio technology.

3. In transmitting emission F8E, amateur operators are encouraged to follow voluntary band plans that are in effect in order to avoid interference.

4. The amended rule is set forth at the end of this document.

5. Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 605, the Commission certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because these entities may not use the Amateur service for business radio communications. Also, because transmitting emission F8E on Amateur radio service frequencies is optional rather than mandatory, there would be no significant impact on the manufacturers of amateur radio equipment.

6. The amended rule has been analyzed with respect to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and found to contain no new or modified form, information collection and/or record keeping, labeling, disclosure or record retention requirements; and will not increase or decrease burden hours on the public.

7. This Report and Order and this rule amendment is issued under the authority of 47 U.S.C. 154(i) and 303 (g) and (r).

8. A copy of this Report and Order will be served on the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

9. It is ordered that Part 97 is amended as shown at the end of this document.

10. It is further ordered that this rule amendment shall become effective April 6, 1987.

11. It is further ordered that this proceeding is terminated.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 97

Amateur radio, Emissions, Frequencies, Radio.

Federal Communications Commission.
William J. Tricarico,
Secretary.

Amended Rules

PART 97—[AMENDED]

Part 97 of Chapter 1 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Authority: The authority citation for Part 97 continues to read as follows: 48 Stat. 1066, 1082, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303. Interpret or apply 48 Stat. 1064-1068, 1081-1105, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 151-155, 301-609, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 97.61(c) is revised to read as follows:

§ 97.61 Authorized emissions.

(c) *Above 144.1 HMz:* Amateur stations are authorized to transmit the following emissions on amateur frequencies above 144.1 MHz: NON, A1A, A2A, A2B, A3E, A3C, A3F, F1B, F2B, F2A, F3E, G3E, F3C, F3F, H3E, J3E and R3E. PON emission (the emission letters "K, L, M, Q, V, W, and X" may also be used in place of the letter "P" for pulsed radars) may be transmitted on all amateur frequencies above 902 MHz, except in the 1240-1300 MHz and 10.0-10.5 GHz bands. Emission F8E may be transmitted on all amateur frequencies 0.35 meters and above.

[FR Doc. 87-3725 Filed 2-20-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 652

[Docket No. 61109-7026]

Atlantic Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog Fisheries

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NOAA, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of final 1987 fishing quotas.

SUMMARY: NOAA issues a notice of final quotas for the surf clam and ocean quahog fisheries for 1987. These quotas were selected from a range defined as optimum yield (OY) for each fishery, as adjusted to reflect fishing activity at the end of 1986. The intended effect of this action is to establish allowable harvests of surf clams and ocean quahogs from the exclusive economic zone in 1987.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 20, 1987.