

described in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 16131(i)(1))

* * * * *

11. In § 21.7639, paragraph (f)(2) is redesignated as paragraph (f)(3); paragraph (c)(2)(ii), the authority citation for paragraph (c), paragraph (f)(1), and the authority citation for paragraph (f) are revised; and a new paragraph (f)(2) is added, to read as follows:

§ 21.7639 Conditions which result in reduced rates or no payment.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) The monthly rate as stated in § 21.7636(a) and any increase payable under § 21.7636(b).

* * * * *

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 16131(i)(1), 16136(b); 38 U.S.C. 3482(g))

* * * * *

(f) *Failure to work sufficient hours of apprenticeship and other on-job training.* (1) For any calendar month in which a reservist pursuing an apprenticeship or other on-job training program fails to complete 120 hours of training, VA will reduce proportionally—

(i) The rates specified in § 21.7636(a)(2); and

(ii) Any increase set by the Secretary of the military department concerned as described in § 21.7636(b).

(2) In making the computations required by paragraph (f)(1) of this section, VA will round the number of hours worked to the nearest multiple of eight.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2131(d)(2), 16131(i)(1); sec. 642 (b), (d), Pub. L. 101-189, 103 Stat. 1456-1458)

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 97-28364 Filed 10-24-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[NH-7157a-FRL-5906-8]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Hampshire

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA today is approving State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the State of New Hampshire. These revisions consist of

the 1990 base year ozone emission inventories, and establishment of a Photochemical Assessment Monitoring System (PAMS) network.

The inventories were submitted by the State to satisfy a Clean Air Act (CAA) requirement that States containing ozone nonattainment areas submit inventories of actual ozone precursor emissions in accordance with guidance from the EPA. The PAMS SIP revision was submitted to satisfy the requirements of the CAA and the PAMS regulation. The PAMS regulation required the State to provide for the establishment and maintenance of an enhanced ambient air quality monitoring network in the form of PAMS by November 12, 1993. The intended effect of this action is to approve as a revision to the New Hampshire SIP the state's 1990 base year ozone emission inventories and PAMS network.

DATES: This action is effective on December 26, 1997 unless adverse or critical comments are received by November 26, 1997. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on this action should be addressed to Susan Studlien, Deputy Director, Office of Ecosystem Protection, Environmental Protection Agency, Region I, JFK Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts, 02203. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the EPA Region I office, and at the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Air Resources Division, 64 North Main Street, Caller Box 2033, Concord, NH 03302-2033. Persons interested in examining these documents should make an appointment with the appropriate office at least 24 hours before the visiting day.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert F. McConnell, Air Quality Planning Group, EPA Region I, JFK Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts, 02203; telephone (617) 565-9266.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: New Hampshire submitted a SIP revision to the EPA consisting of 1990 base year emission inventories of ozone precursors on January 26, 1993. The State submitted a SIP revision establishing a PAMS network into the State's overall ambient air quality monitoring network on December 13, 1994. This notice is divided into four parts:

- I. Background Information
- II. Analysis of State Submission

- III. Final Action
- IV. Administrative Requirements

I. Background

1. Emission Inventory

Under the CAA as amended in 1990, States have the responsibility to inventory emissions contributing to NAAQS nonattainment, to track these emissions over time, and to ensure that control strategies are being implemented that reduce emissions and move areas towards attainment. The CAAA requires ozone nonattainment areas designated as moderate, serious, severe, and extreme to submit a plan within three years of 1990 to reduce VOC emissions by 15 percent within six years after 1990. The baseline level of emissions, from which the 15 percent reduction is calculated, is determined by adjusting the base year inventory to exclude biogenic emissions and to exclude certain emission reductions not creditable towards the 15 percent. The 1990 base year emissions inventory is the primary inventory from which the periodic inventory, the Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) projection inventory, and the modeling inventory are derived. Further information on these inventories and their purpose can be found in the "Emission Inventory Requirements for Ozone State Implementation Plans," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, March 1991. The base year inventory may also serve as part of statewide inventories for purposes of regional modeling in transport areas. The base year inventory plays an important role in modeling demonstrations for areas classified as moderate and above outside transport regions.

The air quality planning requirements for marginal to extreme ozone nonattainment areas are set out in section 182(a)-(e) of title I of the CAA. The EPA has issued a General Preamble describing the EPA's preliminary views on how the agency intends to review SIP revisions submitted under title I of the Act, including requirements for the preparation of the 1990 base year inventory [see 57 FR 13502; April 16, 1992 and 57 FR 18070; April 28, 1992]. Because the EPA is describing its interpretations here only in broad terms, the reader should refer to the General Preamble for a more detailed discussion of the interpretations of title I advanced in today's proposal and the supporting rationale.

Those States containing ozone nonattainment areas classified as

marginal to extreme are required under section 182(a)(1) of the CAA to submit a final, comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual ozone season, weekday emissions from all sources within 2 years of enactment (November 15, 1992). New Hampshire contains one marginal and two ozone nonattainment areas, and therefore is subject to this requirement. The inventory is for calendar year 1990 and is denoted as the base year inventory. It includes both anthropogenic and biogenic sources of volatile organic compound (VOC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and carbon monoxide (CO). The inventory is to address actual VOC, NO_x, and CO emissions for the area during a peak ozone season, which is generally comprised of the summer months. All stationary point and area sources, as well as mobile sources within the nonattainment area, are to be included in the compilation. Available guidance for preparing emission inventories is provided in the General Preamble (57 FR 13498, April 16, 1992).

Emission inventories are first reviewed under the completeness criteria established under section 110(k)(1) of the CAAA (56 FR 42216, August 26, 1991). According to section 110(k)(1)(C) if a submittal does not meet the completeness criteria, "the State shall be treated as not having made the submission." Under sections 179(a)(1) and 110(c)(1), a finding by EPA that a submittal is incomplete is one of the actions that initiates the sanctions and Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) processes (see David Mobley memorandum, November 12, 1992).¹

The Act requires States to observe certain procedural requirements in developing emission inventory submissions to the EPA. Section 110(a)(2) of the Act provides that each emission inventory submitted by a State must be adopted after reasonable notice and public hearing.² Final approval of the inventory will not occur until the State revises the inventory to address public comments. Changes to the inventory that impact the 15 percent reduction calculation and require a revised control strategy will constitute a SIP revision. EPA created a "*de minimis*" exception to the public hearing requirement for minor changes. EPA defines "*de minimis*" for such purposes to be those in which the 15

percent reduction calculation and the associated control strategy or the maintenance plan showing, do not change. States will aggregate all such "*de minimis*" changes together when making the determination as to whether the change constitutes a SIP revision. The State will need to make the change through the formal SIP revision process, in conjunction with the change to the control measure or other SIP programs.³ Section 110(a)(2) of the Act similarly provides that each revision to an implementation plan submitted by a State under the Act must be adopted by such State after reasonable notice and public hearing.

The inventory was submitted to the EPA as a SIP revision on January 26, 1993, by cover letter from the Governor's designee. New Hampshire re-submitted a final inventory to the EPA on February 8, 1994. New Hampshire submitted further revisions to the inventory on May 19, 1994, June 13, 1994, January 19, 1995, and August 29, 1996. New Hampshire held several public hearings on its 1990 base year emission inventories, the last of which occurred on August 2, 1996.

The EPA Region I Office has compared the final New Hampshire inventory with the deficiencies noted in the various comment letters and concluded that the State has adequately addressed the issues raised by the EPA.

2. PAMS Network

On December 13, 1994, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) submitted to the EPA a SIP revision incorporating PAMS into the ambient air quality monitoring network of State or Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) and National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS). The State will establish and maintain PAMS as part of its overall ambient air quality monitoring network.

Section 182(c)(1) of the CAA and the General Preamble (57 FR 13515) require that the EPA promulgate rules for enhanced monitoring of ozone, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and volatile organic compounds (VOC) no later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of the Act. These rules will provide a mechanism for obtaining more comprehensive and representative data on ozone air pollution in areas

designated nonattainment and classified as serious, severe or extreme.

The final PAMS rule was promulgated by the EPA on February 12, 1993 (58 FR 8452). Section 58.40(a) of the revised rule requires the State to submit a PAMS network description, including a schedule for implementation, to the Administrator within six months after promulgation or by August 12, 1993. Further, § 58.20(f) requires the State to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a PAMS network within nine months after promulgation of the final rule or by November 12, 1993.

On December 13, 1994, the New Hampshire DES submitted a proposed PAMS network plan to the EPA that included a schedule for implementation. This submittal was reviewed and approved on April 10, 1995 by the EPA and was judged to satisfy the requirements of § 58.40(a). Since network descriptions may change annually, they are not part of the SIP as recommended by the document, "Guideline for the Implementation of the Ambient Air Monitoring Regulations, 40 CFR part 58". However, the network description is negotiated and approved during the annual review as required by 40 CFR §§ 58.25 and 58.36, respectively, and the revision to be codified at 40 CFR § 58.46.

On April 19, 1994 and December 13, 1994, the New Hampshire DES submitted the PAMS SIP revision to the EPA. The EPA sent the State a letter on July 12, 1994 finding the submittal administratively complete.

The New Hampshire PAMS SIP revision is intended to meet the requirements of section 182(c)(1) of the Act and affect compliance with the PAMS regulations, to be codified at 40 CFR part 58, as promulgated on February 12, 1993. The New Hampshire DES held a public hearing on the PAMS SIP revision on February 8, 1994.

II. Analysis of State Submission

1. Emission Inventory

Section 110(k) of the CAA sets out provisions governing the EPA's review of base year emission inventory submittals in order to determine approval or disapproval under section 182 (a)(1) (see 57 FR 13565-13566, April 16, 1992). The EPA is approving the New Hampshire ozone base year emission inventory submitted to the EPA based on the Level I, II, and III review findings. This section outlines the review procedures performed to determine if the base year emission inventory is acceptable or should be disapproved.

¹Memorandum from J. David Mobley, Chief, Emission Inventory Branch, to Air Branch Chiefs, Region I-X, "Guidance on States' Failure to Submit Ozone and CO SIP Inventories," November 12, 1992.

²Also Section 172(c)(7) of the Act requires that plan provisions for nonattainment areas meet the applicable provisions of section 110(a)(2).

³Memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, and William G. Laxton, Director, Technical Support Division, to Regional Air Division Directors, Region I-X, "Public Hearing Requirements for 1990 Base-Year Emission Inventories for Ozone and Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Areas," September 29, 1992.

A. The Following Discussion Reviews the State Base Year SIP Inventory Approval Requirements

The Level I and II review process is used to determine that all components of the base year inventory are present. The review also evaluates the level of supporting documentation provided by the State and assesses whether the emissions were developed according to current EPA guidance.

The Level III review process is outlined here and consists of 10 points that the inventory must include. For a base year emission inventory to be acceptable it must pass all of the following acceptance criteria:

1. An approved Inventory Preparation Plan (IPP) was provided and the QA program contained in the IPP was performed and its implementation documented.

2. Adequate documentation was provided that enabled the reviewer to determine the emission estimation procedures and the data sources used to develop the inventory.

3. The point source inventory must be complete.

4. Point source emissions must have been prepared or calculated according to the current EPA guidance.

5. The area source inventory must be complete.

6. The area source emissions must have been prepared or calculated according to the current EPA guidance.

7. Biogenic emissions must have been prepared according to current EPA guidance or another approved technique.

8. The method (e.g., Highway Performance Modeling System or a network transportation planning model) used to develop vehicle miles travelled (VMT) estimates must follow EPA guidance, which is detailed in the document, "Procedures for Emission Inventory Preparation, Volume IV: Mobile Sources," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources and Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, December 1992.

9. The MOBILE model (or EMFAC model for California only) was correctly used to produce emission factors for each of the vehicle classes.

10. Non-road mobile emissions were prepared according to current EPA guidance for all of the source categories.

The base year emission inventory will be approved if it passes Levels I, II, and III of the review process. Detailed Level I and II review procedures can be found in the following document; "Quality

Review Guidelines for 1990 Base Year Emission Inventories", U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC, July 27, 1992. Level III review procedures are specified in a memorandum from David Mobley and G. T. Helms to the Regions "1990 O3/CO SIP Emission Inventory Level III Acceptance Criteria", October 7, 1992⁴ and revised in a memorandum from John Seitz to the Regional Air Directors dated June 24, 1993.⁵

New Hampshire's base year emission inventories meet each of these ten criteria. Documentation of the EPA's evaluation, including details of the review procedure, is contained within the technical support document prepared for the New Hampshire 1990 base year inventories, which is available to the public as part of the docket supporting this action.

2. PAMS Network

The New Hampshire PAMS SIP revision will provide the State with the authority to establish and operate the PAMS sites, secure State funds for PAMS and provide the EPA with the authority to enforce the implementation of PAMS, since their implementation is required by the Act.

The criteria used to review the proposed SIP revision are derived from the PAMS regulations, codified at 40 CFR Part 58, "Guideline for the Implementation of the Ambient Air Monitoring Regulations 40 CFR part 58" (EPA-450/4-78-038, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, November 1979), the September 2, 1993, memorandum from G. T. Helms entitled, "Final Boilerplate Language for the PAMS SIP Submittal", the CAA, and the General Preamble.

The September 2, 1993, Helms boilerplate memorandum stipulates that the PAMS SIP, at a minimum, must: provide for monitoring of criteria pollutants, such as ozone and nitrogen dioxide and non-criteria pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides, speciated VOCs, including carbonyls, as well as meteorological parameters; provide a copy of the approved (or proposed) PAMS network description, including the phase-in schedule, for public inspection during the public notice and/

⁴Memorandum from J. David Mobley, Chief, Emissions Inventory Branch, to Air Branch Chiefs, Region I-X, "Final Emission Inventory Level III Acceptance Criteria," October 7, 1992.

⁵Memorandum from John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, to Regional Air Division Directors, Region I-X, "Emission Inventory Issues," June 24, 1993.

or comment period provided for in the SIP revision or, alternatively, provide information to the public upon request concerning the State's plans for implementing the rules; make reference to the fact that PAMS will become a part of the State or local air monitoring stations (SLAMS) network; and provide a statement that SLAMS will employ Federal reference (FRM) or equivalent methods while most PAMS sampling will be conducted using methods approved by the EPA which are not FRM or equivalent.

The New Hampshire PAMS SIP revision provides that the State will implement PAMS as required in 40 CFR part 58, as amended February 12, 1993. The State will amend its SLAMS and its National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS) monitoring systems to include the PAMS requirements. It will develop its PAMS network design and establish monitoring sites pursuant to 40 CFR part 58 in accordance with an approved network description and as negotiated with the EPA through the 105 grant process on an annual basis. The State has begun implementing its PAMS network as required in 40 CFR Part 58.

The New Hampshire PAMS SIP revision also includes a provision to meet quality assurance requirements as contained in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix A. The State also assures that the State's PAMS monitors will meet monitoring methodology requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix C. Lastly, the State assures that the New Hampshire PAMS network will be phased in over a period of five years as required in § 58.44. The State's PAMS SIP submittal and the EPA's technical support document are available for viewing at the EPA Region I Office as outlined under the "Addresses" section of this **Federal Register** document. The State's PAMS SIP submittal is also available for viewing at the New Hampshire State Office as outlined under the **ADDRESSES** section of this **Federal Register** document.

III. Final Action

1. Emission Inventory

New Hampshire has submitted complete inventories containing point, area, biogenic, on-road mobile, and non-road mobile source data, and accompanying documentation. Emissions from these sources are presented in the following table:

VOC

[Ozone Seasonal Emissions in Tons Per Day]

NAA	Area source emissions	Point source emissions	On-road mobile emissions	Non-road mobile emissions	Biogenic	Total emissions
Por-Dov-Roc	10.47	4.30	18.38	7.84	35.00	76.00
Bos-Law-Wor	17.37	6.73	27.13	4.65	36.05	91.93
Manchester	18.25	4.16	28.58	5.19	114.16	170.33

NO_x

[Ozone Seasonal Emissions in Tons Per Day]

NAA	Area source emissions	Point source emissions	On-road mobile emissions	Non-road mobile emissions	Biogenic	Total emissions
Por-Dov-Roc	2.71	23.12	18.96	1.93	NA	46.72
Bos-Law-Wor	4.56	0.85	26.38	1.95	NA	33.73
Manchester	4.83	73.43	33.70	2.37	NA	114.34

CO

[Ozone Seasonal Emissions in Tons Per Day]

NAA	Area source emissions	Point source emissions	On-road mobile emissions	Non-road mobile emissions	Biogenic	Total emissions
Por-Dov-Roc	1.34	1.72	146.75	29.64	NA	179.44
Bos-Law-Wor	2.25	0.09	206.44	35.85	NA	244.63
Manchester	2.39	1.63	252.51	44.81	NA	301.35

New Hampshire has satisfied all of the EPA's requirements for providing a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual ozone precursor emissions in the three nonattainment areas in the State. The inventory is complete and approvable according to the criteria set out in the November 12, 1992 memorandum from J. David Mobley, Chief Emission Inventory Branch, TSD to G.T. Helms, Chief Ozone/Carbon Monoxide Programs Branch, AQMD.

In today's final action, the EPA is fully approving the SIP 1990 base year ozone emission inventories submitted by New Hampshire to the EPA for the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester serious nonattainment area, the New Hampshire portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester serious nonattainment area, and the Manchester marginal nonattainment area as meeting the requirements of section 182(a)(1) of the CAA.

2. PAMS Network

In today's action, the EPA is fully approving the revision to the New Hampshire ozone SIP for PAMS.

The EPA is publishing these actions without prior proposal because the Agency views them as noncontroversial amendments and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in a separate

document in this **Federal Register** publication, the EPA is proposing to approve these SIP revisions and soliciting public comment on them. This action will be effective December 26, 1997 unless, by November 26, 1997 adverse or critical comments are received.

If the EPA receives such comments, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent rule that will withdraw the final actions. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this action serving as a proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective December 26, 1997.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any SIP. Each request for revision to the SIP shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors, in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

IV. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

This action has been classified as a Table 3 action for signature by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214-2225), as revised by a July 10, 1995 memorandum from Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 et. seq., EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore,

because the Federal SIP approval does not impose any new requirements, the Administrator certifies that it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the CAA, preparation of a flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co. v. U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255-66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

C. Unfunded Mandates

Under Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more. Under Section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of \$100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

D. Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Under 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, EPA submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office prior to publication of the rule in today's **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

E. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of

this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by December 26, 1997. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).) EPA encourages interested parties to comment in response to the proposed rule rather than petition for judicial review, unless the objection arises after the comment period allowed for in the proposal.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone.

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

Dated: September 29, 1997.

John P. DeVillars,

Regional Administrator, Region I.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7642.

Subpart EE—New Hampshire

2. Section 52.1533 is added to read as follows:

§ 52.1533 Emission inventories.

(a) The Governor's designee for the State of New Hampshire submitted a 1990 base year emission inventory for the entire state on January 26, 1993 as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Subsequent revisions to the State's 1990 inventories were made, the last of which occurred on August 29, 1996. The 1990 base year emission inventory requirement of section 182(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, has been satisfied for the three nonattainment areas in the State. The three areas are the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester serious area, the New Hampshire portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester serious area, and the Manchester marginal area.

(b) The inventory is for the ozone precursors which are volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and

carbon monoxide. The inventory covers point, area, non-road mobile, on-road mobile, and biogenic sources.

(c) The Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester serious nonattainment area includes all of Strafford County and part of Rockingham County. The New Hampshire portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester serious area includes portions of Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties. The Manchester marginal area contains all of Merrimack County and portions of Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties.

3. Section 52.1520 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(52) to read as follows:

§ 52.1520 Identification of plan.

(c) * * *

(52) A revision to the New Hampshire SIP regarding ozone monitoring. The State of New Hampshire will modify its SLAMS and its NAMS monitoring systems to include a PAMS network design and establish monitoring sites. The State's SIP revision satisfies 40 CFR 58.20(f) PAMS requirements.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) State of New Hampshire Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations—Network Plan—Network Overview.

(ii) Additional material.

(A) NH-DES letter dated December 13, 1994, and signed by Thomas M. Noel, Acting Director, NH-DES.

[FR Doc. 97-28371 Filed 10-24-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 5, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 73, 74, 78, 80, 87, 90, 95, 97, and 101

[ET Docket No. 96-2; FCC 97-347]

Arecibo Coordination Zone

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This *Report and Order* establishes a Coordination Zone that covers the islands of Puerto Rico, Desecheo, Mona, Vieques, and Culebra within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Puerto Rican Islands). The Coordination Zone requires applicants for new and modified radio facilities in various communications services within the Coordination Zone to provide notification of their proposed operations to the Arecibo Radio Astronomy Observatory (Observatory) near Arecibo,