**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Steven K. Body, EPA, Office of Air Quality (OAQ–107), Seattle, Washington, (206) 553–0782.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** For additional information, see the Direct Final rule which is located in the Rules section of this **Federal Register**.

Dated: July 16, 2001.

**Ronald A. Kreizenbeck,**

*Acting Regional Administrator, Region 10.*

[FR Doc. 01–18649 Filed 7–25–01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 81

**[Docket OR–01–004b; FRL–7018–4]**

### Finding of Attainment for PM–10; Lakeview, Oregon, PM–10 Nonattainment Area

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

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is proposing to determine that the Lakeview nonattainment area in Oregon has attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than, or equal to a nominal ten micrometers (PM–10) as of December 31, 1999.

In the Final Rules section of this **Federal Register**, the EPA is publishing its determination as a direct final rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial determination and anticipates no adverse comments. A detailed rationale for the approval is set forth in the direct final rule. If no adverse comments are received in response to this action, no further activity is contemplated.

If the EPA receives adverse comments, the direct final rule will be withdrawn and all public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time.

**DATES:** Written comments must be received on or before August 27, 2001.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be addressed to, Steven K. Body, (OAQ–107), Office of Air Quality, at the EPA Regional Office listed below.

Copies of air quaity data and other relevent information supporting this action are available for inspection during normal business hours at the following location: EPA, Office of Air Quality (OAQ–107), 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Steven K. Body, EPA, Office of Air Quality (OAQ–107), Seattle, Washington, (206) 553–0782.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** For additional information, see the Direct Final rule which is located in the Rules section of this **Federal Register**.

Dated: July 16, 2001.

**Ronald A. Kreizenbeck,**

*Acting Regional Administrator, Region 10.*

[FR Doc. 01–18647 Filed 7–25–01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–U**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 140

**[FRL–7018–3]**

### Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs); Proposed Regulation to Establish a No Discharge Zone (NDZ) for State Waters within the Boundaries of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS)

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

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is proposing to establish a NDZ for State waters within the boundaries of the FKNMS pursuant to section 312 (f)(4)(A) of the Clean Water Act. This action is being taken in response to an October 27, 1999 resolution passed by the FKNMS Water Quality Protection Program Steering Committee and a December 8, 1999 resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Monroe County, Florida to establish a NDZ area for State waters within the FKNMS, which led to a December 7, 2000 letter from the Governor of Florida requesting this action. A map which delineates the area to be designated can be obtained or viewed by accessing the FKNMS's Web site at ''http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/'', by calling the Sanctuary office at (305) 743–2437, or by writing to the Sanctuary Superintendent at P.O. Box 500368, Marathon, Florida, 33050. It should also be noted that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) plans to pursue NDZ status for Federal waters within the FKNMS in the near future. Currently, there are about 30 pump out facilities located throughout the Florida Keys. To obtain a list of these facilities you may contact George Garrett, Director of Marine Resources for Monroe County, at (305) 289–2507, E-mail at *garrettg@mail.state.fl.us*, or by writing to Monroe County Service Center, 2798 Overseas Highway, Suite 420, Marathon, Florida, 33050–2227.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted to EPA on or before August 27, 2001.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments or requests for information may be submitted to Wesley B. Crum, Chief, Coastal and NonPoint Source Programs, EPA Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia, 30303–8960.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### I. Background

The Florida Keys are a national treasure of international acclaim that contain unique environments and possess high value to humans when properly conserved. Adjacent to the Florida Keys land mass are located spectacular, unique nationally significant marine environments, including seagrass meadows, mangrove islands, and extensive living coral reefs. These marine environments support rich biological communities possessing extensive conservation, recreational, commercial, ecological, historical, research, educational, and aesthetic values. These marine environments are the maritime equivalent of tropical rain forests in that they support high levels of biological diversity, are fragile and easily susceptible to damage from human activities. The economy of the Florida Keys is based in large part on tourism and fisheries that are directly tied to the ecological resources and quality of the waters surrounding the Florida Keys. In recognition of this, Congress created the FKNMS with the signing of H.R. 5905 (Public Law 101–605, the FKNMS and Protection Act) on November 16, 1990. The purpose of a marine sanctuary is to protect resources and their conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic values through comprehensive long-term management. The mission of the National Marine Sanctuary Program is to identify, designate, and comprehensively manage marine areas of national significance. National Marine Sanctuaries are established for the public's long-term benefit, use, and enjoyment. Congress also recognized the critical role of water quality in maintaining the ecological resources of the Florida Keys, and directed the U.S. EPA and the State of Florida to develop a Water Quality Protection Program (WQPP) for the Sanctuary. The WQPP was finalized in September 1996 and implementation of the numerous recommended actions within the WQPP is ongoing.