

the "chrome T" connector), and ensured that this temperature conforms to the temperature of a diver's exhaled breath at the water temperature and ventilation rate used during the testing trial;⁹

(ix) Implemented at least eight (8) testing trials for each combination of temperature and ventilation-CO₂-injection rates (e.g., eight testing trials at 40 degrees F using a ventilation rate of 22.5 Lpm at a CO₂-injection rate of 0.90 Lpm);

(x) Allowed the water temperature to vary no more than ± 2.0 degrees F (± 1.0 degree C) between each of the eight testing trials, and no more than ± 1.0 degree F (± 0.5 degree C) within each testing trial;

(xi) Used the average temperature for each set of eight testing trials in the statistical analysis of the testing-trial results, with the testing-trial results being the time taken for the inhaled breathing gas to reach 0.005 ATA of CO₂ (i.e., the canister-duration results);

(xii) Analyzed the canister-duration results using the repeated-measures statistics described in NEDU Report 2-99 (see Reference (4) at the end of this appendix for complete information regarding this reference);

(xiii) Specified the replacement schedule for the CO₂-sorbent materials in terms of the lower prediction line (or limit) of the 95% confidence interval; and

(xiv) Derived replacement schedules only by interpolating among, but not by extrapolating beyond, the depth, water temperatures, and exercise levels used during canister testing.

12. References

This section provides detailed information regarding the references cited in this appendix.

(1) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (2001). NOAA Diving Manual: Diving for Science and Technology. Joiner, J. T. (ed.). Best Publishing Co., Flagstaff, AZ.

(2) Diving Science and Technology (1995). "Analysis of Proposed Oxygen Exposure Limits for DSAT Oxygen Exposure Table Against Existing Database of Manned Oxygen Test Dives." Enriched Air Operations and Resource Guide. International PADI, Inc., Rancho Santa Margarita, California.

(3) R. W. Hamilton, R. E. Rogers, M. R. Powell, and R. D. Vann (1994). "Development and Validation of No-Stop Decompression Procedures for Recreational Diving: The DSAT Recreational Dive Planner." Hamilton Research, Ltd., Tarrytown, New York.

(4) J. R. Clarke. "Statistically Based CO₂ Canister Duration Limits for Closed-Circuit Underwater Breathing Apparatus." U.S. Navy Experimental Diving Unit, Report 2-99, 1999.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 03-372 Filed 1-9-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-26-P

⁹NEDU can provide the manufacturer with information on the temperature of a diver's exhaled breath at various water temperatures and ventilation rates, as well as techniques and procedures used to maintain these temperatures during the testing trials.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[IN148-1b; FRL-7436-3]

Redesignation and Approval and Promulgation of Indiana Implementation Plans

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to redesignate Lake County, Indiana, to attainment for particulate matter with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM₁₀). EPA also proposes to approve Indiana's plan for continuing to attain the PM₁₀ standards.

DATES: Written comments on this proposed rule must arrive on or before February 10, 2003.

ADDRESSES: You should mail written comments to: J. Elmer Bortzer, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

You may inspect copies of Indiana's submittal at: Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Summerhays, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, summerhays.john@epa.gov, (312) 886-6067.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 25, 2002, Indiana requested that EPA redesignate Lake County from nonattainment to attainment for PM₁₀. The criteria for redesignations from nonattainment to attainment are in section 107(d)(3)(E) of the Clean Air Act. EPA proposes to conclude that (i) Lake County has attained the PM₁₀ air quality standards, (ii) EPA has fully approved the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) under section 110(k) of the Act, (iii) the improvement in air quality in the area is due to permanent and enforceable emission reductions, (iv) the maintenance plan for the area satisfies section 175A of the Act, and (v) the state has met all requirements applicable to the area under section 110 and part D of the Act. Based on these findings, EPA proposes to approve Indiana's

maintenance plan and redesignate Lake County, Indiana, to attainment for PM₁₀.

For additional information see the direct final rule published in the rules section of this **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR Part 81

Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.

Dated: December 23, 2002.

David A. Ullrich,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 03-283 Filed 1-9-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 229

[021213308-2308-01, 111802B]

RIN 0648-AQ60

List of Fisheries for 2003

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) proposes changes for 2003 to the List of Fisheries (LOF) as required by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). The proposed LOF for 2003 reflects new information on interactions between commercial fisheries and marine mammals. Under the MMPA, NMFS must place each commercial fishery on the LOF into one of three categories based upon the level of serious injury and mortality of marine mammals that occurs incidental to that fishery. The categorization of a fishery in the LOF determines whether participants in that fishery are subject to certain provisions of the MMPA, such as registration, observer coverage, and take reduction plan requirements.

DATES: Comments must be received by February 10, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Chief, Marine Mammal Conservation Division,