

Painting (RRP) rule (Ref. 2) EPA compared the observed dust-lead levels from the renovations tested in the Revised Final Report on Characterization of Dust Lead Levels After Renovation, Repair, and Painting Activities (Ref. 3) to the dust-lead hazard standards promulgated in 2001 (Ref. 4). This approach formed the basis for EPA's determination that all renovation activities that disturb lead-based paint in target housing and COFs—a subset of P&CBs, such as day care centers—create lead-based paint hazards.

Under the approach being considered for the P&CB analysis, however, hazards would be identified as exposures created by P&CB renovations that result in adverse health effects. EPA would model specific interior and exterior P&CB renovation scenarios that represent the broad range of exposure that can occur in P&CBs in order to evaluate whether adverse health effects could occur. These scenarios would take into account the variability in exposure times as well as in building sizes and configurations when evaluating hazards. For children, EPA would likely evaluate Intelligence Quotient (IQ) decrements. For adults, EPA would consider appropriate health effects and their associated concentration-response functions, such as renal effects, cardiovascular effects and others. EPA is reviewing currently available scientific literature to determine if appropriate adverse health effects for adults can be selected and analyzed.

The Framework discusses possible considerations of using the approach for evaluating risk inside P&CBs from renovation activities, including: Ability to target risks associated with renovations, quantification of adult health effects and applicability of modeling results.

Additionally, the Framework describes how the full analyses might be done if this approach were to be selected, and presents the results of preliminary analyses that EPA performed to determine the impact of different variables on predictions of IQ and blood lead level changes for young children. The preliminary analysis was deterministic while any full analysis conducted for the approach would be probabilistic. Thus, preliminary analysis results are not representative of all scenarios that could be analyzed. EPA will determine whether these preliminary results are reproducible once more robust analyses are performed. Therefore, the preliminary findings reported in the Framework should not be construed as final and may change.

Because EPA is providing the information contained in the Framework and an opportunity for public comment prior to issuing any proposed rule, the information contained in the Framework is limited. For instance, the document does not provide significant detail regarding modeling inputs and results, how EPA might apply the results of any analyses, or a discussion regarding what magnitude of deleterious health effect would be considered to be adverse. Further details and the results of such analyses would be provided for review and comment in any future proposal. In addition, EPA plans to make public, and provide for peer review of any such analyses.

IV. Request for Comment

EPA is requesting public review and comment on all aspects of the Framework, and particularly related to the following:

- The utility of the approach discussed in the Framework to assessing risk to human health inside P&CBs as a result of P&CB renovations.
- Making a hazard finding inside nearby homes and COFs as a result of P&CB renovations.
- The overview of an analysis approach outlined in the Framework.

V. References

The following is a listing of the documents that are specifically referenced in this document. The docket includes these documents and other information considered by EPA, including documents that are referenced within the documents that are included in the docket, even if the referenced document is not physically located in the docket. For assistance in locating these other documents, please consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

1. EPA. Framework for Identifying and Evaluating Lead-Based Paint Hazards from Renovation, Repair, and Painting Activities in Public and Commercial Buildings. May 2014.
2. EPA. Lead; Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program; Final Rule. **Federal Register** (73 FR 21692, April 22, 2008) (FRL-8355-7).
3. EPA. Revised Final Report on Characterization of Dust Lead Levels After Renovation, Repair, and Painting Activities. November 11, 2007. Document ID number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2005-0049-0857.
4. EPA. Lead; Identification of Dangerous Levels of Lead; Final Rule. **Federal Register** (66 FR 1206, January 5, 2001) (FRL-6763-5).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 745

Environmental protection, Buildings and facilities, Business and industry, Hazardous substances, Lead-based paint, Public and commercial buildings, Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program (RRP), Safety.

Dated: May 22, 2014.

James Jones,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 140417346-4346-01]

RIN 0648-XD252

Fisheries Off West Coast States; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Annual Specifications

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

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS proposes to implement an annual catch limit (ACL), and associated annual reference points for Pacific sardine in the U.S. exclusive economic zone (EEZ) off the Pacific coast for the fishing season of July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015. This rule is proposed according to the Coastal Pelagic Species (CPS) Fishery Management Plan (FMP). The proposed 2014–2015 ACL for Pacific sardine is 23,293 metric tons (mt). The proposed initial overall commercial fishing target, that is to be allocated across the three allocation periods for sardine management, is 19,293 mt. This amount would be divided across the three seasonal allocation periods for the directed fishery the following way: July 1–September 14—7,718 mt; September 15–December 31—4,823 mt; and January 1–June 30—6,752 mt, with an incidental set-aside of 500 mt for each of the three periods. This proposed rule is intended to conserve and manage the Pacific sardine stock off the U.S. West Coast.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 30, 2014.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA–NMFS–2014–0061, by any of the following methods:

- **Electronic Submissions:** Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2014-0061, click the "Comment Now!" icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- **Mail:** Submit written comments to William W. Stelle, Jr., Regional Administrator, West Coast Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA 98115-0070; Attn: Joshua Lindsay.

- **Instructions:** Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter "N/A" in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous). Attachments to electronic comments will be accepted in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

Copies of the report "Assessment of Pacific Sardine Resource in 2014 for U.S.A. Management in 2014–2015" may be obtained from the West Coast Regional Office (see **ADDRESSES**).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joshua Lindsay, West Coast Region, NMFS, (562) 980-4034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: During public meetings each year, the estimated biomass for Pacific sardine is presented to the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) CPS Management Team (Team), the Council's CPS Advisory Subpanel (Subpanel) and the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), and the biomass and the status of the fishery are reviewed and discussed. The biomass estimate is then presented to the Council along with the calculated overfishing limit (OFL), available biological catch (ABC), and harvest guideline (HG), along with recommendations and comments from the Team, Subpanel, and SSC. Following review by the Council and after hearing public comment, the Council adopts a biomass estimate and makes its catch level recommendations to NMFS.

The purpose of this proposed rule is to implement the ACL and other annual catch reference points for 2014–2015, including the OFL and an ABC that takes into consideration uncertainty surrounding the current estimate of biomass for Pacific sardine in the U.S. EEZ off the Pacific coast. The CPS FMP and its implementing regulations require NMFS to set these annual catch levels for the Pacific sardine fishery based on the annual specification framework in the FMP. According to the FMP, an ACL must be equal to or below the ABC and an annual catch target (ACT) is then set equal to either the FMP-specified HG formula ($HG = [(Biomass - Cutoff) * Fraction * Distribution]$), or the ACL, whichever value is less. For the 2014–2015 fishing season, the result of the HG formula was 28,646 mt; the ACT is therefore set equal to the ACL (23,293 mt), because it is less than the HG calculation. For the 2014–2015 fishing season, the Council chose to calculate the ACL using the HG formula, but applied a different temperature index for determining the Fraction parameter than is currently prescribed in the FMP for computing the HG. The rationale for this application is that this new temperature index is a better predictor of Pacific sardine recruitment and productivity.

The HG formula in the CPS FMP is $HG = [(Biomass - CUTOFF) * FRACTION * DISTRIBUTION]$ with the parameters described as follows:

1. **Biomass.** The estimated stock biomass of Pacific sardine age one and above for the 2014/2015 management season is 369,506 mt.
2. **CUTOFF.** This is the biomass level below which no commercial fishery is allowed. The FMP established this level at 150,000 mt.
3. **DISTRIBUTION.** The average portion of the Pacific sardine biomass estimated in the EEZ off the Pacific coast is 87 percent.
4. **FRACTION.** The harvest fraction is the percentage of the biomass above 150,000 mt that may be harvested. The fraction varies as a result of current ocean temperatures measured at Scripps Pier, California.

Because the annual biomass estimates are an explicit part of the various harvest control rules for Pacific sardine, including the HG formula described above, as the estimated biomass decreases or increases from one year to the next, the resulting allowable catch levels similarly trend.

On February 28, 2014, NMFS published a final rule to change the Pacific sardine fishing season from the calendar year to a fishing year that begins on July 1 and extends until the following June 30th (79 FR 11343). As a result of this change the Council will now develop annual fishing recommendations at their annual April meeting. The purpose of this change was to better align the timing of the research and science that is used in the annual stock assessments with the annual management schedule. The proposed specifications for the Pacific Sardine fishery are for the fishing season with the new start date of July 1, 2014, and ending June 30, 2015.

At the April 2014 Council meeting, the Council adopted the *Assessment of the Pacific Sardine Resource in 2014 for U.S.A. Management in 2014–2015* completed by NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center and the resulting Pacific sardine biomass estimate of 369,506 mt. Based on recommendations from its SSC and other advisory bodies, the Council recommended and NMFS is proposing, an OFL of 39,210 mt, ABC of 35,792 mt, an ACL of 23,293 mt, and an ACT of 23,293 mt (equal to the ACL) for the 2014–2015 Pacific sardine fishing year. These catch specifications are based on the most recent stock assessment and the control rules established in the CPS FMP.

The Council also recommended, and NMFS is proposing, that the 23,293 mt ACT be reduced by 4,000 mt to account for potential harvest by the Quinault Indian Nation resulting in a final amount of 19,293 mt as the primary directed commercial fishing level to be allocated across the three seasonal allocation periods. The Council also recommended and NMFS is proposing that incidental catch set asides be put in place for each allocation. The purpose of the incidental set-aside allotments and allowance of an incidental catch-only fishery is to allow for the restricted incidental landings of Pacific sardine in other fisheries, particularly other CPS fisheries, when a seasonal directed fishery is closed to reduce bycatch and allow for continued prosecution of other important CPS fisheries. These incidental set asides are allocated as shown in the following table, which also shows the adjusted directed harvest levels for each period in metric tons:

	July 1– September 14	September 15– December 31	January 1– June 30	Total
Total Seasonal Allocation	7,718 (40%)	4,823 (25%)	6,752 (35%)	19,293
Incidental Set Aside	500	500	500	1,500
Adjusted Directed Harvest Allocation	7,218	4,323	6,252	17,793

Additional inseason accountability measures (AM) are in place to ensure the fishery stays within the ACL. If during any of the seasonal allocation periods the applicable adjusted directed harvest allocation is projected to be taken, fishing would be closed to directed harvest and only incidental harvest would be allowed. For the remainder of the period, any incidental Pacific sardine landings would be counted against that period's incidental set-aside. As an additional AM the proposed incidental fishery would also be constrained to a 45 percent by weight incidental catch rate when Pacific sardine are landed with other CPS so as to minimize the targeting of Pacific sardine and reduce potential discard of sardine. In the event that an incidental set-aside is projected to be attained, the incidental fishery will be closed for the remainder of the period. If the set-aside is not fully attained or is exceeded in a given seasonal period, the directed harvest allocation in the following seasonal period would automatically be adjusted upward or downward accordingly to account for the discrepancy. Additionally, if during any seasonal period the directed harvest allocation is not fully attained or is exceeded, then the following period's directed harvest total would be adjusted to account for the discrepancy, as well.

If the total ACL or these apportionment levels for Pacific sardine are reached or are expected to be reached, the Pacific sardine fishery would be closed until it re-opens either per the allocation scheme or at the beginning of the next fishing season. The NMFS West Coast Regional Administrator would publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the date of any closure to either directed or incidental fishing. Additionally, to ensure the regulated community is informed of any closure, NMFS will also make announcements through other means available, including fax, email, and mail to fishermen, processors, and state fishery management agencies.

In 2012 and 2013, the Quinault Indian Nation requested, and NMFS approved, set-asides for the exclusive right to harvest Pacific sardine in the Quinault Usual and Accustomed Fishing Area off the coast of Washington State, pursuant to the 1856 Treaty of Olympia (Treaty

with the Quinault). For the 2014–2015 fishing season the Quinault Indian Nation has again requested that NMFS provide the Quinault with a tribal set-aside. The Quinault Indian Nation has requested a 4,000 mt set-aside (2,000 mt less than was requested and approved in 2013) and NMFS is considering the request. If a set-aside is approved NMFS will likely consult with Quinault Department of Fisheries staff and Quinault Fisheries Policy representatives twice during the fishing year to determine whether any part of the 2014 Quinault Indian Nation Pacific sardine set-aside can be moved into the non-tribal allocation as occurred in 2012 and 2013.

Detailed information on the fishery and the stock assessment are found in the report “Assessment of the Pacific Sardine Resource in 2014 for U.S.A. Management in 2014–2015” (see **ADDRESSES**).

Classification

Pursuant to section 304(b)(1)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with the CPS FMP, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and other applicable law, subject to further consideration after public comment.

These proposed specifications are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

An Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was prepared, as required by section 3 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C.-603. The IRFA describes the economic impact this proposed rule, if adopted, would have on small entities. A description of the action, why it is being considered, and the legal basis for this action are contained at the beginning of this section in the preamble and in the **SUMMARY** section of the preamble. The results of the analysis are stated below. For copies of the IRFA, and instructions on how to send comments on the IRFA, please see the **ADDRESSES** section above.

The purpose of this proposed rule is to implement the 2014–2015 annual specifications for Pacific sardine in the U.S. EEZ off the Pacific coast including

an ACT which is the primary commercial fishing target. If the total ACT or any of the seasonal apportionment levels for Pacific sardine are reached at any time, the Pacific sardine fishery will close until either it re-opens per the allocation scheme or the beginning of the next fishing season. There is no limit on the amount of catch that any single vessel can take during an allocation period or the year; the ACL and seasonal allocations are available until fully utilized by the entire CPS fleet.

On June 20, 2013, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) issued a final rule revising the small business size standards for several industries effective July 22, 2013 (78 FR 37398). The rule increased the size standard for finfish fishing from \$4.0 million to \$19.0 million, shellfish fishing from \$4.0 million to \$5.0 million, and other marine fishing from \$4.0 million to \$7.0 million. NMFS conducted its analysis for this action using the new size standards.

As stated above, the U.S. Small Business Administration now defines small businesses engaged in finfish fishing as those vessels with annual revenues of or below \$19 million. Under the former, lower standards, all entities subject to this action in previous years were considered small entities, and under the new standards they continue to be considered small. The small entities that would be affected by the proposed action are the vessels that compose the West Coast CPS small purse seine fleet. In 2013, there were approximately 81 vessels permitted to operate in the directed sardine fishery component of the CPS fishery off the U.S. West Coast; 58 vessels in the Federal CPS limited entry fishery off California (south of 39 N. lat.), and a combined 23 vessels in Oregon and Washington's state Pacific sardine fisheries. The average annual per vessel revenue in 2013 for the West Coast CPS finfish fleet was well below \$19 million; therefore, all of these vessels therefore are considered small businesses under the RFA. Because each affected vessel is a small business, this proposed rule has an equal effect on all of these small entities and therefore will impact a substantial number of these small entities in the same manner. Therefore,

this rule would not create disproportionate costs between small and large vessels/businesses.

The profitability of these vessels as a result of this proposed rule is based on the average Pacific sardine ex-vessel price per mt. NMFS used average Pacific sardine ex-vessel price per mt to conduct a profitability analysis because cost data for the harvesting operations of CPS finfish vessels was unavailable.

For the 2013 fishing year, approximately 64,000 mt were available for harvest by the directed fishery. Approximately 63,000 mt (approximately 7,100 mt in California and 56,000 mt in Oregon and Washington) of this allocation was harvested during the 2013 fishing season, for an estimated ex-vessel value of \$14 million. Using these figures, the average 2013 ex-vessel price per mt of Pacific sardines was approximately \$229 during that time period.

The proposed initial non-tribal commercial fishing quota for the 2014–2015 Pacific sardine fishing season (July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015) is 19,293 metric tons (mt). This is approximately 38,000 mt less than the equivalent allocation for 2013 and approximately 27,000 mt lower than the previous lowest level set in 2011. If the fleet were to take the entire 2014–2015 quota, and assuming a coastwide average ex-vessel price per mt of \$218 (average of 2012 and 2013 ex-vessel), the potential revenue to the fleet would be approximately \$3.87 million. Therefore the proposed rule will decrease small entities' potential profitability compared to last season, due to the lower quota this fishing season. The release of any unused portion of the 4,000 mt set-aside for the Quinault Indian Nation might be used to supplement the amount available to the directed fishery as

occurred in 2012 and 2013, thereby increasing the potential revenue to the fleet. Additionally, revenue derived from harvesting Pacific sardine is typically only one factor determining the overall revenue for a majority of the vessels that harvest Pacific sardine; as a result, the economic impact to the fleet from the proposed action cannot be viewed in isolation. From year to year, depending on market conditions and availability of fish, most CPS/sardine vessels supplement their income by harvesting other species. Many vessels in California also harvest anchovy, mackerel, and in particular squid, making Pacific sardine only one component of a multi-species CPS fishery. For example, market squid have been readily available to the fishery in California over the last three years with total annual ex-vessel revenue averaging approximately \$66 million over that time, compared to an annual average ex-vessel from sardine of \$16 million over that same time period. Additionally, many sardine vessels that operate off of Oregon and Washington also fish for salmon in Alaska or squid in California during times of the year when sardine are not available.

These vessels typically rely on multiple species for profitability because abundance of sardine, like the other CPS stocks, is highly associated with ocean conditions and different times of the year, and therefore are harvested at various times and areas throughout the year. Because each species responds to ocean conditions in its own way, not all CPS stocks are likely to be abundant at the same time; therefore, as abundance levels and markets fluctuate, it has necessitated that the CPS fishery as a whole rely on a group of species for its annual revenues. Therefore, although there will

be a potential reduction in sardine revenue for the small entities affected by this proposed action as compared to the previous season, it is difficult to predict exactly how this reduction will impact overall annual revenue for the fleet.

No significant alternatives to this proposed rule exist that would accomplish the stated objectives of the applicable statutes and which would minimize any significant economic impact of this proposed rule on the affected small entities. The CPS FMP and its implementing regulations require NMFS to calculate annual harvest levels by applying the harvest control rule formulas to the current stock biomass estimate. Therefore, if the estimated biomass decreases or increases from one year to the next, so do the applicable quotas. Determining the annual harvest levels merely implements the established procedures of the FMP with the goal of continuing to provide expected net benefits to the nation, regardless of what the specific annual allowable harvest of Pacific sardine is determined to be.

There are no reporting, record-keeping, or other compliance requirements required by this proposed rule. Additionally, no other Federal rules duplicate, overlap or conflict with this proposed rule.

This action does not contain a collection-of-information requirement for purposes of the Paper Reduction Act.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: May 21, 2014.

Samuel D. Rauch III,
*Deputy Assistant Administrator for
Regulatory Programs, National Marine
Fisheries Service.*

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