

Inertingredients	Limits	Uses
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
Styrene, copolymers with acrylic acid and/or methacrylic acid, with none and/or one or more of the following monomers: acrylamidopropyl methyl sulfonic acid, methallyl sulfonic acid, 3-sulfopropyl acrylate, 3-sulfopropyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, and/or hydroxy-ethyl acrylate; and its sodium, potassium, ammonium, monoethanolamine, and triethanolamine salts; the resulting polymer having a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) of 1,200.	Notto exceed 25% informulated product	Carriers, adhesives, binders, suspending and dispersing agents, related adjuvants in pesticide formulations
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *

* * * * *

(e) * * *

Inertingredients	Limits	Uses
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
Styrene, copolymers with acrylic acid and/or methacrylic acid, with none and/or one or more of the following monomers: acrylamidopropyl methyl sulfonic acid, methallyl sulfonic acid, 3-sulfopropyl acrylate, 3-sulfopropyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, and/or hydroxy-ethyl acrylate; and its sodium, potassium, ammonium, monoethanolamine, and triethanolamine salts; the resulting polymer having a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) of 1,200.	Notto exceed 25% informulated product	Carriers, adhesives, binders, suspending and dispersing agents, related adjuvants in pesticide formulations.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *

[FR Doc. 00-31900 Filed 12-13-00; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket No. FEMA-7749]

Suspension of Community Eligibility

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule identifies communities, where the sale of flood insurance has been authorized under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), that are suspended on the effective dates listed within this rule because of noncompliance with the floodplain management requirements of the program. If the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) receives documentation that the community has adopted the required floodplain management measures prior to the effective suspension date given in this

rule, the suspension will be withdrawn by publication in the **Federal Register**.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The effective date of each community's suspension is the third date ("Susp.") listed in the third column of the following tables.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to determine whether a particular community was suspended on the suspension date, contact the appropriate FEMA Regional Office or the NFIP servicing contractor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donna M. Dannels, Branch Chief, Policy, Assessment and Outreach Division, Mitigation Directorate, 500 C Street, SW., Room 411, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3098.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NFIP enables property owners to purchase flood insurance which is generally not otherwise available. In return, communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management aimed at protecting lives and new construction from future flooding. Section 1315 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4022, prohibits flood insurance coverage as authorized under the

National Flood Insurance Program, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*, unless an appropriate public body adopts adequate floodplain management measures with effective enforcement measures. The communities listed in this document no longer meet that statutory requirement for compliance with program regulations, 44 CFR part 59 *et seq.* Accordingly, the communities will be suspended on the effective date in the third column. As of that date, flood insurance will no longer be available in the community. However, some of these communities may adopt and submit the required documentation of legally enforceable floodplain management measures after this rule is published but prior to the actual suspension date. These communities will not be suspended and will continue their eligibility for the sale of insurance. A notice withdrawing the suspension of the communities will be published in the **Federal Register**.

In addition, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified the special flood hazard areas in these communities by publishing a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The date of

the FIRM if one has been published, is indicated in the fourth column of the table. No direct Federal financial assistance (except assistance pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act not in connection with a flood) may legally be provided for construction or acquisition of buildings in the identified special flood hazard area of communities not participating in the NFIP and identified for more than a year, on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's initial flood insurance map of the community as having flood-prone areas (section 202(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4106(a), as amended). This prohibition against certain types of Federal assistance becomes effective for the communities listed on the date shown in the last column. The Associate Director finds that notice and public comment under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and unnecessary because communities listed in this final rule have been adequately notified.

Each community receives a 6-month, 90-day, and 30-day notification addressed to the Chief Executive Officer that the community will be suspended unless the required floodplain management measures are met prior to the effective suspension date. Since

these notifications have been made, this final rule may take effect within less than 30 days.

National Environmental Policy Act. This rule is categorically excluded from the requirements of 44 CFR part 10, Environmental Considerations. No environmental impact assessment has been prepared.

Regulatory Flexibility Act. The Associate Director has determined that this rule is exempt from the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4022, prohibits flood insurance coverage unless an appropriate public body adopts adequate floodplain management measures with effective enforcement measures. The communities listed no longer comply with the statutory requirements, and after the effective date, flood insurance will no longer be available in the communities unless they take remedial action.

Regulatory Classification. This final rule is not a significant regulatory action under the criteria of section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735.

Paperwork Reduction Act. This rule does not involve any collection of

information for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Executive Order 12612, Federalism. This rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under Executive Order 12612, Federalism, October 26, 1987, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 252.

Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. This rule meets the applicable standards of section 2(b)(2) of Executive Order 12778, October 25, 1991, 56 FR 55195, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 309.

List of Subjects in 44 CFR Part 64

Flood insurance, Floodplains.

Accordingly, 44 CFR part 64 is amended as follows:

PART 64—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 64 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12127, 44 FR 19367, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 376.

§ 64.6 [Amended]

2. The tables published under the authority of § 64.6 are amended as follows:

64.6 LIST OF ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES

State and location	Community No.	Effective date authorization/cancellation of sale of flood insurance in community	Current effective map date	Date certain Federal assistance no longer available in special flood hazardous areas
Region II New York: Brunswick, town of, Rensselaer County.	361130	January 14, 1993, Emerg., August 26, 1977, Reg., December 6, 2000.	12-06-00	12-06-00
Region III Pennsylvania: New Kensington, city of, Westmoreland County.	420891	September 29, 1978, Emerg., June 14, 1973, Reg., December 6, 2000.	12-06-00	12-06-00
Region IV Florida: Apopka, city of, Orange County.	120180	June 17, 1975, Emerg., September 29, 1978, Reg., December 6, 2000.	12-06-00	12-06-00
Eatonville, town of, Orange County.	120182	March 31, 1975, Emerg., Demember 01, 1978, Reg., December 6, 2000.	12-06-00	12-06-00
Maitland, city of, Orange County.	120184	October 10, 1974, Emerg., September 5, 1979, Reg., December 6, 2000.	12-06-00	12-06-00
Windermere, town of, Orange County.	120381	November 2, 1979, Emerg., December 18, 1984, Reg., December 6, 2000.	12-06-00	12-06-00
Winter Park, city of, Orange County.	120188	May 28, 1974, Emerg., November 15, 1979, Reg., December 6, 2000.	12-06-00	12-06-00
Region X Washington: North Bonneville, city of, Skamania County.	530256	April 8, 1983, Emerg., May 28, 1984, Reg., December 6, 2000 ...	12-06-00	12-06-00
Region I Massachusetts: Braintree, town of, Norfolk County.	250233	November 10, 1972, Emerg., June 1, 1978, Reg., December 6, 2000.	12-06-00	12-06-00

64.6 LIST OF ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES—Continued

State and location	Community No.	Effective date authorization/cancellation of sale of flood insurance in community	Current effective map date	Date certain Federal assistance no longer available in special flood hazardous areas
<p>Region II New Jersey: Mantoloking, borough of, Ocean County.</p>	340383	January 14, 1972, Emerg., September 30, 1977, Reg., December 6, 2000.	12-06-00	12-06-00

Code for reading third column: Emerg.-Emergency; Reg.-Regular; Susp.-Suspension.

Dated: December 6, 2000.
Michael J. Armstrong,
Associate Director for Mitigation.
 [FR Doc. 00-31903 Filed 12-13-00; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6718-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 000331092-0315-02; I.D. 030100F]

RIN 0648-AM42

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; License Limitation Program for the Scallop Fishery

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

ACTION: Final rule and application period.

SUMMARY: NMFS issues regulations to implement Amendment 4 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Scallop Fishery off Alaska (FMP), which creates a license limitation program (LLP) for the scallop fishery). NMFS also announces the application period for this program. The scallop LLP will limit the number of participants and reduce fishing capacity in the scallop fishery off Alaska. The scallop LLP is necessary to achieve the conservation and management goals for the scallop fishery and is intended to further the objectives of the FMP.

DATES: (1) Final rule: Effective on January 16, 2001; and (2) application period: Beginning January 16, 2001, and ending on February 12, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Applications are available from the Program Administrator, Restricted Access Management, NMFS Alaska Region, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668, Attn: Philip Smith.

Applications may be picked up in person from NMFS in the Federal Building, Room 713, Juneau, AK. Requests for applications may also be sent by facsimile to (907) 586-7354. Copies of Amendment 4 to the Scallop FMP, and the Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (EA/RIR/IRFA) prepared for this action are available from the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, 605 West 4th Ave., Suite 306, Anchorage, AK 99501-2252; telephone 907-271-2809. Copies of the Final Regulatory Impact Review (FRFA) prepared for this action are available from the Alaska Region, NMFS, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668, Attn: Sue Salvesson. Send comments on any ambiguity or unnecessary complexity arising from the language used in this final rule to the Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gretchen Harrington, 907-586-7228, or gretchen.harrington@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) prepared the FMP under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Under the FMP, management of all aspects of the scallop fishery, except limited access, is delegated to the State of Alaska (State). Federal regulations governing the scallop fishery appear at 50 CFR parts 600 and 679. State regulations governing the scallop fishery appear in the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) at 5 AAC Chapter 38--Miscellaneous Shellfish.

State regulations establish guideline harvest levels for different scallop registration areas, fishing seasons, open and closed fishing areas, observer coverage requirements, bycatch limits, gear restrictions, and measures to limit processing efficiency (including a ban on the use of mechanical shucking machines and a limitation on crew size).

The gear regulations limit vessels to using no more than two 15-ft (4.5-m) dredges, except in Cook Inlet (State Registration Area H) where vessels are limited to using a single 6-ft (1.8-m) scallop dredge.

The Council submitted Amendment 4 for Secretarial review, and a Notice of Availability of the amendment was published March 9, 2000 (65 FR 12500), for a 60-day comment period that ended May 8, 2000. A proposed rule to implement Amendment 4 was published April 21, 2000 (65 FR 21385), for a 45-day comment period that ended June 5, 2000. Eleven letters of comments were received concerning Amendment 4 and its implementing rule. NMFS approved Amendment 4 on June 8, 2000. A summary of comments received on Amendment 4 and its implementing rule and agency response to each comment are presented in the Responses to Comments later in this document.

Management Background and Need for Action

The history of State and Federal management of the scallop fishery is described in the preamble to the rule proposed to implement Amendment 4 (April 21, 2000; 65 FR 21385). In summary, the scallop resource off Alaska has been commercially exploited for more than 30 years. Between 1969 and 1991, about 40 percent of the annual scallop harvest came from State waters. Since 1991, Alaska scallop harvests have increasingly occurred in Federal waters. The fishery has occurred almost exclusively in Federal waters in recent years, but some fishing in State waters occurs off Yakutat, Dutch Harbor, and Adak.

By 1992, fishery participants and management agencies developed growing concerns about excessive fishing capacity and exploitation in the scallop fishery. The Council was presented with information indicating that the stocks of weathervane scallops