

Flooding source(s)	Location of referenced elevation	* Elevation in feet (NGVD) + Elevation in feet (NAVD) # Depth in feet above ground Modified	Communities affected
Little Sugar River .....	At the mouth at Albany Lake .....	+806	Unincorporated Areas of Green County.
Sugar River .....	Just upstream of Tin Can Road .....	+807	Unincorporated Areas of Green County.
	Approximately 7,300 feet upstream of the Dam at Decatur Lake.	+793	
	Approximately 1,200 feet upstream of Remy Road .....	+856	

\* National Geodetic Vertical Datum.

+ North American Vertical Datum.

# Depth in feet above ground.

#### ADDRESSES

##### Unincorporated Areas of Green County

Maps are available for inspection at Government Services Building, N3150 Highway 81, Monroe, WI 53566.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, "Flood Insurance.")

Dated: December 5, 2008.

**Michael K. Buckley,**

*Acting Assistant Administrator, Mitigation Directorate, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.*

[FR Doc. E8-29779 Filed 12-15-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 46 CFR Part 56

[Docket No. USCG-2003-16630]

RIN 1625-AA83

#### Review and Update of Standards for Marine Equipment; Correction

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Correcting amendment.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard published a document in the **Federal Register** on October 31, 2008 (73 FR 65156), revising rules relating to standards for marine equipment. That document provided incorrect amendatory instruction for 46 CFR 56.30-10. This document corrects the final regulation by revising the amendatory instruction.

**DATES:** Effective December 16, 2008. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register on January 15, 2009.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this rule, call Thane Gilman, Project Manager, Office of Design and Engineering Standards (CG-521), U.S. Coast Guard, 2100 Second Street, SW., Washington, DC

20593-0001, telephone 202-372-1383. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-366-9826.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Need for Correction

As published, the amendatory instruction for 46 CFR 56.30-10 was incorrect and could not be given effect in the Code of Federal Regulations.

##### List of Subjects in 46 CFR Part 56

Incorporation by reference, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Vessels.

■ Accordingly, 46 CFR part 56 is corrected by making the following correcting amendment:

#### PART 56—PIPING SYSTEMS AND APPURTENANCES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 56 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 33 U.S.C. 1321(j), 1509; 43 U.S.C. 1333; 46 U.S.C. 3306, 3703; E.O. 12234, 45 FR 58801, 3 CFR, 1980 Comp., p. 277; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Amend § 56.30-10 by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

##### § 56.30-10 Flanged joints (modifies 104.5.1(a)).

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) Flanges may be attached by any method shown in Figure 56.30-10(b) or by any additional means that may be approved by the Marine Safety Center. Pressure temperature ratings of the appropriate ANSI/ASME standard must not be exceeded.

(1) *Figure 56.30-10(b), Method 1.* Flanges with screw threads may be used

in accordance with 46 CFR 56.30-20, Table 56.30-20(c).

(2) *Figure 56.30-10(b), Method 2.* ASME B16.5 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 56.01-2) Class 150 and Class 300 low-hubbed flanges with screw threads, plus the addition of a strength fillet weld of the size as shown, may be used in Class I systems not exceeding 750 °F or 4 NPS, in Class II systems without diameter limitations, and in Class II-L systems not exceeding 1 NPS. If 100 percent radiography is required by 46 CFR 56.95-10 for the class, diameter, wall thickness, and material of pipe being joined, the use of the threaded flanges is not permitted and butt-welding flanges must be provided. For Class II piping systems, the size of the strength fillet may be limited to a maximum of 0.525 inch instead of 1.4T.

(3) *Figure 56.30-10(b), Method 3.* Slip-on flanges meeting ASME B16.5 may be used in piping systems of Class I, Class II, or Class II-L not to exceed the service pressure-temperature ratings for flanges of class 300 and lower, within the temperature limitations of the material selected for use, and not to exceed 4-inch Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) in systems of Class I and Class II-L. If 100 percent radiography is required by 46 CFR 56.95-10 for the class, diameter, wall thickness, and material of the pipe being joined, then slip-on flanges are not permitted and butt-welding flanges are required. The configuration in Figure 127.4.4B(b) of ASME B31.1 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 56.01-2), using a face and backweld, may be preferable where eliminating void spaces is desirable. For systems of Class II, the size of the strength fillet may be limited to a maximum of 0.525 inch instead of 1.4T, and the distance from the face of the flange to the end of the pipe may be a maximum of three-

eighths of an inch. Restrictions on the use of slip-on flanges appear in 46 CFR 56.50–105 for low-temperature piping systems.

(4) *Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 4.* ASME B16.5 socket welding flanges may be used in Class I or II–L systems not exceeding 3 NPS for class 600 and lower class flanges and 21/2NPS for class 900 and class 1500 flanges within the service pressure-temperature ratings of the standard. Whenever full radiography is required by 46 CFR 56.95–10 for the class, diameter, and wall thickness of the pipe being joined, the use of socket welding flanges is not permitted and a butt weld type connection must be provided. For Class II piping, socket welding flanges may be used without diameter limitation, and the size of the fillet weld may be limited to a maximum of 0.525 inch instead of 1.4T. Restrictions on the use of socket welds appear in 46 CFR 56.50–105 for low temperature piping systems.

(5) *Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 5.* Flanges fabricated from steel plate meeting the requirements of part 54 of this chapter may be used for Class II piping for pressures not exceeding 150 pounds per square inch and temperatures not exceeding 450 °F. Plate material listed in UCS–6(b) of section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 56.01–2) may not be used in this application, except that material meeting ASTM A 36 (incorporated by reference, see 46 CFR 56.01–2) may be used. The fabricated flanges must conform at least to the ASME B16.5 class 150 flange dimensions. The size of the strength fillet weld may be limited to a maximum of 0.525 inches instead of 1.4T and the distance from the face of the flange to the end of the pipe may be a maximum of three-eighths inch.

(6) *Figure 56.30–10 (b), Method 6.* Steel plate flanges meeting the material and construction requirements listed in paragraph (b)(5) of this section may be used for Class II piping for pressures not exceeding 150 pounds per square inch or temperatures not exceeding 650 °F. The flange shall be attached to the pipe as shown by Figure 56.30–10(b). Method 6. The pressure shall not exceed the American National Standard Service pressure temperature rating. The size of the strength fillet weld may be limited

to a maximum of 0.525 inch instead of 1.4T and the distance from the face of the flange to the end of the pipe may be a maximum of three-eighths inch.

(7) *Figure 56.30–10 (b), Method 7.* Lap joint flanges (Van Stone) may be used for Class I and Class II piping. The Van Stone equipment must be operated by competent personnel. The ends of the pipe must be heated from 1,650° to 1,900 °F. dependent on the size of the pipe prior to the flanging operation. The foregoing temperatures must be carefully adhered to in order to prevent excess scaling of the pipe. The extra thickness of metal built up in the end of the pipe during the forming operation must be machined to restore the pipe to its original diameter. The machined surface must be free from surface defects and the back of the Van Stone lap must be machined to a fine tool finish to furnish a line contact with the mating surface on the flange for the full circumference as close as possible to the fillet of the flange. The number of heats to be used in forming a flange must be determined by the size of the pipe and not more than two pushups per heat are permitted. The width of the lap flange must be at least three times the thickness of the pipe wall and the end of the pipe must be properly stress relieved after the flanging operation is completed. Manufacturers desiring to produce this type of joint must demonstrate to a marine inspector that they have the proper equipment and personnel to produce an acceptable joint.

(8) *Figure 56.30–10 (b), Method 8.* Welding neck flanges may be used on any piping provided the flanges are butt-welded to the pipe. The joint must be welded as indicated by Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 8, and a backing ring employed which will permit complete penetration of the weld metal. If a backing ring is not used, refer to 46 CFR 56.30–5(b) for requirements.

(9) *Figure 56.30–10 (b), Method 9.* Welding neck flanges may also be attached to pipe by a double-welded butt joint as shown by Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 9.

(10) *Figure 56.30–10 (b), Method 10.* Flanges may be attached by shrinking the flange on to the end of the pipe and flaring the end of the pipe to an angle of not less than 20°. A fillet weld of the size shown by Figure 56.30–10(b),

Method 10, must be used to attach the hub to the pipe. This type of flange is limited to a maximum pressure of 300 pounds per square inch at temperatures not exceeding 500 °F.

(11) *Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 11.* The flange of the type described and illustrated by Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 10, except with the fillet weld omitted, may be used for Class II piping for pressures not exceeding 150 pounds per square inch and temperatures not exceeding 450 °F.

(12) *Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 12.* High-hub bronze flanges may be used for temperatures not exceeding 425 °F. The hub of the flange must be bored to a depth not less than that required for a threaded connection of the same diameter leaving a shoulder for the pipe to butt against. A preinserted ring of silver brazing alloy having a melting point not less than 1,000 °F and of sufficient quantity to fill the annular clearance between the flange and the pipe must be inserted in the groove. The pipe must then be inserted in the flange and sufficient heat applied externally to melt the brazing alloy until it completely fills the clearance between the hub and the flange of the pipe. A suitable flux must be applied to the surfaces to be joined to produce a satisfactory joint.

(13) *Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 13.* The type of flange as described for Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 12, may be employed and in lieu of an annular groove being machined in the hub of the flange for the preinserted ring of silver brazing alloy, a bevel may be machined on the end of the hub and the silver brazing alloy introduced from the end of the hub to attach the pipe to the flange.

(14) *Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 14.* Flanges may be attached to nonferrous pipe by inserting the pipe in the flange and flanging the end of the pipe into the recess machined in the face of the flange to receive it. The width of the flange must be not less than three times the pipe wall thickness. In addition, the pipe must be securely brazed to the wall of the flange.

(15) *Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 15.* The flange of the type described and illustrated by Figure 56.30–10(b), Method 14, except with the brazing omitted, may be used for Class II piping and where the temperature does not exceed 250 °F.

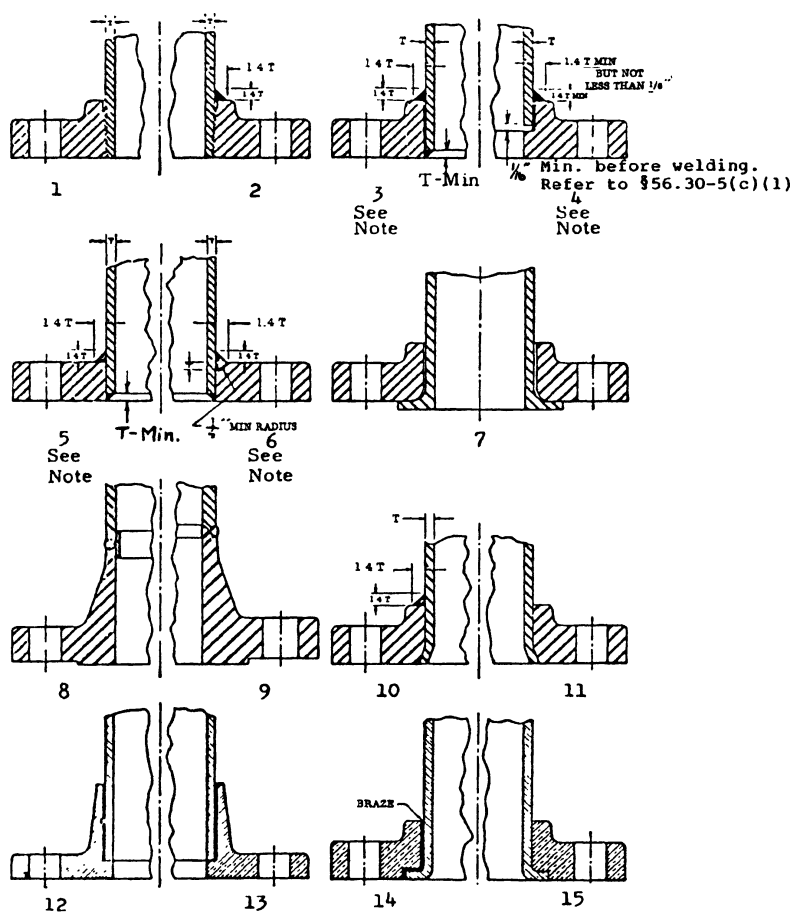


Figure 56.30-10(b)—Methods of Attachment

**Note to Fig. 56.30-10(b):** "T" is the nominal pipe wall thickness used. Consult the text of paragraph (b) for modifications on Class II piping systems. Fillet weld leg size need not exceed the thickness of the applicable ASME hub.

Dated: December 4, 2008.

**Steve G. Venckus,**

Chief, Office of Regulations and  
Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. E8-29587 Filed 12-15-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### 50 CFR Part 17

[FWS-R7-ES-2008-0027; MO-9221050083-B2]

RIN 1018-AV79

#### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Special Rule for the Polar Bear

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

#### **ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), amend the regulations at 50 CFR part 17, which implement the Endangered Species Act, as amended (ESA), to create a final special rule under authority of section 4(d) of the ESA that provides measures that are necessary and advisable to provide for the conservation of the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*). The special rule, in most instances, adopts the existing conservation regulatory requirements under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA), and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as the appropriate regulatory provisions for this threatened species. Nonetheless, if an activity is not authorized or exempted under the MMPA or CITES and would result in an act that would be otherwise prohibited under the general prohibitions under the ESA for threatened species (50 CFR 17.31), then the prohibitions at 50 CFR 17.31 apply, and we would require authorization under 50 CFR 17.32. In addition, this special rule provides that any incidental take of polar bears that

results from activities that occur outside of the current range of the species is not a prohibited act under the ESA. This special rule does not affect any existing requirements under the MMPA, including incidental take restrictions, or CITES, regardless of whether the activity occurs inside or outside the current range of the polar bear. Further, nothing in this special rule affects the consultation requirements under section 7 of the ESA.

**DATES:** This final rule becomes effective January 15, 2009.

**ADDRESSES:** This final rule is available on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> and <http://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/SpeciesReport.do?spcode=A0IJ>. Supporting documentation we used in preparing this final rule will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours, at the Marine Mammal Management Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Geoffrey Haskett, Regional Director, Region 7, U.S. Fish and Wildlife