

Flooding source(s)	Location of referenced elevation**	* Elevation in feet (NGVD) + Elevation in feet (NAVD) # Depth in feet above ground ^ Elevation in meters (MSL)		Communities affected
		Effective	Modified	

Town of Black Creek

Maps are available for inspection at the Town Hall, 112 West Center Street, Black Creek, NC 27813.

Town of Lucama

Maps are available for inspection at the Town Hall, 111 South Main Street, Lucama, NC 27851.

Town of Stantonsburg

Maps are available for inspection at the Town Hall, 108 East Commercial Avenue, Stantonsburg, NC 27883.

Unincorporated Areas of Wilson County

Maps are available for inspection at the Wilson County Manager's Office, 2201 Miller Road South, Wilson, NC 27893.

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

Dated: June 15, 2011.

Sandra K. Knight,

Deputy Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administrator, Mitigation, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2011-17342 Filed 7-8-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 665

[Docket No. 0808061074-81147-01]

RIN 0648-AW66

Fisheries in the Western Pacific; Pelagic Fisheries; Purse Seine Prohibited Areas Around American Samoa

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

ACTION: Disapproval of fishery ecosystem plan amendment and withdrawal of proposed rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that it has disapproved proposed Amendment 3 to the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific (FEP) that would have prohibited purse seine fishing within 75 nm of shore around American Samoa. Therefore, NMFS withdraws the proposed rule for Amendment 3.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Bailey, NMFS, (808) 944-2248.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In Amendment 3 to the FEP, the Council recommended that NMFS prohibit purse seine fishing in the EEZ within 75 nm

of shore around American Samoa. Fishing by all U.S. vessels 50 ft and longer, including purse seiners, is currently prohibited within 50 nm of shore. Amendment 3 would have extended the boundaries of the prohibited areas offshore an additional 25 nm specifically for purse seine fishing. The recommended additional prohibited areas were intended to prevent localized stock depletion by purse seine fishing, and to reduce catch competition and gear conflicts between U.S. purse seine vessels and American Samoa-based local longline and trolling fleets.

NMFS disapproved Amendment 3 on July 5, 2011, because the proposed measures were inconsistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act's National Standard 2. National Standard 2 requires conservation and management measures to be based on the best scientific information available, and requires that fishery actions be founded on thorough analyses that allow NMFS to conclude that the selected alternative will accomplish necessary and appropriate conservation and management objectives. The Council's recommendation found inadequate support in the scientific evidence presented to NMFS. As a result of disapproving Amendment 3, NMFS will not publish a final rule to implement the proposed prohibited areas.

NMFS hereby withdraws the proposed rule (76 FR 23964, April 29, 2011).

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

Dated: July 5, 2011.

Eric C. Schwaab,

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2011-17357 Filed 7-8-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

RIN 0648-XA421

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Scallops

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

ACTION: Notice of availability of a fishery management plan amendment; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) announces that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) has submitted Amendment 13 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Scallop fishery off Alaska (FMP) for review by the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary). If approved, Amendment 13 would implement an annual catch limit (ACL) and accountability measures (AMs) to prevent overfishing in the target fishery for weathervane scallops. Implementing these measures would require revising the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and the optimum yield (OY) for weathervane scallops to account for total catch. Amendment 13 would also clarify that, in the absence of a statewide estimate of spawning biomass for weathervane scallops, the overfishing level (OFL) is specified as the MSY. Under Amendment 13, scallop species not targeted in the fishery would be classified as Ecosystem Component (EC) species. Amendment 13 is intended to promote the goals and objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), the FMP, and other applicable laws.

DATES: Written comments on Amendment 13 must be received on or before 5 p.m., Alaska local time, on September 9, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Glenn Merrill, Assistant Regional Administrator, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Alaska Region, NMFS, *Attn:* Ellen Sebastian. You may submit comments, identified by RIN 0648-XA421, by any one of the following methods:

- *Electronic Submissions:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal <http://www.regulations.gov>.
- *Fax:* (907) 586-7557.
- *Mail:* P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802.
- *Hand delivery to the Federal Building:* 709 West 9th Street, Room 420A, Juneau, AK.

Instructions: All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted to <http://www.regulations.gov> without change. All Personal Identifying Information (for example, name, address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter N/A in the required fields, if you wish to remain anonymous). You may submit attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

Electronic copies of Amendment 13 and the Environmental Assessment prepared for this action may be obtained from the Federal eRulemaking Portal <http://www.regulations.gov> or from the Alaska Region Web site at <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peggy Murphy or Gretchen Harrington, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that each regional fishery management council submit any FMP or FMP amendment it prepares to NMFS for review and approval, disapproval, or partial approval by the Secretary. The Magnuson-Stevens Act also requires that NMFS, upon receiving an FMP amendment, immediately publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing that the amendment is available for public review and comment. This notice of availability announces that proposed Amendment 13 to the FMP is available for public review and comment.

The Council developed the FMP under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), and it was approved by the Secretary on July 26, 1995. The scallop fisheries in the U.S exclusive economic zone off Alaska are jointly managed according to the FMP and implementing regulations issued by NMFS or the State of Alaska (State). The FMP delegates many management measures for the scallop fisheries to the State with Federal oversight. Under the FMP, the State sets a guideline harvest level (GHL) for each scallop registration area and manages each fishery inseason to the corresponding GHL. The GHL is an amount of harvest the managers determine acceptable for the upcoming fishing year. The GHL for each scallop fishery is set within the applicable guideline harvest range, which the State has established in regulations.

The FMP covers all scallop stocks off Alaska. Weathervane scallops are currently the only scallop species targeted in commercial fisheries. All other scallop species, including pink, spiny, and rock scallops, are not targeted but occasionally occur as bycatch in the weathervane scallop fisheries.

Amendment 13 was unanimously adopted by the Council in October 2010. Amendment 13 would (1) revise the MSY and OY to include all fishing mortality; (2) specify that the OFL equals the MSY in the absence of a statewide estimate of spawning biomass for weathervane scallops; (3) specify an acceptable biological catch (ABC) control rule to account for uncertainty in the OFL; (4) set the ACL equal to the ABC; (5) specify accountability measures to prevent catch from exceeding the ACL and to correct for an overage if the ACL is exceeded; and (6) create an EC category for non-target scallop species. With adoption of Amendment 13, the Council intended to bring the FMP into compliance with the new requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2007.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act establishes, either expressly or by logical extension, four basic requirements that prompted the Council's recommendation to amend the FMP. The Guidelines for National Standard 1 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (50 CFR 600.310; NS 1 Guidelines) provide guidance to regional fishery management councils about how to satisfy the obligations of the Magnuson-Stevens Act relative to preventing overfishing and establishing an ABC

and ACL. The following is a summary of these four requirements.

1. For stocks in the fishery, the FMP must establish a mechanism for specifying an ACL that will prevent overfishing;

2. For each stock or stock complex in the fishery, the FMP must establish an ABC control rule that accounts for relevant sources of scientific uncertainty;

3. The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) must provide the Council with scientific advice on the ABC control rule and periodic recommendations for specifying the ABC for each stock or stock complex in the fishery; and

4. The FMP must establish accountability measures that prevent exceeding the ACL and correct overages of the ACL if they do occur.

The Council designed Amendment 13 to address these requirements while maintaining the FMP's cooperative State and Federal management structure, to the extent possible.

Maximum Sustainable Yield, Optimum Yield, and Overfishing Level

Currently, the FMP specifies an MSY and OY range that reflect only the retained catch in the weathervane scallop fishery. Amendment 13 would revise the retained catch MSY and OY range to reflect total catch by encompassing all sources of scallop fishing mortality, including discards in the directed scallop fishery, bycatch in the groundfish fisheries, and mortality associated with research surveys. The additional fishing mortality from these other sources was estimated as 3.6 percent of the annual retained catch. The statewide weathervane scallop MSY would be revised from 1.24 million pounds (562 metric tons) to 1.284 million pounds (582 metric tons) of shucked meats. The OY is estimated statewide with an upper bound of the MSY. Amendment 13 would also revise the weathervane scallop OY range to be 0 to 1.284 million pounds (582 metric tons) of shucked meats.

Currently, the FMP specifies an overfishing control rule for weathervane scallops stocks as a fishing rate in excess of the natural mortality rate. If an estimate of the statewide weathervane scallop spawning biomass was available, the overfishing control rule would be applied to that estimate to determine the OFL. An estimate of the statewide weathervane scallop spawning biomass is not currently available, however, which prevents application of the overfishing control rule to annually determine the OFL. Therefore, until such an estimate of

spawning biomass is available, Amendment 13 would specify a default OFL equal to the MSY of 1.284 million pounds. The OFL would be set statewide because the best available information indicates that there is one statewide stock of weathervane scallops and the information necessary to set regional OFLs is not available. In practice, the statewide MSY has functioned as the OFL since 1996. The average annual weathervane scallop catch since 1996 has been less than half of the MSY.

Acceptable Biological Catch and Annual Catch Limit

Amendment 13 would establish an ABC control rule and set the ACL equal to the ABC. Annually, the ABC control rule would be used to set the maximum ABC for the statewide weathervane scallop stock at 90 percent of the OFL. This 10 percent buffer would reduce the risk of overfishing occurring in the weathervane scallop fishery.

The ABC is set to account for the scientific uncertainty in the estimate of the OFL. Lacking a stock assessment model, the sources of scientific uncertainty in the scallop OFL estimate are not directly quantifiable at this time. Therefore, under Amendment 13, scientific uncertainty in the OFL estimate is incorporated in the size of the buffer between the OFL and the ABC.

Scientific and Statistical Committee

The Council's SSC would annually establish the ABC for weathervane scallops through the following process. The Scallop Plan Team meets shortly after the scallop fishing season concludes to compile the Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) report. The SAFE includes stock assessments, fishery information, and reference points. The Scallop Plan Team would evaluate whether the total catch exceeded the ACL in the previous fishing season. The Scallop Plan Team would then calculate the maximum ABC using the ABC control rule for the upcoming fishing season. The Scallop Plan Team may recommend that the SSC set an ABC lower than the maximum ABC, but it should provide an explanation for such a recommendation.

The SSC would then review the SAFE and recommendations from the Scallop

Plan Team. The SSC would set a statewide ABC for the directed weathervane scallop fishery prior to the beginning of the fishing season. The SSC may set an ABC lower than the maximum ABC calculated using the ABC control rule, but it must provide an explanation for why a lower ABC was set.

Accountability Measures

Amendment 13 would establish AMs to prevent ACLs from being exceeded and to correct overages of the ACL if they do occur. First, under Amendment 13, the State would establish the annual GHL for each scallop management area at a level sufficiently below the ACL so that the sum of the directed scallop fishery removals and estimated discard mortality in directed scallop and groundfish fisheries does not exceed the ACL.

Second, the inseason management measures that prevent catch from exceeding the GHL, and have been a part of management of the weathervane scallop fishery since the inception of this FMP, would also prevent catch from exceeding the ACL. State management requires 100 percent observer coverage of all vessels in the weathervane scallop fishery. Fishery observers provide inseason data on catch and bycatch. Managers monitor inseason fisheries landings and observer data and have the authority to close a fishery inseason to prevent catch from exceeding the GHL.

Third, if total catch does exceed the ACL, State managers would account for the overage through a downward adjustment to the GHL in the following season by an amount sufficient to remedy the biological consequences of the overage.

Ecosystem Component

Under the NS 1 Guidelines, all stocks in an FMP are considered to be "in the fishery," unless they are identified as EC species through an FMP amendment process. Council review of the FMP determined that weathervane scallops are "in the fishery" as they are targeted and retained for sale. Amendment 13 would establish an EC category in the FMP that contains all non-targeted scallop species, including pink or reddish scallops, spiny scallops, and rock scallops.

Non-targeted scallops are managed under the scallop FMP but are not generally retained in commercial scallop fisheries off Alaska. These non-target scallop species occupy habitats at different depths than the targeted weathervane scallops; therefore NMFS does not anticipate that incidental catch in the weathervane scallop fishery would pose a serious risk to these stocks. The best available scientific information does not indicate that any of the non-target scallop species are overfished, subject to overfishing or approaching an overfished condition, or likely to become overfished if placed in the EC category.

According to the NS 1 Guidelines, no reference points are required for EC species; however, under Amendment 13, these species would be monitored to ensure they are not targeted and that incidental catch does not reach a point where there are concerns for the sustainability of these stocks. Harvest limits and related management measures would be developed and implemented prior to developing a fishery for any of these species.

An Environmental Assessment was prepared for Amendment 13 that provides detailed descriptions of the scallop fishery management background, the purpose and need for action, the management alternatives evaluated to address this action, and the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the alternatives (see **ADDRESSES**).

NMFS solicits public comments on Amendment 13 and associated documents. Public comments on Amendment 13 must be received, not just postmarked or otherwise transmitted, by the close of business on the last day of the comment period (see **DATES**). Comments received by the end of the comment period will be considered in the decision to approve, disapprove, or partially approve Amendment 13. Comments received after that date will not be considered.

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

Dated: July 5, 2011.

Eric C. Schwaab,

*Assistant Administrator for Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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