

level decision to establish this interim final supplementary rule through publication in the **Federal Register**.

The Salt Lake Field Manager sent project information and invited the initiation of formal consultation with the following Native American Tribes via certified letter dated June 29, 2015: Jemez Pueblo, Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Paiute Indian Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe, and Eastern Shoshone. The BLM contacted these same tribes via phone between July 1 and 7, 2015, to schedule telephone conferences with the Salt Lake Field Manager, if desired. The Paiute Indian Tribe requested a meeting and a presentation was made to the Paiute Tribal Council on July 16, 2015, at which the tribe expressed their support for the Eastern Lake Mountains Target Shooting RMPA. Additionally, these tribes received formal invitations to participate in the planning process as a consulting party and/or cooperating agency; none of the tribes accepted either role. These same tribes were included on the project mailing list and received notification of the scoping period and associated open houses, the public comment period and associated open house, and the protest period. Only the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah submitted a comment letter during the public comment period expressing concern over preserving and protecting Native American petroglyphs. To discuss this in detail with the tribe, the BLM attended a Paiute Tribal Council meeting on November 1, 2016, in which the tribal leaders expressed their support for the Proposed RMPA.

The Salt Lake Field Manager and staff also attended the November 15, 2016 Utah Tribal Leaders Conference in Wendover, Nevada, at which time tribal leaders of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Paiute, Ute, and Eastern Shoshone were informed of the Proposed RMPA and invited to make comments. Tribal leaders asked questions and made verbal comments in support of the Proposed RMPA. A final letter was mailed to these same tribes on December 14, 2016, inviting them to consult on the Proposed RMPA and associated environmental assessment. The BLM also contacted these tribes via telephone. No further comments were received.

Executive Order 13352, Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation

Under Executive Order 13352, the BLM has determined that this rule would not impede the facilitation of cooperative conservation. This rule would take appropriate account of and

consider the interests of persons with ownership or other legally recognized interests in land or other natural resources; properly accommodate local participation in the Federal decision-making process; and provide that the programs, projects, and activities are consistent with protecting public health and safety.

Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This rule does not constitute a “significant energy action,” as defined in Executive Order 13211. The rule would not have an adverse effect on energy supplies, production, or consumption and has no connection with energy policy.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements that the Office of Management and Budget must approve under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

IV. Interim Final Supplementary Rule

For the reasons stated in the preamble, and under the authority of 43 CFR 8365.1–6, the State Director establishes a rule for 2,004 acres of public lands managed by the BLM in the Lake Mountains in Utah County, Utah, subject to the Pony Express Resource Management Plan, to read as follows:

Prohibited Act

Target shooting is prohibited within the area described below, including 2,004 acres, in Utah County, Utah.

Exemptions

The following persons are exempt from this rule: Any Federal, state, local, and/or military employees acting within the scope of their official duties; members of any organized rescue or fire fighting force performing an official duty; and persons who are expressly authorized or approved by the BLM.

Legal Land Description

The legal description of the affected public lands is:

Salt Lake Meridian, Utah

- T. 7 S, R. 1 E,
Sec. 6, lot 1 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lot 1.
- T. 7 S, R. 1 W,
Sec. 13, lots 2 thru 4, lots 9 thru 12, and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 22, those portions of lots 5, 11, and 12 lying southwesterly of the top of a ridgeline, bears northwest and southeast, on the south side of Pfeiffer Canyon, the

easterly end of the ridgeline being approximately 460 feet northerly of the south one quarter section corner of section 22 along the north-south centerline of section 22 and the westerly end of the ridgeline being approximately 1,780 feet northerly of the southwest corner of section 22 along the section line between sections 21 and 22;

Sec. 24, lots 1 thru 3, lots 10 thru 13, lots 17 and 18, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 26, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 27, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 28, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described contain approximately 2,004 acres.

Definition

Target shooting: The discharge or use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon (e.g. bow-and-arrows, projectile weapons, etc.) for the purposes of recreational shooting not associated with lawful hunting practices.

Enforcement

Any person who violates this rule may be tried before a United States Magistrate and fined in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 3571, imprisoned no more than 12 months under 43 U.S.C. 1733(a) and 43 CFR 8360.0–7, or both. In accordance with 43 CFR 8365.1–7, State or local officials may also impose penalties for violations of Utah law.

Edwin L. Roberson,

State Director.

[FR Doc. 2018–19300 Filed 9–5–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket ID FEMA–2018–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–8545]

Suspension of Community Eligibility

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

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 scheduled for suspension 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 not occur and a notice of this will be provided by publication in the **Federal Register** on a subsequent date. Also, information identifying the current participation status of a community can be obtained from FEMA's Community Status Book (CSB). The CSB is available at <https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-status-book>.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you want to determine whether a particular community was suspended on the suspension date or for further information, contact Adrienne L. Sheldon, PE, CFM, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 212-3966.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NFIP enables property owners to purchase Federal flood insurance that is not otherwise generally available from private insurers. In return, communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management measures 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 the sale of NFIP flood insurance 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. 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. We recognize that 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 to be eligible for the sale of NFIP flood insurance. A notice withdrawing the suspension of such communities will be published in the **Federal Register**.

In addition, FEMA publishes a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that identifies the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) in these communities. 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 be provided for construction or acquisition of buildings in identified SFHAs for communities not participating in the NFIP and identified for more than a year on FEMA's initial FIRM for 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 Administrator finds that notice and public comment procedures 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 6-month, 90-day, and 30-day notification letters addressed to the Chief Executive Officer stating that the community will be suspended unless the required floodplain management measures are met prior to the effective suspension date. Since these notifications were made, this final rule may take effect within less than 30 days.

National Environmental Policy Act. FEMA has determined that the community suspension(s) included in this rule is a non-discretionary action and therefore the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) does not apply.

Regulatory Flexibility Act. The Administrator 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, Section 1315, 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 remedial action takes place.

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.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism. This rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule meets the applicable standards of Executive Order 12988.

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.*

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:

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 SFHAs
Region IV				
South Carolina:				
Edgefield, Town of, Edgefield County	450074	August 14, 1995, Emerg; February 1, 2002, Reg; September 14, 2018, Susp.	Sep. 14, 2018 ...	Sep. 14, 2018.
Edgefield County, Unincorporated Areas	450229	July 12, 1991, Emerg; April 1, 1993, Reg; September 14, 2018, Susp.	*.....do	Do.

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 SFHAs
McCormick County, Unincorporated Areas. Region V	450226	December 29, 1975, Emerg; October 1, 1989, Reg; September 14, 2018, Susp.do	Do.
Ohio: Carroll County, Unincorporated Areas .. Region VI	390763	May 11, 1990, Emerg; September 28, 1990, Reg; September 14, 2018, Susp.do	Do.
Louisiana: Assumption Parish, Unincorporated Areas.	220017	April 20, 1973, Emerg; May 19, 1981, Reg; September 14, 2018, Susp.do	Do.
Napoleonville, Town of, Assumption Parish. Region VII	220018	April 30, 1973, Emerg; June 20, 1976, Reg; September 14, 2018, Susp.do	Do.
Missouri: Franklin County, Unincorporated Areas.	290493	June 21, 1974, Emerg; October 16, 1984, Reg; September 14, 2018, Susp.	Sep. 14, 2018 ...	Sep. 14, 2018.

* do = Ditto.
Code for reading third column: Emerg.—Emergency; Reg.—Regular; Susp.—Suspension.

Dated: August 27, 2018.

Eric Letvin,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Mitigation, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2018–19245 Filed 9–5–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 170816769–8162–02]

RIN 0648–XG380

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the C season allowance of the 2018 total allowable catch of pollock for Statistical Area 620 in the GOA.

DATES: Effective 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), September 1, 2018, through 1200 hours, A.l.t., October 1, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Josh Keaton, 907–586–7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the GOA exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

The C season allowance of the 2018 total allowable catch (TAC) of pollock in Statistical Area 620 of the GOA is 10,441 metric tons (mt) as established by the final 2018 and 2019 harvest specifications for groundfish in the GOA (83 FR 8768, March 1, 2018) and inseason adjustment (83 FR 42609, August 23, 2018).

In accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(i), the Regional Administrator has determined that the C season allowance of the 2018 TAC of pollock in Statistical Area 620 of the GOA will soon be reached. Therefore, the Regional Administrator is establishing a directed fishing allowance of 10,241 mt and is setting aside the remaining 200 mt as bycatch to support other anticipated groundfish fisheries. In accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(iii), the Regional Administrator finds that this directed fishing allowance has been reached. Consequently, NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in Statistical Area 620 of the GOA. While this closure is effective the maximum retainable amounts at § 679.20(e) and (f) apply at any time during a trip.

Classification

This action responds to the best available information recently obtained from the fishery. The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA), finds good cause to waive the requirement to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) as such requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. This requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest as it would prevent NMFS from responding to the most recent fisheries data in a timely fashion and would delay the closure of directed fishing for pollock in Statistical Area 620 of the GOA. NMFS was unable to publish a notice providing time for public comment because the most recent, relevant data only became available as of August 30, 2018.

The AA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effective date of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). This finding is based upon the reasons provided above for waiver of prior notice and opportunity for public comment.

This action is required by § 679.20 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

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

Dated: August 31, 2018.

Margo B. Schulze-Haugen,
Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–19322 Filed 8–31–18; 4:15 pm]

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