

Flooding source(s)	Location of referenced elevation	Elevation in feet *(NGVD)		Communities affected
		Effective	Modified	
Union Slough .....	Approximately 0.24 miles downstream of Burlington Northern Railroad bridge.	*9	*8	Snohomish County (Uninc. Areas) and City of Everett.
	Approximately 1,270 feet downstream of divergence from Snohomish River.	*12	*12	

# Depth in feet above ground

\*National Geodetic Datum

**ADDRESSES***Unincorporated Areas of Snohomish County:*

Maps are available for inspection at the Snohomish County Planning Department, 3000 Rockefeller Avenue, Everett, Washington 98201.

Send comments to the Honorable Bob J. Drewel, Snohomish County Executive, 3000 Rockefeller Avenue, Mail Stop 47, Everett, Washington 98201.

*City of Monroe:*

Maps are available for inspection at the Engineering Department, City Hall, 806 West Main Street, Monroe, Washington 98272.

Send comments to the Honorable Donnetta Walsler, Mayor, City of Monroe, 806 West Main Street, Monroe, Washington 98272.

*City of Marysville:*

Maps are available for inspection at the Public Works Department, 80 Columbia Avenue, Marysville, Washington 98270.

Send comments to the Honorable David Weiser, Mayor, City of Marysville, 1049 State Avenue, Marysville, Washington 98270.

*City of Everett:*

Maps are available for inspection at the Public Works Department, 3200 Cedar Street, Everett, Washington 98201.

Send comments to the Honorable Frank Anderson, Mayor, City of Everett, 2930 Wetmore Avenue, Everett, Washington 98201.

*City of Snohomish:*

Maps are available for inspection at the Engineering Department, 116 Union Avenue, Snohomish, Washington 98290.

Send comments to the Honorable Cameron Bailey, Mayor, City of Snohomish, 116 Union Avenue, Snohomish, Washington 98290.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.100, "Flood Insurance")

Dated: November 18, 2003.

**Anthony S. Lowe,**

*Mitigation Division Director, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate.*

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**BILLING CODE 9110-13-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 622**

[Docket No. 031107275-3275-01; I.D. 102803A]

**RIN 0648-AP03**

**Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery off the Southern Atlantic States; Amendment 13A**

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

**ACTION:** Proposed rule; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS issues this proposed rule to implement Amendment 13A to the Fishery Management Plan for the

Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). This rule would extend the current prohibitions on fishing for South Atlantic snapper-grouper in the experimental closed area and on retaining such species in or from the area. The experimental closed area constitutes a portion of the Oculina Bank Habitat Area of Particular Concern (HAPC), which is in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the Atlantic Ocean off Ft. Pierce, FL. The intended effect is to continue the benefits of the closed area, namely, enhanced stock stability and increased recruitment of South Atlantic snapper-grouper by providing an area where deepwater snapper-grouper species can grow and reproduce without being subjected to fishing mortality.

**DATES:** Written comments on this proposed rule must be received no later than 5 p.m., eastern time, on January 9, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of Amendment 13A may be obtained from the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council, One Southpark Circle, Suite 306, Charleston, SC 29407-4699; phone: 843-571-4366 or toll free at 1-866-SAFMC-10; fax: 843-769-4520; e-mail: [safmc@noaa.gov](mailto:safmc@noaa.gov). Amendment 13A includes an Environmental Assessment (EA), an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) that was supplemented by

NMFS, a Regulatory Impact Review, and a Social Impact Assessment/Fishery Impact Statement.

Written comments on the proposed rule must be sent to Julie Weeder, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, 9721 Executive Center Drive N., St. Petersburg, FL 33702. Comments also may be sent via fax to 727-570-5583. Comments will not be accepted if submitted via e-mail or Internet.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Julie Weeder, telephone: 727-570-5753, fax: 727-570-5583, e-mail: [Julie.Weeder@noaa.gov](mailto:Julie.Weeder@noaa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The snapper-grouper fishery off the southern Atlantic states is managed under the FMP. The FMP was prepared by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) and is implemented under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

In Amendment 6 to the FMP the Council proposed prohibitions on fishing for South Atlantic snapper-grouper in what is currently known as the experimental closed area and on retaining such species in or from the area. NMFS approved these prohibitions, and they became effective June 27, 1994 (59 FR27242, May 26, 1994). In the experimental closed area,

any South Atlantic snapper-grouper taken incidentally by hook-and-line gear must be released immediately by cutting the line without removing the fish from the water.

The experimental closed area is slightly less than 92 square nautical miles in the EEZ offshore from Ft. Pierce to Sebastian Inlet, FL. The geographical coordinates are specified at 50 CFR 622.35(c)(2). The experimental closed area constitutes a portion of the southern part of the Oculina Bank HAPC. In the entire HAPC no person may: (1) Use a bottom longline, bottom trawl, dredge, pot, or trap; (2) if aboard a fishing vessel, anchor, use an anchor and chain, or use a grapple and chain; or (3) fish for rock shrimp or possess rock shrimp in or from the area on board a fishing vessel.

Both the proposed and final rules for Amendment 6 stated that the measures applicable to the experimental closed area "... will 'sunset' after 10 years if not reauthorized by the Council." (59 FR 9721, March 1, 1994 and 59 FR 27242, May 26, 1994, respectively).

As stated above, measures applicable to the experimental closed area were intended to enhance stock stability and increase recruitment of South Atlantic snapper-grouper by providing an area where deepwater snapper-grouper species could grow and reproduce without being subjected to fishing mortality. They were based on the Council's concern that traditional fishery management measures, such as minimum size limits and quotas, might not be sufficient to protect fully the snapper-grouper resources. The Council believed the measures would provide protection for overfished species in the management unit while minimizing adverse impacts upon user groups.

Based on limited information, there appear to be some encouraging signs of positive biological impacts from the initial 9-year prohibition of fishing for snapper grouper species within the experimental closed area since it was established in 1994. A study conducted in 2001 found that, in the few areas where habitat remained intact, there were more and larger groupers than observed in a 1995 study, and male gag and scamp were also common. The observation of male gag and scamp is particularly of interest because size, age, and proportion of males of these species have declined both in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic regions. Other encouraging signs include the observation of juvenile speckled hind, which is a candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act. However, species in the

management unit remain overfished and continued protection is required.

### Proposed Actions

Amendment 13A proposes to continue the current measures applicable to the experimental closed area indefinitely. Those measures at 50 CFR 622(c)(2) read as follows:

"(2) *Experimental closed area.* Within the Oculina Bank HAPC, the experimental closed area is bounded on the north by 27°53' N. lat., on the south by 27°30' N. lat., on the east by 79°56' W. long., and on the west by 80°00' W. long. No person may fish for South Atlantic snapper-grouper in the experimental closed area, and no person may retain South Atlantic snapper-grouper in or from the area. In the experimental closed area, any South Atlantic snapper-grouper taken incidentally by hook-and-line gear must be released immediately by cutting the line without removing the fish from the water."

The Council would review the configuration and size of the experimental closed area within 3 years of the publication date of the final rule that would implement Amendment 13A and would re-evaluate all measures applicable to the area after 10 years. The Council believes these actions provide the most biological, social, and economic benefits while allowing for adaptive management. Extending the prohibition on fishing for snapper-grouper species in the experimental closed area for an indefinite period will continue to protect snapper-grouper populations and protect *Oculina* coral and associated habitat. Such extension will also provide a hedge against the high degree of scientific uncertainty associated with the status of snapper-grouper species and reduce the possibility that these populations may fall below sustainable levels. Economically it is expected that the long-term benefits, such as "insurance" against the uncertainty of stock assessments and the non-use benefits of extending the prohibitions on snapper-grouper fishing in the closed area, outweigh the short-term benefits of opening the area to harvest. These measures are also expected to provide the most long-term positive social impacts because they allow for adaptive management which can be seen as an assurance to the public that the area will be monitored and reviewed. Should the Council find after the 3-year review on size and configuration that the boundaries of the area are not appropriate, they can be changed at that time. In addition, the 10-year re-evaluation period will assure the public that the area will not be closed and forgotten.

### Availability of Amendment 13A

Additional background and rationale for the measures discussed above are contained in Amendment 13A. The availability of Amendment 13A was announced in the **Federal Register** on November 4, 2003, (68 FR 62422). Written comments on Amendment 13A must be received by January 5, 2004. All comments received on Amendment 13A or on this proposed rule during their respective comment periods will be addressed in the preamble to the final rule.

### Classification

At this time, NMFS has not determined that Amendment 13A is consistent with the national standards of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws. NMFS, in making that determination, will take into account the data, views, and comments received during the comment period on Amendment 13A.

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866.

The Council prepared, and NMFS supplemented, an IRFA, based on the RIR, that describes the economic impacts that this proposed rule, if adopted, would have on small business entities. A summary of the IRFA follows:

Amendment 6 to the Snapper-Grouper Fishery Management Plan, implemented in May 1994, established a harvest prohibition for snapper-grouper species in the *Oculina* Experimental Closed Area. This prohibition is scheduled to sunset in June 2004. The proposed rule would extend the prohibition for an indefinite period of time for the purpose of providing continued protection of snapper-grouper species, thereby reducing the possibility that these populations may fall below sustainable levels. Further, by restricting the ability to harvest fish from the area, the proposed rule is also expected to provide protection to the *Oculina* coral in the area. The Magnuson-Stevens Act, as amended, provides the statutory basis for the proposed rule.

No duplicative, overlapping, or conflicting Federal rules have been identified. The proposed rule does not impose any reporting or record keeping requirements.

There are two general classes of small entities that would be directly affected by the proposed rule, commercial fishing vessels and for-hire fishing vessels. The Small Business Administration defines a small business that engages in commercial fishing as a firm that is independently owned and

operated, is not dominant in its field of operation, and has annual receipts up to \$3.5 million per year. The revenue benchmark for a small business that engages in for-hire fishing is a firm that has annual receipts up to \$6.0 million per year. There were 1,174 commercial vessels that participated in the snapper-grouper fishery in the South Atlantic during 2002. Of these vessels, 120 were homeported in the area of interest, where the "area of interest" is defined as those home port locations on the Florida Atlantic coast from Cape Canaveral south to West Palm Beach and are in the closest geographic proximity to the area covered by the proposed rule. Commercial vessels operating in the snapper-grouper fishery in this area are estimated to have average annual gross and net incomes of approximately \$39,745 and \$12,388, respectively. Based on this income profile, it is assumed that all commercial fishing entities that would be affected by the proposed rule are small entities.

For the for-hire sector, 1,221 snapper-grouper for-hire permits were issued to vessels in the southern Atlantic states in 2002. Of this total, 94 permits were issued to for-hire vessels in the area of interest. These vessels comprise two types of business operations, charterboats, which are smaller vessels (6 or fewer passengers) that book trips on a vessel basis, and headboats, which are larger vessels that book passage on an individual angler basis. The average gross and net revenues in 1997 for charterboats operating off the Atlantic coast of Florida are estimated at \$57,000 and \$15,000 (2001 dollars), while that of headboats are estimated at \$155,000 and \$69,000 (2001 dollars). Based on these gross revenue profiles, all for-hire

vessels that would be affected by the proposed rule are assumed to be small entities.

The number of commercial and for-hire vessels that would fish in the closed area should the area reopen after sunset of the current rule is not known. However, all entities in the area of interest have the potential to enter the area. Since all such entities would be covered by the proposed rule and all said entities are small entities, it is concluded that a substantial number of small entities would be affected by the proposed rule. An IRFA was prepared to analyze the expected impacts on small entities. The proposed rule extending harvest prohibition for an indefinite period would not alter present fishing practices. Therefore, it would not affect the profitability of identified vessels. However, if there are any speculative decisions about the sunset of the existing rule in June 2004, there could be some reduction in future speculative earnings. The public is invited to comment and to provide any information that would enable NMFS to identify and assess any future potential economic impacts that could result from the proposed rule.

Five alternatives to the proposed rule were considered. One alternative differs from the proposed rule only in that it lacks a specific schedule for re-evaluation of the rule. Three alternatives also lack a re-evaluation schedule and differ from the proposed rule in the duration of the prohibition. No impacts have been identified associated with the presence or absence of a prescribed re-evaluation schedule. These four alternatives, therefore, are expected to have the same effect on the affected entities as the proposed rule, and none would adversely affect current

profitability but would, instead, eliminate potential increased short-term profits that might be derived from fishing activity directed into the *Oculina* area, should sunset occur. The fifth alternative, the no-action alternative, would allow for sunset of the prohibition and fishing in the area to occur. This alternative would, therefore, allow these potential short-term increases in profits to occur. However, if snapper-grouper populations become depleted as a result of directed effort inside the area, the short-term gains would dissipate. Further, these potential short-term profits are not believed to be greater than the benefits that would accrue to continued protection of the resource and area. These benefits are expected to exceed potential short-term profits no matter how long the prohibition continues. The proposed rule, therefore, would best suit management needs and meet the Council's intent.

#### Changes to Regulatory Text

If approved, the measures in Amendment 13A would continue in effect in the current regulations. Accordingly, this proposed rule contains no changes to regulatory text. If Amendment 13A is disapproved, the regulatory text at 50 CFR 622.35(c)(2) would be removed effective June 27, 2004.

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

Dated: November 19, 2003.

**Rebecca Lent,**

*Deputy Assistant Administrator for  
Regulatory Programs, National Marine  
Fisheries Service.*

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