

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 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, 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:

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 hazard areas
Region I				
Maine: Kenduskeag, Town of, Penobscot County	230108	March 15, 1976, Emerg; September 18, 1985, Reg; December 2, 2004, Susp.	9/18/1985	12/02/2004.
Region IV				
Alabama: Randolph County, Unincorporated Areas	010182	November 5, 2003, Emerg; November 5, 2003, Reg; December 2, 2004, Susp.do	do.
Roanoke, City of, Randolph County	010348	May 3, 1995, Emerg; May 3, 1995, Reg; December 2, 2004, Susp.do	do.
Wadley, Town of, Randolph County	010183	July 15, 1975, Emerg; August 19, 1985, Reg; December 2, 2004, Susp.do	do.
Wedowee, Town of, Randolph County	010401	October 29, 1998, Emerg; October 29, 1998, Reg; December 2, 2004, Susp.do	do.

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

David I. Maurstad,
 Acting Mitigation Division Director,
 Emergency Preparedness and Response
 Directorate.
 [FR Doc. 04-26695 Filed 12-3-04; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
47 CFR Parts 1, 27, 74, 90, and 101

[DA 04-2591; WT Docket No. 01-319; FCC 04-23]

Practice and Procedure, Miscellaneous Wireless Communications Services, Experimental Radio, Auxiliary, Special Broadcast and Other Program Distributional Services, Private Land Mobile Radio Services, Fixed Microwave Services

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission published in the **Federal Register** of April 6, 2004, (69 FR 17946), a document in the Quiet Zones proceeding, WT Docket No. 01-319, which incorrectly indicated in its **DATES** section that 47 CFR 1.924(a)(2) and 1.924(d)(2) contained information collection modifications that have not been approved by the Office of Management Budget (OMB). This document corrects the **DATES** section of the April 6, 2004 document as set forth below.

DATES: Effective June 7, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda C. Chang, Federal Communications Commission, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 445 12th St., Washington, DC 20554, (202) 418-0620.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FCC published a document in the **Federal Register** of April 6, 2004, (69 FR 17946) regarding the adoption of changes to rules relating to areas known as “Quiet Zones.” In FR Doc. 04-7799, the document provided that the effective date of the document was June 7, 2004, except for 47 CFR 1.924(a)(2) and 1.924(d)(2) which were incorrectly identified as containing a new or modified information collection that required approval by OMB prior to becoming effective. Because 47 CFR 1.924(a)(2) and 1.924(d)(2) are not in fact subject to approval by OMB, the effective date of the April 6, 2004 document became effective, in its entirety, on June 7, 2004. This document corrects the document published in the **Federal Register** of April 6, 2004 (69 FR 17946) and September 23, 2004 (69 FR 56956) in the Quiet Zones proceeding, WT Docket No. 01-319 by correcting the **DATES** section.

Federal Communications Commission.

Linda C. Chang,

Associate Division Chief, Mobility Division.

[FR Doc. 04-26742 Filed 12-3-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 14

RIN 1018-AT59

Conferring Designated Port Status on Houston, TX; Louisville, KY; and Memphis, TN

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, make Houston, Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; and Memphis, Tennessee, designated ports under section 9(f) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA). This action will allow the direct importation and exportation of wildlife and wildlife products through these growing international ports. We are changing the regulations in 50 CFR part 14 to reflect this designation.

DATES: This rule is effective January 5, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Comments and materials received, as well as supporting documentation used in the preparation of this final rule, are available for public inspection, by appointment, during regular business hours at the Branch of Investigations, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement, 4501 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 3000, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Jackson, Special Agent in Charge, Branch of Investigations, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement, at (703) 358-1949.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The ESA requires that all fish and wildlife, with only limited exceptions, be imported and exported through designated ports. Designated ports facilitate U.S. efforts to monitor wildlife trade and enforce wildlife protection laws and regulations by funneling wildlife shipments through a limited number of locations. The Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, designates ports for wildlife trade by regulation after holding a public hearing and collecting

and considering public comments. Public hearings were conducted in Houston on June 10, 2004, in Memphis on July 1, 2004, and in Louisville on July 8, 2004. We published a proposed rule to designate the ports of Houston, Louisville, and Memphis, with a 30-day comment period, on April 22, 2004 (69 FR 21806).

The Service selects designated ports based upon numerous criteria, such as volume of wildlife shipments, geographic diversity, frequency of requests for designated port exception permits, and the proximity to existing ports of entry. The Service presently has 14 designated ports of entry for the importation and exportation of wildlife and wildlife products: Anchorage, Alaska; Atlanta, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas; Honolulu, Hawaii; Los Angeles, California; Miami, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana; New York, New York; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, California; and Seattle, Washington. The Service maintains a staff of wildlife inspectors at each designated port to inspect and clear wildlife shipments.

Regulatory exceptions allow certain types of wildlife shipments to enter or leave the country through ports that are not designated. Under certain conditions, importers and exporters can obtain a permit from the Service, called a designated port exception permit, that allows their use of non-designated ports. The importer or exporter will be responsible for additional fees associated with the designated port exception permit (\$25) and the inspection of their wildlife shipment at a non-designated port.

Need for This Rulemaking

Existing and projected increases in air and express cargo, along with substantial growth in the number of airline passengers, international visitors, and hunters seeking clearance of wildlife imports and exports, justify the designation of the ports of Houston, Louisville, and Memphis. The designation of these ports will improve service, while reducing costs, for international air and ocean cargo and mail carriers, small businesses, and the public, while maintaining effective monitoring and regulation of the U.S. wildlife trade.

In the Fiscal Year 2004 budget appropriation for the Service's Office of Law Enforcement, monies were appropriated by Congress in the amount of \$700,000 each for the purpose of establishing the designated ports of Louisville and Memphis. The Service has not received an appropriation from

Congress to designate the port of Houston. However, the designation of Houston has been under discussion for some time. At present, the Service has three wildlife inspectors on duty in Houston, which fulfills the staffing requirement that the Service has established for a designated port in funding and staffing models. Therefore, the designation of Houston would amount to changing the status of an existing Service port and would not require start-up costs as would be the case in Louisville and Memphis.

Houston is one of the fastest growing ports of entry in the nation in both international airfreight and shipping. The three airports comprising the Houston Airport System handled 42,016,609 passengers and 330,701 tons of cargo in 2002. International air cargo tonnage at George Bush Intercontinental increased by more than 62 percent in the past 10 years with a 10 percent per year increase in the past 5 years.

Houston is the primary air cargo gateway to and from Mexico, and the Houston sea port handles 81 steamship lines with 6,414 vessel calls, hauling 175,000,000 tons of cargo between Houston and 200 countries worldwide in 2002. The Port of Houston ranks first in the United States in tonnage imported, and third in tonnage exported. Houston also has an extensive designated Foreign Trade Zone.

Service records indicate that a wide variety of wildlife and wildlife products are imported and exported through Houston under designated port exception permits. These wildlife and wildlife products include game trophies, reptile leather goods, scientific and museum specimens, live tropical fish, and curios. The number of designated port exception permits issued for the port of Houston suggests that demand for the use of this port is high. In addition, the number of import/export licenses issued to companies in the State of Texas has nearly doubled since 2001. Doubtless, many of these companies are doing business in or near the Houston area and will benefit from the designation of this port.

Before this designation, the designated ports of entry for wildlife and wildlife products nearest to Houston were Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas (approximately 239 miles), and New Orleans, Louisiana (approximately 347 miles). In the 2003 Fiscal Year, 4,434 wildlife shipments were processed in Dallas/Fort Worth, and 659 wildlife shipments were processed in New Orleans. We estimate that a significant fraction of this volume will be shipped directly to Houston for Service inspection and clearance with its