Source of flooding and location	#Depth in feet above ground. *Elevation in feet (NGVD).
North Fork Crackerneck Creek:	
At confluence with Crackerneck Creek	*754
Approximately 2,500 feet upstream of Viking Road	*859
Adair Creek:	
At confluence with the Little Blue River	*763
At Noland Road	*911
Adair Creek Tributary No. 1:	
At confluence with Adair Creek	*813
Approximately 40 feet downstream of Interstate 70	*844
Adair Creek Tributary No. 2:	
At confluence with Adair Creek	*857
Approximately 190 feet downstream from Interstate 70	*895
Rock Creek:	
Approximately 140 feet downstream from Kentucky Road	*746
At 32nd Street	*902
Maps are available for inspection at the City of Independence, Department of Public Works (Engineering), 111 East Maple, Independence, Missouri.	
MONTANA	
Yellowstone County (Unincorporated Areas) (FEMA Docket No. 7294)	
Alkali Creek:	
Approximately 960 feet above confluence with Yellowstone River	*3,096
Just upstream of Main Street (U.S. Highway 87 and 312)	*3,153
Approximately 2,200 feet downstream of Black Pine Street	*3,159
Approximately 1,100 feet downstream of Black Pine Street	*3,166
Maps are available for inspection at the Yellowstone County Emergency and General Services Department, 217 North 27th, Room 309, Billings, Montana.	
NEW MEXICO	
Los Lunas (Village), Valencia County (FEMA Docket No. 7254)	
Rio Grande (Main Channel):	
Just downstream of Main Street	+4,855
Just upstream of Main Street	+4,855
Rio Grande (West Overbank):	
Approximately 1,600 feet downstream of Lopez Road	+4,845
Approximately 12,400 feet upstream of East Main Street	+4,864
Rio Grande (East Overbank):	
Approximately 2,700 feet downstream of State Route 49	+4,848
Approximately 2,000 feet upstream of State Route 49	+4,853
Maps are available for inspection at the Village of Los Lunas, City Hall, 660 Main Street, Los Lunas, New Mexico.	
NORTH DAKOTA	
Jamestown (City) Stutsman County (FEMA Docket No. 7294)	
James River:	
Approximately 1.87 miles (9,875 feet) downstream of Midland Continental Railroad	*1,379
Approximately 1.64 miles (8,675 feet) upstream of 4th Avenue Northwest	*1,398
Pipestem Creek:	
At confluence with James River	*1,392
Approximately 0.21 mile (1,100 feet) above confluence with James River	*1,393
Approximately 1.04 miles (5,475 feet) upstream of Burlington Northern Railroad	*1,407
Maps are available for inspection at the City of Jamestown, City Hall, 102 3rd Avenue Southeast, Jamestown, North Dakota.	

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

Dated: November 30, 1999.

Michael J. Armstrong,

Associate Director for Mitigation.

[FR Doc. 99–32356 Filed 12–13–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–04–P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

44 CFR Part 67

[Docket No. FEMA–7299]

Proposed Flood Elevation Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: Technical information or comments are requested on the proposed base (1% annual chance) flood elevations and proposed base flood elevation modifications for the communities listed below. The base flood elevations are the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: The comment period is ninety (90) days following the second publication of this proposed rule in a newspaper of local circulation in each community.

ADDRESSES: The proposed base flood elevations for each community are available for inspection at the office of the Chief Executive Officer of each community. The respective addresses are listed in the following table.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew B. Miller, P.E., Chief, Hazards Study Branch, Mitigation Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3461, or (email) matt.miller@fema.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA or Agency) proposes to make determi-nations of base flood elevations and modified base flood elevations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed base flood and modified base flood elevations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own, or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, state or regional entities. These proposed elevations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP and are also used to calculate the appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings built after these elevations are made final, and for the contents in these buildings.

National Environmental Policy Act

This proposed rule is categorically excluded from the requirements of 44 CFR Part 10, Environmental Consideration. No environmental impact assessment has been prepared.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Associate Director, Mitigation Directorate, certifies that this proposed rule is exempt from the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because proposed or modified base flood elevations are required by the Flood

Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and are required to establish and maintain community eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program. As a result, a regulatory flexibility analysis has not been prepared.

Regulatory Classification

This proposed 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 12612, Federalism

This proposed rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under Executive Order 12612, Federalism, dated October 26, 1987.

Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform.

This proposed rule meets the applicable standards of section 2(b)(2) of Executive Order 12778.

List of Subjects in 44 CFR Part 67

Administrative practice and procedure, Flood insurance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, 44 CFR part 67 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 67—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 67 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.

§ 67.4 [Amended]

2. The tables published under the authority of § 67.4 are proposed to be amended as follows:

State	City/town/county	Source of flooding	Location	#Depth in feet above ground. *Elevation in feet (NGVD)	
				Existing	Modified
Georgia	Floyd County (Unincorporated Areas).	Coosa River	Approximately 1.20 miles downstream of the confluence of Horseleg Creek.	*595	*594
			Approximately 0.36 mile upstream of the confluence of Horseleg Creek.	.....	.....
		Horseleg Creek	At Horseleg Creek Road southwest	None	*596
			Just downstream of confluence of South Fork Horseleg Creek.	None	*607
		South Fork Horseleg Creek.	Approximately 475 feet downstream of Terry Lane.	None	*609
			Approximately 449 feet upstream of Terry Lane.	None	*630
Maps available for inspection at the Floyd County Public Works Department, 337 Blacks Bluff Road, Rome, Georgia.					
Send comments to Mr. Kevin Poe, Floyd County Manager, P.O. Box 946, Rome, Georgia 30162–0946.					
Georgia	Rome (City), Floyd County.	Coose River	Approximately 1.20 miles downstream of confluence of Horseleg Creek (at corporate limits).	*595	*594
			Approximately 1,800 feet downstream of the confluence of Etowah River.	*596	595
		Etowah River	Approximately 2,400 feet upstream of the confluence of Tributary A.	None	*600
		Little Dry Creek	At Charlton Street	*598	*597
			At Redmond Road	*598	597
Maps available for inspection at the City of Rome Building Inspection Department, 601 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.					
Send comments to Mr. John Bennett, City of Rome Manager, P.O. Box 1433, Rome, Georgia 30162.					
Massachusetts	Braintree (Town), Norfolk County.	Cochato River	Upstream face of Richardi Reservoir Dam No. 1.	*107	*105
			Braintree/Randolph corporate limits	*108	*109
Maps available for inspection at the Braintree Town Hall, One J.F.K. Memorial Drive, Braintree, Massachusetts.					
Send comments to Mr. Peter LaPolla, Braintree Town Planner, One J.F.K. Memorial Drive, Braintree, Massachusetts 02184.					
Massachusetts	Holbrook (Town), Norfolk County.	Cochato River	Randolph/Holbrook corporate limits	*121	*119
			Approximately 50 feet downstream of North Shore Road.	*128	*127
Maps available for inspection at the Holbrook Town Hall, 50 North Franklin Street, Holbrook, Massachusetts.					
Send comments to Mr. Paul Mullane, Holbrook Town Administrator, 50 North Franklin Street, Holbrook, Massachusetts 02343.					
Massachusetts	Randolph (Town), Norfolk County.	Cochato River	At downstream corporate limits	*107	*105
			At Randolph/Holbrook corporate limits, approximately 1,200 feet upstream of Private Dam.	None	*119

State	City/town/county	Source of flooding	Location	#Depth in feet above ground. *Elevation in feet (NGVD)	
				Existing	Modified
Maps available for inspection at the Randolph Town Hall, 1 Turner Lane, Randolph, Massachusetts.					
Send comments to Mr. Brian Howard, Chairman of the Town of Randolph Board of Selectmen, 1 Turner Lane, Randolph, Massachusetts 02368–3967.					
Minnesota	Brown County (Unincorporated Areas).	Minnesota River	Approximately 2.15 miles downstream of Chicago and North Western Railroad.	*804	*805
			Downstream side of U.S. Highway 14	*810	*809
		Cottonwood River	At confluence with Minnesota River	*806	*807
			Approximately 1,000 feet downstream of Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge.	*806	*807
		Backwater Effects of the Minnesota River.	Downstream side of the upstream County boundary.	None	*823
Maps available for inspection at the Brown County Planning and Zoning Office, Brown County Courthouse, New Ulm, Minnesota.					
Send comments to Mr. Charles Enter, Brown County Administrator, P.O. Box 248, New Ulm, Minnesota 56073–0248.					
New York	Frankfort (Town), Herkimer County.	Mohawk River	At the downstream corporate limits with Village of Ilion.	None	*395
			Approximately 1.36 miles upstream of Dyke Road.	None	*407
Maps available for inspection at the Frankfort Town Hall, 140 South Litchfield Street, Frankfort, New York.					
Send comments to Mr. Joseph Kinney, Town of Frankfort Supervisor, 140 South Litchfield Street, Frankfort, New York					
New York	New Bremen (Town), Lewis County.	Black River	Approximately 100 feet downstream of State Route 410.	None	*737
			Approximately 0.95 mile upstream of Lowville and Beaver River Railroad.	None	*743
Maps available for inspection at the New Bremen Town Hall, RR 3, Lowville, New York.					
Send comments to Mr. Frederick J. Schneider, New Bremen Town Supervisor, RR 1, Box 85, Castorland, New York 13620.					
North Carolina	Albemarle (City), Stanly County.	Little Long Creek	From a point approximately 1,200 feet downstream of Morgan Road.	*411	*410
			To a point approximately 100 feet downstream of Centerview Church Road.	*479	*478
		Poplin Creek	At the confluence with Little Long Creek	*420	*416
			To a point approximately 0.50 mile downstream of Aquadale Road.	*420	*419
		Town Creek	At the confluence with Little Long Creek	*450	*446
			To a point approximately 9.75 feet downstream of Snuggs Road.	*450	*449
Maps available for inspection at the City of Albermarle Engineering Department, 144 North Second Street, Albemarle, North Carolina.					
Send comments to The Honorable Roger Snyder, Mayor of the City of Albemarle, P.O. Box 190, Albemarle, North Carolina 28002–0190.					
North Carolina	Stanly County (Unincorporated Areas).	Little Long Creek	From a point approximately 1,200 feet downstream of Morgan Road.	*411	*410
			To a point approximately 200 feet downstream of Morgan Road.	*414 D*412	
		Rocky River	At a point approximately 3.1 miles downstream of State Route 1145 (River Road).	None	*475
			At point approximately 300 feet at upstream county boundary.	None	*482
Maps available for inspection at the Stanly County Planning & Zoning Department, 201 South Second Street, 3rd Floor, Albemarle, North Carolina.					
Send comments to Mr. John Whitehurst, Stanly County Manager, 201 South Second Street, Albemarle, North Carolina 28001.					
West Virginia	Logan County (Unincorporated.	Mud Fork	At the confluence with Copperas Mine Fork.	*675	*676
			Approximately 1,960 feet upstream from CSX Railroad.	*675	*676
		Copperas Mine Fork	At the confluence with Island Creek	*675	*676
			Approximately 1,070 feet downstream from County Route 9 and County Route 4.	*675	*676

State	City/town/county	Source of flooding	Location	#Depth in feet above ground. *Elevation in feet (NGVD)	
				Existing	Modified
		Island Creek	Approximately 140 feet upstream of confluence of Guyandotte River.	*662	*661
			Approximately 1,425 feet upstream of confluence of Cow Creek.	*851	850
Maps available for inspection at the Logan County Courthouse, County Clerk's Office, 300 Stratton Street, Room 101, Logan, West Virginia.					
West Virginia	Morgan County (Unincorporated Areas).	Cacapon River	Approximately 200 feet upstream of the confluence with the Potomac River.	None	*454
			Approximately 1,405 feet upstream of the most upstream crossing of State Route 9.	None	*584
Maps available for inspection at the Morgan County Courthouse, 202 Fairfax Street, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia Send comments to Mr. Glen R. Stotler, President of the Morgan County Commission, P.O. Box 28, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia 25411.					

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

Dated: November 30, 1999.

Michael J. Armstrong,

Associate Director for Mitigation.

[FR Doc. 99–32361 Filed 12–13–99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Research and Special Programs Administration

49 CFR Parts 192 and 195

[Docket No. RSPA–98–4733; Amdt. 192–88; 195–68]

RIN 2137–AD25

Pipeline Safety: Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Repair

AGENCY: Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a safety performance standard for the repair of corroded or damaged steel pipe in gas or hazardous liquid pipelines. Because present safety standards specify particular methods of repair, operators must get approval from government regulators to use innovative repair technologies. The performance standard is likely to encourage technological innovations and reduce repair costs without reducing safety.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This final rule takes effect January 13, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: L. M. Furrow at (202) 366–4559 or furrowl@rspa.dot.gov. You can read comments and other material in the docket at this internet web address: http://dms.dot.gov. General information about our pipeline safety program can be obtained at http://ops.dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Listed below are safety standards in 49 CFR part 192 for gas transmission and distribution lines and 49 CFR part 195 for hazardous liquid pipelines that specify methods of repairing corrosion and other defects in metallic pipe.

Section	Pipe	Defect	Repair Method
§ 192.309(b)	Certain steel transmission lines or mains.	Dent of particular characteristic	Remove by cutting out length of pipe
§ 192.485(a)	Metallic transmission lines	Large area of general corrosion does not support maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP).	Remove by cutting out length of pipe, unless operating pressure is reduced
§ 192.487(a)	Metallic distribution lines (except cast or ductile iron).	Large area of general corrosion does not support MAOP or has more than 70% wall loss.	Remove by cutting out length of pipe
§ 192.713	High-stress steel transmission lines.	Imperfection or damage impairs serviceability.	Remove by cutting out length of pipe, or install full-encirclement split sleeve
§ 192.717	Steel transmission lines	Leaking defect	Remove by cutting out length of pipe, install full-encirclement welded split sleeve, or apply other specified repair methods
§ 195.416(f)	Steel pipeline	Large area of general corrosion reduces wall thickness below minimum in pipe specification.	Replace with coated pipe, unless operating pressure is reduced

Because these standards prescribe methods of repair rather than what the repair should accomplish, the standards lack flexibility. They do not allow operators to use new or more innovative repair technologies. They also discourage operators from developing new repair methods that may be more economical. In contrast, under less