

Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

BLM has determined that this rule is not significant under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, because it will not result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. Further, this rule will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

In accordance with Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, we have found this final rule does not include policies that have tribal implications. This administrative final rule reflects the administrative action of changing the address of Oregon State Office of BLM. It changes the street address for the location of the BLM Oregon State Office, but make no other changes in filing requirements.

Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. The BLM has determined that this rule will not have substantial direct effects on the energy supply, distribution or use, including a shortfall in supply or price increase. This rule simply changes an address for the Oregon State Office of BLM.

Dated: April 18, 2002.

Rebecca W. Watson,

Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

List of Subjects in 43 CFR Part 1820

Administrative practice and procedure, Application procedures, Execution and filing of forms, Bureau offices of record.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Bureau of Land Management, amend 43 CFR part 1820 as follows:

PART 1820—APPLICATION PROCEDURES

1. The authority citation for part 1820 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552, 43 U.S.C. 2, 1201, 1733, and 1740.

Subpart 1821—General Information

§ 1821.10 Where are BLM offices located?

(a) * * *

State Offices and Areas of Jurisdiction

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Oregon State Office, 333 Southwest 1st Avenue, Portland, OR 97204; Mail:

P.O. Box 2965, Portland, OR 97208—Oregon and Washington

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FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket No. FEMA-7783]

Suspension of Community Eligibility

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA.

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 suspended 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 be withdrawn by publication in the **Federal Register**.

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

ADDRESSES: If you wish to determine whether a particular community was suspended on the suspension date, contact the appropriate FEMA Regional Office or the NFIP servicing contractor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward Pasterick, Division Director, Program Marketing and Partnership Division, Federal Insurance Administration and Mitigation Directorate, 500 C Street, SW; Room 411, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3098.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NFIP enables property owners to purchase flood insurance which is generally not otherwise available. In return, communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management 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 flood insurance coverage as authorized under the National Flood Insurance Program, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*; 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 *et seq.* 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. However, 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 their eligibility for the sale of insurance. A notice withdrawing the suspension of the communities will be published in the **Federal Register**.

In addition, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified the special flood hazard areas in these communities by publishing a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). 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 legally be provided for construction or acquisition of buildings in the identified special flood hazard area of communities not participating in the NFIP and identified for more than a year, on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's initial flood insurance map of 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 Associate Director finds that notice and public comment 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 a 6-month, 90-day, and 30-day notification addressed to the Chief Executive Officer that the community will be suspended unless the required floodplain management measures are met prior to the effective suspension date. Since 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 Associate Director 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				
New Hampshire: Strafford, Town of, Strafford County ..	330196	August 6, 1976 Emerg.; April 2, 1986, Reg. May 2, 2002.	5/2/02	5/2/02
Region II				
New Jersey: Summit, City of, Union County	340476	November 24, 1972 Emerg.; February 2, 1977, Reg. May 2, 2002.	5/2/02	5/2/02
Region I				
Maine: Princeton, Town of, Washington County..	230320	June 11, 1975 Emerg.; August 19, 1985, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02
Region V				
Illinois: Kendall County, Unincorporated Areas..	170341	July 5, 1973 Emerg.; July 19, 1982, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02
Newark, Village of, Kendall County. ...	170344	April 28, 1975 Emerg.; June 1, 1982, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02
Sandwich, City of, De Kalb County. ...	170188	May 13, 1975 Emerg.; February 27, 1984, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02
Indiana				
Fairmount, Town of, Grant County.	180074	July 21, 1975 Emerg.; July 3, 1985, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02
Gas City, City of, Grant County.	180075	July 21, 1975 Emerg.; July 5, 1983, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02
Grant County, Unincorporated Areas.	180435	May 6, 1983 Emerg.; June 17, 1986, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02
Jonesboro, Town of, Grant County. ...	180076	July 25, 1975 Emerg.; August 1, 1983, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02
Matthews, City of, Grant County.	180329	April 21, 1975 Emerg.; November 15, 1985, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02
Sweetser, Town of, Grant County.	180503	November 7, 1991, Reg. May 15, 2002 ...	5/15/02	5/15/02
Upland, Town of, Grant County.	180504	November 7, 1991, Reg. May 15, 2002 ...	5/15/02	5/15/02
Van Buren, Town of, Grant County. ...	180469	November 7, 1991, Reg. May 15, 2002 ...	5/15/02	5/15/02
Region IX				
Hawaii: Maui County, Unincorporated Areas.	150003	September 18, 1970 Emerg.; June 1, 1981, Reg. May 15, 2002.	5/15/02	5/15/02

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

Dated: April 23, 2002.

Robert F. Shea,

Acting Administrator, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 020409080-2100-02; I.D. 032602A]

RIN 0648-AP78

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery

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

ACTION: Interim final rule; change in effective date; correction; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS issues this interim final rule to amend measures that were implemented through an interim final rule published by NMFS on April 29, 2002, in order to protect species managed under the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan (FMP) from overfishing. This interim final rule imposes additional restrictions ordered by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (Court) in a Remedial Order issued on April 26, 2002: Two new area closures in the eastern Gulf of Maine (GOM), an increase in the minimum size for commercially caught cod, and a new restriction on dehooking devices. This interim final rule also accelerates the date of implementation of the gear restrictions contained in the April 29, 2002, interim final rule. This action is necessary to bring the regulations governing the Northeast multispecies (groundfish) fishery into compliance with the Court's Remedial Order.

DATES: Effective from 0001 hours, local time, May 1, 2002 (i.e., immediately following implementation of the provisions contained in the interim final rule of April 29, 2002, at 67 FR 21140), through 2400 hours, local time, on July 31, 2002. The effectiveness of the provision in § 648.80(j)(3)(i) and (iii) is changed from May 15, 2002, through July 31, 2002, to May 1, 2002, through July 31, 2002. Comments on this interim

final rule must be received no later than 5 p.m., local time, on June 5, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to Patricia A. Kurkul, Regional Administrator, National Marine Fisheries Service, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930. Mark the outside of the envelope, "Comments on the Amended Interim Final Rule for Groundfish." Comments also may be sent via facsimile (fax) to (978) 281-9135. Comments will not be accepted if submitted via e-mail or Internet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Warren, Fishery Policy Analyst, phone: 978-281-9347, fax: 978-281-9135; email: thomas.warren@noaa.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 28, 2001, a decision was rendered by the Court on a lawsuit brought by the Conservation Law Foundation (CLF), Center for Marine Conservation, National Audubon Society and Natural Resources Defense Council against NMFS (*Conservation Law Foundation, et al., v. Evans*, Case No. 00CVO1134, (D.D.C., December 28, 2001)). The lawsuit alleged that Framework Adjustment 33 to the FMP violated the overfishing, rebuilding and bycatch provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (18 U.S.C. 1801, *et seq.*), as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act (SFA), and the Court granted plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment on all counts. The Court had not yet imposed a remedy, but it did ask the parties to the lawsuit to propose remedies consistent with the Court's findings. Additional background on the lawsuit is contained in the preamble to the April 29, 2002, interim rule and is not repeated here.

On March 1, 2002, NMFS, at the request of the Court, proposed a measure to bring the FMP into full compliance with the SFA, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and all other applicable law as quickly as possible. That proposed measure would have resulted in three actions over the next year and a half. Plaintiffs and the intervenors in the case also proposed remedies to the Court. From April 5-9, 2002, plaintiffs, defendants and intervenors engaged in Court-assisted mediation to try to agree upon mutually acceptable short-term and long-term solutions to present to the Court as a possible settlement. Although these discussions ended with no settlement, several of the parties continued mediation and filed with the Court a Settlement Agreement Among Certain Parties (Settlement Agreement) on April 16, 2002. In addition to NMFS, the

parties signing the agreement include CLF, which is one of the plaintiff conservation groups, all four state intervenors, and two of three industry intervenors.

In order to ensure the implementation of protective management measures by May 1, 2002, NMFS, notwithstanding that the Court had not yet issued its Remedial Order, proceeded to file an interim final rule with the Office of the **Federal Register** on April 25, 2002, for publication on April 29, 2002. The interim final rule, published on April 29, 2002, implemented measures identical to the short-term measures contained in the Settlement Agreement filed with the Court. The measures contained in the April 29, 2002, interim final rule were to become effective on May 1, 2002, with the exception of §§ 648.80(j)(3)(i) and (iii), and 648.89(i)(1), which were to become effective May 15, 2002.

On April 26, 2002, the Court issued a Remedial Order that ordered the promulgation of two specific sets of management measures (to be effective from May 1, 2002, to July 31, 2002, and from August 1, 2002, until promulgation of Amendment 13, respectively). The Court-ordered measures for the first set of measures were, in the majority, identical with those contained in the Settlement Agreement and the measures contained in NMFS' April 29, 2002, interim final rule. However, the Court-ordered measures included additional provisions and an accelerated schedule of effectiveness for all measures, which were not contained in either the Settlement Agreement or the April 29, 2002, interim final rule. Further, the Court ordered that NMFS publish in the **Federal Register**, as quickly as possible, an "amended interim rule and an amended second interim rule" that would "include the departures from the Settlement Agreement incorporated in the Remedial Order." To comply with the Court Order in the meantime, NMFS publishes this interim final rule to modify the measures implemented through the April 29, 2002, interim final rule and to accelerate the effectiveness of the gear restrictions in § 648.80(j)(3)(i) and (iii) to May 1, 2002, consistent with the Remedial Order. The measures in § 648.89(i)(1) are administrative, only, and will still become effective on May 15, 2002.

NMFS intends to publish another interim final rule as soon as possible to implement management measures for the period August 1, 2002, through the implementation of Amendment 13 to the FMP, in accordance with the Remedial Order. Amendment 13 will implement rebuilding plans for several