

Accordingly, we amend 44 CFR part 61 as follows:

PART 61—INSURANCE COVERAGE AND RATES

1. The authority citation for part 61 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 43 FR 41943, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12127 of Mar. 31, 1979, 44 FR 19367, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 376.

2. In Appendix A(1) to part 61, revise the first sentence III. D. 2. to read as follows: Appendix A(1) to part 61, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, standard flood insurance policy, dwelling form.

III. * * *

D. * * *

2. Limit of Liability.

We will pay you up to \$30,000 under this Coverage D—Increased Cost of Compliance, which only applies to policies with building coverage (Coverage A). * * *

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3. In Appendix A(2) to part 61, revise the first sentence of III. D. 2. to read as follows: Appendix A(2) to part 61, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, standard flood insurance policy, general property form.

III. * * *

D. * * *

2. Limit of Liability.

We will pay you up to \$30,000 under this Coverage D—Increased Cost of Compliance, which only applies to policies with building coverage (Coverage A). * * *

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4. In Appendix A (3) to part 61, revise the first sentence of III. D. 2. to read as follows: Appendix A(3) to part 61, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, standard flood insurance policy, residential condominium building association policy.

III. * * *

D. * * *

2. Limit of Liability.

We will pay you up to \$30,000 under this Coverage D—Increased Cost of Compliance, which only applies to policies with building coverage (Coverage A). * * *

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Dated: February 26, 2003.

Anthony S. Lowe,
Administrator, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration.
[FR Doc. 03-4902 Filed 2-28-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718-03-P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket No. FEMA-7803]

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 DATES: 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, Risk Communication Division, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, 500 C Street, SW., Room 435, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3443.

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 Administrator 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 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 IV				
North Carolina: Cramerton, Town of, Gaston County.	370321	May 21, 1992, Reg., March 3, 2003, Susp.	3/3/03	3/3/03
Dallas, Town of, Gaston County	370322	October 7, 1992, Emerg.; May 1, 1994, Reg., March 3, 2003, Susp.	3/3/03	3/3/03
Gaston County, Unincorporated Areas	370099	April 16, 1976, Emerg.; May 1, 1980, Reg., March 3, 2003, Susp.	3/3/03	3/3/03
McAdenville, Town of, Gaston County	370101	September 7, 1979, Emerg.; June 1, 1987, Reg., March 3, 2003, Susp.	3/3/03	3/3/03
Ranlo, Town of, Gaston County	370324	December 19, 1989, Emerg., March 3, 2003, Reg., March 3, 2003, Susp.	3/3/03	3/3/03
Region V				
Wisconsin: Lincoln County, Unincorporated Areas	550585	March 8, 1976, Emerg.; February 19, 1986, Reg., March 3, 2003, Susp.	3/3/03	3/3/03
Region II				
New Jersey: Bernardsville, Borough of, Somerset County.	340429	December 17, 1971, Emerg.; March 1, 1978, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
New York: Rotterdam, Town of, Schenectady County.	360740	May 22, 1974, Emerg.; June 15, 1984, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Region V				
Illinois: Frankfort, Village of, Will County	170701	April 11, 1974, Emerg.; November 1, 1979, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Joliet, City of, Will County	170702	April 13, 1973, Emerg.; February 4, 1981, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Mokena, Village of, Will County	170705	June 12, 1974, Emerg.; August 1, 1979, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Monroe County, Unincorporated Areas	170509	April 20, 1973, Emerg.; May 15, 1986, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Shorewood, Village of, Will County	170712	May 15, 1974, Emerg.; November 1, 1979, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Will County, Unincorporated Areas	170695	April 22, 1974, Emerg.; April 15, 1982, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Wisconsin: Menasha, City of, Winnebago County	550510	April 25, 1973, Emerg.; April 3, 1978, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Neenah, City of, Winnebago County	550509	April 23, 1974, Emerg.; January 2, 1981, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Omro, City of, Winnebago County	550533	October 22, 1975, Emerg.; August 1, 1980, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Oshkosh, City of, Winnebago County	550511	November 12, 1971, Emerg.; May 16, 1977, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Winnebago County, Unincorporated Areas	550537	April 15, 1974, Emerg.; February 4, 1981, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03
Winneconne, Village of, Winnebago County	550512	August 15, 1975, Emerg.; August 1, 1980, Reg., March 17, 2003, Susp.	3/17/03	3/17/03

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

Dated: February 25, 2003.

Anthony S. Lowe,

*Administrator, Federal Insurance and
Mitigation Administration.*

[FR Doc. 03–4859 Filed 2–28–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–05–P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

44 CFR Part 206

RIN 3067–AD32

Disaster Assistance; Crisis Counseling Regular Program; Amendment to Regulation

AGENCY: Federal Emergency
Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: We, FEMA, are publishing an interim final rule to make a substantive change that would in limited circumstances allow the Assistant Associate Director to extend the deadline for the Crisis Counseling Regular Program. This rule takes effect immediately, but before publishing a final rule on this subject we ask for and invite comments from all interested and affected parties.

DATES: Effective date: March 3, 2003.
Applicability date: This rule applies to Major Disasters Declared on or after September 11, 2001.

We invite comments on this interim final rule, which we should receive on or before May 2, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Please send any comments to the Rules Docket Clerk, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, room 840, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, or (fax) (202) 646–4536, or (email) rules@fema.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Berl Jones, Community and Family Services Branch, Recovery Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency, room 609, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, or (fax) (202) 646–3978, or (email) Berl.Jones@fema.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are amending our regulations to allow FEMA greater flexibility to extend the program period for the Crisis Counseling Regular Program. Currently, the program period for the Crisis Counseling Regular Programs is 9 months, and may be extended by the Assistant Associate Director for an additional 90 days. Under the new rule, the program period generally may be

extended beyond the initial 9 months, and the additional 90 days, in limited circumstances for major disasters with catastrophic impact, such as terrorist attacks or other disasters of a catastrophic nature.

Normally, we apply changes to our regulations under the Stafford Act only to disasters declared on or after the effective date of the rule. However, the effect on the public in the New York City and Washington, DC metropolitan areas after September 11, 2001, have caused us to reevaluate the time limitations we placed on the Crisis Counseling Regular Program. Previously, such assistance was limited, by regulation, to 9 months, with the possibility of a 90 day extension. We have determined the extension of the Crisis Counseling Regular Program beyond the usual 9 months plus the additional 90 days is necessary to address the needs of the public after the catastrophic events of September 11, 2001. We have determined that this regulation should apply to the Major Disasters declared in New York and Virginia as a result of the events of September 11, 2001.

National Environmental Policy Act

This interim final rule falls within the exclusion category at 44 CFR 10.8(d)(2)(ii), which addresses the preparation, revision, and adoption of regulations, directives, and other guidance documents related to actions that qualify for categorical exclusions. Qualifying for this exclusion and because no other extraordinary circumstances have been identified, this interim final rule will not require the preparation of either an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement as defined by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

We have prepared and reviewed this rule under the provisions of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review. Under Executive Order 12866, 58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993, a significant regulatory action is subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Executive Order defines “significant regulatory action” as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

For the reasons that follow, we have concluded that this rule is neither an economically significant nor a significant regulatory action under the Executive Order. The rule will accomplish one primary purpose: To allow in limited circumstances the Assistant Associate Director to extend the program period for the Crisis Counseling Regular Program. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed this rule under the principles of Executive Order 12866.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This interim final rule does not contain a collection of information and it therefore is not subject to the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act agencies must consider the impact of their rulemakings on “small entities” (small businesses, small organizations and local governments). When 5 U.S.C. 553 requires an agency to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking, the Act requires a regulatory flexibility analysis for both the proposed rule and the final rule if the rulemaking could “have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.” The Act also provides that if a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required, the agency must certify in the rulemaking document that the rulemaking will not “have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.”

For the reasons that follow, I certify that a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required for this rule because it would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule allows in limited circumstances the Assistant Associate Director to extend the program period for the Crisis Counseling Regular Program. The rule does not change in anyway the eligibility of small entities for disaster assistance.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

Executive Order 13132, Federalism, dated August 4, 1999, sets forth principles and criteria that agencies