

**PART 81—[AMENDED]**

1. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

2. In § 81.318, the ozone table is amended by removing the Paducah area and its entries in the first alphabetical list and the entry for Livingston County in the second alphabetical list and by

adding in alphabetical order to the second listing of counties the following entries to read as follows:

**§ 81.318 Kentucky.**

\* \* \* \* \*

KENTUCKY—OZONE

Designated area	Designation		Classification	
	Date <sup>1</sup>	Type	Date <sup>1</sup>	Type
* * * * *				
Livingston County .....	April 10, 1995 .....	Unclassifiable/Attainment.		
* * * * *				
Marshall County .....	April 10, 1995 .....	Unclassifiable/Attainment.		
* * * * *				

<sup>1</sup> This date is November 15, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

\* \* \* \* \*  
[FR Doc. 95–2775 Filed 2–6–95; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

**41 CFR Part 101–40**

[FPMR Temp. Reg. G–54, Rev. 1, Supp. 1]

RIN 3090–AF20

**Use of Contractor for Express Small Package Transportation**

**AGENCY:** Federal Supply Service, GSA.  
**ACTION:** Temporary regulation.

**SUMMARY:** FPMR Temp. Reg. G–54, Rev. 1 mandates the use of the GSA’s contractor by Federal civilian executive agencies when next day express small package transportation is required. The regulation contains a description of the services provided, an attachment listing the rates and accessorial charges, and information concerning the provisions of the contract. This supplement extends the expiration date of FPMR Temp. Reg. G–54, Rev. 1 from November 15, 1994 to November 15, 1995.

**DATES:** *Effective date:* February 7, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brenda Pollock, Transportation Management Division (FBX), Washington, DC 20406, 703–305–5671.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The current contract, awarded in 1990, is for mandatory use by civilian agencies. However, GSA will resolicit for express small package transportation in 1995, and agencies will elect whether to be a mandatory user or not, before solicitation issuance. If they choose to be non-mandatory, they will be able to

obtain contract service and prices at a later date if the contractor agrees to do so.

GSA has determined that this rule is not a significant rule for the purposes of Executive Order 12866.

**Regulatory Flexibility Act**

This rule is not required to be published in the **Federal Register** for notice and comment. Therefore, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply.

**List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 101–40**

Freight, Government property management, Moving of household goods, Office relocations, Transportation.

**PART 101–40—[AMENDED]**

**Authority:** Sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 390; 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

In 41 CFR Chapter 101, the following supplement to FPMR Temp. Reg. G–54, Rev. 1 is added to the appendix at the end of Subchapter G to read as follows:

**Appendix to Subchapter G—Temporary Regulations**

\* \* \* \* \*  
General Services Administration,  
Washington, DC 20405

**Federal Property Management Regulations, Temporary Regulation G–54, Revision 1, Supplement 1**

To: Heads of Federal agencies  
Subject: Use of contractor for express small package transportation  
Date: December 28, 1994.

1. *Purpose.* This supplement extends the expiration date of FPMR Temporary Regulation G–54, Revision 1.

2. *Effective date.* This supplement is effective February 7, 1995.

3. *Expiration date.* This supplement expires November 15, 1995, unless sooner canceled, revised, or extended.

4. *Background.*

a. Under subsection 201(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 481(a)), the General Services Administration (GSA) is responsible for prescribing policies and procedures that are advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, regarding program activities in the area of transportation and traffic management. GSA has entered into a contract with Federal Express Corporation (FedEx) for the transportation of express small packages from, to, and between specified locations in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii) and Puerto Rico, where the contractor or its agent presently provides or will provide next day service. In consideration of the contract rates and to the extent provided in the contract, the Government has agreed to place transportation requirements for express small package service with FedEx. Agencies covered by the scope of the contract must use this contract at the rates specified for their express small package delivery requirements.

b. GSA’s express small package contract with FedEx provides that, where possible, express small package shipments within the contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, must be delivered by noon the next business day. The contract also requires FedEx to satisfy the Private Express Statutes and is consistent with these statutes. These statutes require shipments consisting of “letters” as defined in 39 CFR part 310 to be delivered by noon the next business day; delivery after noon to these points where noon delivery is possible would not satisfy the contract and would violate the Private Express Statutes. A determination must be made that the letter is urgent in accordance with the Private Express Statutes.

5. *Explanation of change.* The expiration date in paragraph 3 of FPMR Temporary

Regulation G-54, Revision 1 is extended to November 15, 1995.

**Julia M. Stasch,**

*Acting Administrator of General Services.*

[FR Doc. 95-2889 Filed 2-6-95; 8:45 am]

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## FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

### 44 CFR Part 206

RIN 3067-AC28

#### Individual and Family Grant Program

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

**ACTION:** Interim final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This interim final rule changes flood insurance regulations for recipients of Federal disaster assistance from the Individual and Family Grant Program.

**DATES:** This interim final rule is retroactive to September 23, 1994. We invite comments on this interim final rule, which should be received by April 10, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** Please send any comments to the Rules Docket Clerk, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., room 840, Washington, DC 20472, (facsimile) (202) 646-4536.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Laurence W. Zensinger, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-4262, (facsimile) (202) 646-2730.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On September 23, 1994, the President signed Public Law 103-325, the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (NFIRA). Section 582(c) of the NFIRA amends section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(a)): "(1) By striking '\* \* \* during the anticipated economic or useful life of the project,'; and (2) by adding at the end the following: The requirement of maintaining flood insurance shall apply during the life of the property, regardless of transfer of ownership of such property."

FEMA interprets this section as a requirement that all Individual and Family Grant (IFG) applicants who receive Federal disaster assistance for flood damage to real or personal property, or to both, must purchase and maintain flood insurance on the property until the time they move to another address. If not, then no IFG grant under section 411(a) for real or

personal property damage or loss may be awarded in any subsequent flood disasters. This maintenance provision also applies to individuals who bought, or otherwise had transferred to them, any real estate for which the flood insurance maintenance requirement was previously (after September 23, 1994) levied.

The minimum amount of coverage required will be equivalent to the maximum IFG grant amount each fiscal year. This amount is \$12,600 in Fiscal Year 1995 and is adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. Renters must be covered for at least \$12,600 for personal property only, whereas homeowners must be covered for at least \$7,000 for real property and \$5,600 for personal property.

Section 582 and amendments made by that section apply to disasters declared after September 23, 1994, which include the following flood disasters:

1. FEMA-1041-DR, Texas—declared October 18, 1994;
2. FEMA-1042-DR, Georgia—declared October 19, 1994;
3. FEMA-1043-DR, Florida—declared November 28, 1994; and
4. FEMA-1044-DR, California—declared January 10, 1995; and any subsequent flood disasters declared by the President.

FEMA is publishing this interim final rule in order to implement the mandate of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 that the flood insurance purchase requirement be in effect as of the date of enactment, September 23, 1994. While the interim final rule is retroactively effective from September 23, 1994, FEMA invites your written comments on the rule and asks that you send them to the Rules Docket Clerk at the **ADDRESSES** caption set out above.

#### National Environmental Policy Act

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

#### Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

This interim rule is not a significant regulatory action within the meaning of § 2(f) of E.O. 12866 of September 30, 1993, 58 FR 51735, and has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. Nevertheless, this interim rule adheres to the regulatory principles set forth in E.O. 12866.

#### Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain a collection of information requirement as described in section 3504(h) of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

#### Executive Order 12612, Federalism

This rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under E.O. 12612, Federalism, dated October 26, 1987.

#### Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets the applicable standards of section 2(b)(2) of E.O. 12778.

#### List of Subjects in 44 CFR Part 206

Administrative practice and procedure, Disaster assistance, Grant programs—housing and community development, Insurance. Accordingly, 44 CFR part 206 is amended as follows:

#### PART 206—[AMENDED]

##### Subpart E—Individual and Family Grant Programs

1. The authority citation for part 206 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 5 U.S.C. App. 1; E.O. 12148, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 412; and E.O. 12673, 3 CFR, 1989 Comp., p. 214.

2. Section 206.131(d)(1)(iii), paragraphs (C)(1) and (D), is revised to read as follows:

##### § 206.131 Individual and Family Grant Programs.

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) \* \* \*

(1) \* \* \*

(iii) \* \* \*

(C) (1) The State may not make a grant for acquisition or construction purposes in a designated special flood hazard area in which the sale of flood insurance is available under the NFIP unless the individual or family agrees to purchase adequate flood insurance and to maintain such insurance for as long as they live at that property address. The coverage shall be for a full \$12,600 (to be adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers). If the grantee is a homeowner, flood insurance coverage must be maintained on the residence at the flood-damaged property address for as long as the structure exists if the grantee, or any subsequent owner of that real estate, ever wishes to be assisted by the Federal government with any subsequent flood losses to real or