

§ 1956.96 Delinquent adjustment agreements.

A 90-day extension for making the payments may be given by the Agency when the circumstances of the case justify an extension. A decision not to extend the time for making payments is not appealable. If the debtor is delinquent under the terms of the adjustment agreement and is likely to be financially unable to meet the terms of the agreement, the Agency may cancel the existing agreement and process a different type of settlement more consistent with the debtor's repayment ability, provided the facts in the case justify such action. The cancellation of an adjustment agreement is appealable. If an agreement is cancelled, any payments received shall be retained as payments on the debt owed at the time of the adjustment agreement.

PART 1962—PERSONAL PROPERTY

50. The authority citation for part 1962 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 7 U.S.C. 1989; 42 U.S.C. 1480.

Subpart A—Servicing and Liquidation of Chattel Security

51. Amend § 1962.41 by removing paragraph (f) and revising paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 1962.41 Sale of chattel security or EO property by borrowers.

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(e) *Unpaid debt.* If the sale of all security results in less than full payment of the debt, the borrower may request debt settlement of the remaining debt. The servicing official will consult with the County Committee before determining if the borrower's account can be debt settled in accordance with subpart B of part 1956 of this chapter.

52. Amend § 1962.46 by revising paragraph (g)(5)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 1962.46 Deceased borrowers.

* * * * *

(g) * * *
(5) * * *

(ii) If only a portion of the debt is assumed, the amount assumed equals the amount as determined by OGC which could be collected from the assets of the estate of the deceased borrower, including the value of any security or EO property.

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PART 1965—REAL PROPERTY

53. The authority citation for part 1965 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 7 U.S.C. 1989; 42 U.S.C. 1480.

Subpart A—Servicing of Real Estate Security for Farm Loan Programs Loans and Certain Note-Only Cases

54. Amend § 1965.26 by removing paragraphs (f)(6) and (g) and revising paragraphs (c)(2)(iv) introductory text and (f)(5) to read as follows:

§ 1965.26 Liquidation action.

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(c) * * *
(2) * * *

(iv) The Agency approves the compromise or adjustment offer in accordance with subpart B to part 1956 of this chapter and the borrower makes a settlement offer according to the following:

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(5) If the sale of all security results in less than full payment of the debt, the borrower may submit a request for debt settlement. The servicing official will consult with the County Committee before determining if the borrower's account can be debt settled in accordance with subpart B of part 1956 of this chapter.

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55. Amend § 1965.27 by removing and reserving paragraphs (b)(19) and (g)(6), revising paragraph (f), amending paragraph (h) by removing the words "County Supervisor" wherever they appear and adding in their place the words "Agency" and revising the fifth sentence of paragraph (h)(1) to read as follows:

§ 1965.27 Transfer of real estate security.

* * * * *

(f) *Release of transferor from liability.* The borrower may be released from personal liability when all of the real estate security is transferred under paragraph (c) or (d) of this section and the total outstanding debt or that portion of the debt equal to the present market value of the security is assumed. Release shall not be granted to any borrower or cosigner who was liable for any FLP direct loan which was reduced or terminated in a manner resulting in a loss to the Government. When the total outstanding debt is not assumed, any request for debt settlement will be processed in accordance with subpart B of part 1956.

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(h) * * *

(1) * * * The Agency will consider the following:

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Dated: January 31, 2003.

J. B. Penn,

Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services.

Dated: February 4, 2003.

Thomas C. Dorr,

Under Secretary for Rural Development.

[FR Doc. 03-3562 Filed 2-14-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP Miami 03-011]

RIN 2115-AA97

Safety Zone: Julia Tuttle Fireworks, Biscayne Bay, Miami Beach, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary fixed safety zone in Biscayne Bay one mile north of Julia Tuttle Causeway, Miami Beach, FL. The safety zone is established to protect boaters from the hazards associated with the Julia Tuttle fireworks display being held in Biscayne Bay. This rule is necessary to ensure safety of life on the navigable waters of the United States.

DATES: This safety zone is effective from 8 p.m. on March 6, 2003 until 11 p.m. on March 6, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket COTP Miami 03-011 and are available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office Miami, 100 MacArthur Causeway, Miami Beach, FL 33139 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FUTURE INFORMATION CONTACT: BM1 D. Vaughn and/or BM3 A. Harless at Coast Guard Group Miami, ATON/Deck Miami Beach, FL, at (305) 535-4317.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a NPRM. Publishing a NPRM and delaying the rule's effective date is unnecessary and contrary to public safety because immediate action is necessary to protect the public and waters of the United

States. Moreover, a NPRM is unnecessary due to the limited amount of time this rule will be in effect.

For the same reasons, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

Background and Purpose

The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone encompassing a 840-foot circle surrounding a barge in approximate position 25°49'47" N, 080°10'39" W in Biscayne Bay for the Julia Tuttle fireworks display. This rule is needed to increase safety in Biscayne Bay from 8 p.m. March 6, 2003, to 10 p.m. on March 6, 2003, during the Julia Tuttle fireworks display due to the significant number of vessels in the area for this event. The safety zone is created to provide for the safety of the spectator craft in the vicinity of Biscayne Bay one mile north of Julia Tuttle Causeway, Miami Beach, FL. Vessels are prohibited from anchoring, mooring, or transiting within this zone, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami. The safety zone encompasses the waters of Biscayne Bay one mile north of Julia Tuttle Causeway.

Regulatory Evaluation

This regulation is not a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential cost and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that order. The Office of Management and Budget has exempted it from review under the order. It is not significant under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Transportation (DOT) (44 FR 11040; February 26, 1979) because these regulations will only be in effect for a short period of time, and the impacts on routine navigation are expected to be minimal.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. "Small entities" include small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominate in their field, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under section 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact upon a substantial number of small entities because the regulations will

only be in effect for 2 hours and vessels may be allowed to transit the zone with the express permission of the Captain of the Port of Miami.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–121), we offer to assist small entities in understanding the rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process. If the rule will affect your small business, organization, or government jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** for assistance in understanding this rule.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247).

Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on State or local governments and would either preempt State law or impose a substantial direct cost of compliance on them. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it does not have implications for federalism.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implication under Executive

Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Environment

The Coast Guard has considered the environmental impact of this action and has determined under figure 2–1, paragraph 34(g) Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, that this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation.

Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes.

Energy Effects

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. We have determined that it is not a "significant energy action" under that Order because it is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866 and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. It has not been designated by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191, 33 CFR 1.05–1(g), 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. Temporary § 165.T07–011 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–011 Safety Zone: Biscayne Bay one mile North of Julia Tuttle Causeway, Miami Beach, FL.

(a) *Regulated area.* The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone encompassing a 840-foot circle surrounding a barge in approximate position 25°49'47"N, 80°10'39"W in Biscayne Bay one mile North of Julia Tuttle Causeway for the Julia Tuttle fireworks display.

(b) *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, anchoring, mooring or transiting in this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port, Miami, FL.

(c) *Effective dates:* This rule is effective from 8 p.m. on March 6, 2003 until 10 p.m. on March 6, 2003.

Dated: January 29, 2003.

J.A. Watson,

Commander, U. S. Coast Guard, Acting Captain of the Port Miami.

[FR Doc. 03–3769 Filed 2–14–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE4910–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 242

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 100

RIN 1018–A188

Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska

AGENCIES: Forest Service, Agriculture; Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are amending the regulations governing subsistence use of wildlife in Alaska by clarifying how old a person must be to receive a Federal Subsistence

Registration Permit or Federal Designated Harvester Permit and by removing the requirement that Regional Councils must have an odd number of members. These changes are noncontroversial and are designed to ensure that the regulations for the Federal Subsistence Management Program in Alaska are easy for the public to understand and reflect current policies.

DATES: This rule will be effective on April 21, 2003, unless we receive written adverse comments or written notice of intent to submit adverse comments on or before April 4, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments to the Office of Subsistence Management, 3601 C Street, Suite 1030, Anchorage, AK 99503. Submit electronic comments to Bill_Knauer@fws.gov. For electronic comments, please submit as either WordPerfect or MS Word files, avoiding the use of any special characters and any form of encryption.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For Forest Service questions, contact Ken Thompson, Regional Subsistence Program Manager, USDA–FS Alaska Region, at (907) 786–3592. For Fish and Wildlife Service questions, contact Thomas H. Boyd at (907) 786–3888.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The regulations at 36 CFR part 242 and 50 CFR part 100 (referred to below as “the regulations”), authorized by title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3101–3126), implement the Federal Subsistence Management Program on public lands in Alaska.

On May 7, 2002, we published in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 30559–30571) a final rule that made certain changes to the regulations. In that final rule, we clarified how old a person must be to receive a Federal Subsistence Registration Permit or Federal Designated Harvester Permit, and we retained, without change, a long-held requirement that Regional Councils must have an odd number of members.

At the request of other agencies, in the final rule, we added language to § _____.6(b) of the regulations to clarify that, “In order to receive a Federal Subsistence Registration Permit or Federal Designated Harvester Permit or designate someone to harvest fish or wildlife for you under a Federal Designated Harvester Permit, you must be old enough to have reasonably harvested that species yourself (or under the guidance of an adult).” Since the publication of the final rule, we have

determined that this language could be misleading and should be further clarified. Therefore, we are making editorial changes to this paragraph to make it easier to understand.

In addition, in the final rule, we retained, without change, a long-held requirement in § _____.11(b)(1) stating, “The number of members for each Regional Council shall be established by the Board, and shall be an odd number.” We retained the requirement that Regional Councils have an odd number of members to prevent the possibility of a tie during Council votes. Since the publication of the final rule, however, the Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior approved a Federal Subsistence Board recommendation to increase the size of Regional Councils to 10 or 13 members. These increases will help achieve better balance, as required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1), in Regional Councils. Further, we have learned that in Regional Council meetings, if a vote count is tied, that motion fails; therefore, our reason for requiring an odd number of members does not apply. In light of this new information, we are revising § _____.11(b)(1) to remove the requirement that Regional Councils must have an odd number of members. This change will bring this paragraph into accord with current policies.

We are publishing this rule without a prior proposal because we view this action as noncontroversial and anticipate no adverse public comment. This rule will be effective, as published in this document, 60 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** unless we receive written adverse comments or written notice of intent to submit adverse comments within 45 days of publication of this rule in the **Federal Register**. Adverse comments are comments that suggest the rule should not be adopted or that suggest the rule should be changed.

If we receive written adverse comments or written notice of intent to submit adverse comments, we will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** withdrawing this rule before the effective date. In the event that we do receive any adverse comments, we will engage in the normal rulemaking process to promulgate these changes to the CFR. Therefore, in this issue of the **Federal Register**, we have published a proposed rule regarding these regulatory changes. We will give the same consideration to comments submitted in response to either this direct final rule or the proposed rule; you do not need to submit comments to both documents.

As discussed above, if we receive no written adverse comments or written