

landfill permitted in accordance with 329 IAC 10 requirements or a hazardous waste landfill permitted in accordance with 329 IAC 3.1. This requirement became effective on March 30, 2004.

Indiana's regulation satisfies the EPA requirements for the safe management of CESQG wastes. Therefore, pursuant to 40 CFR Part 239, EPA has determined that Indiana's regulation is adequate for EPA approval because it prohibits the disposal of CESQG wastes in landfills that do not meet relevant Federal requirements.

B. Decision

After reviewing the relevant regulation for the State of Indiana (329 IAC 10–3–2 (c)), and finding that it is equivalent to, or more stringent than, the federal regulations at 40 CFR 261.5(f)(3) and (g)(3), EPA is granting Indiana a final determination of adequacy for its regulation pursuant to RCRA section 4005(c)(1)(C).

C. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This rule approves state solid waste requirements pursuant to RCRA Section 4005 and imposes no Federal requirements (*see SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION*, above). Therefore, this rule complies with applicable executive orders and statutory provisions as follows: *1. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning Review*—The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from its review under Executive Order (EO) 12866; *2. Paperwork Reduction Act*—This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act; *3. Regulatory Flexibility Act*—After considering the economic impacts of today's rule on small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, I certify that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities; *4. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act*—Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, this rule does not contain any unfunded mandate, or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Act; *5. Executive Order 13132: Federalism*—EO 13132 does not apply to this rule because this rule will not have federalism implications (*i.e.*, there are no substantial direct effects on states, on the relationship between the national government and states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between federal and state governments); *6. Executive Order*

13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments—EO 13175 does not apply to this rule because this rule will not have tribal implications (*i.e.*, there are no substantial direct effects 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); *7. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health & Safety Risks*—This rule is not subject to EO 13045 because this rule is not economically significant and is not based on health or safety risks; *8. Executive Order 13211: Actions that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use*—This rule is not subject to EO 13211 because this rulemaking is not a significant regulatory action as defined in EO 12866; *9. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act*—EPA approves state programs so long as the state programs meet the criteria delineated in RCRA. It would be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, in its review of a state program, to require the use of any particular voluntary consensus standard in place of another standard that meets RCRA requirements. Thus, Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act does not apply to this rule; *10. Congressional Review Act*—EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other information required by the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) to the U.S. Senate, the U. S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication in the **Federal Register**. This direct final rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). This direct final rule will be effective September 14, 2004.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 257

Municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, landfills, conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG).

Authority: This document is issued under the authority of Sections 2002 and 4005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6912 and 6945.

Dated: June 16, 2004.

Bharat Mathur,

Acting Regional Administrator, US EPA, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 04–16204 Filed 7–15–04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket No. FEMA–7837]

Suspension of Community Eligibility

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, Department of Homeland Security.

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**.

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: Mike Grimm, Mitigation Division, 500 C Street, SW., Room 412, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2878.

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 V Wisconsin: New Richmond, City of, St. Croix County.	550384	June 5, 1974, Emerg.; July 16, 2004, Reg.; July 16, 2004, Susp.	7/16/04	7/16/04

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

Dated: June 17, 2004.

Archibald C. Reid, III,

*Acting Mitigation Division Director,
Emergency Preparedness and Response
Directorate.*

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

45 CFR Parts 74, 87, 92, and 96

RIN 0991-AB34

Participation in Department of Health and Human Services Programs by Religious Organizations; Providing for Equal Treatment of All Department of Health and Human Services Program Participants

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary,
Department of Health and Human
Services (HHS).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On March 9, 2004, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to implement executive branch policy that, within the framework of constitutional church-state guidelines, religiously affiliated (or "faith-based") organizations should be able to compete on an equal footing with other organizations for the Department's funding without impairing the religious character of such organizations. It creates a new regulation on Equal Treatment for Faith-Based Organizations, and revises Department regulations to remove barriers to the participation of faith-based organizations in Department programs and to ensure that these programs are implemented in a manner consistent with applicable statutes and the requirements of the Constitution, including the Establishment, Free Exercise, and Free Speech Clauses of the First Amendment. The Secretary requested comments on the NPRM and gave 60 days for individuals to submit their written comments to the Department. The Secretary has considered the comments received during the open comment period and is issuing the final regulation in light of those comments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective August 16, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bobby Polito, Director, Department of Health and Human Services Center for

Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, 200 Independence Ave., Room 120F, Washington, DC 20201, telephone (202) 358-3595.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 9, 2004, HHS published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to implement executive branch policy (69 FR 10951). We provided a 60-day comment period that ended on May 10, 2004. We offered the public the opportunity to submit comments by surface mail, E-mail, or electronically via our Web site.

Background

This final rule is part of the Department's effort to fulfill its responsibilities under two Executive Orders issued by President Bush. The first of these Orders, Executive Order 13198 of January 29, 2001, published in the *Federal Register* on January 31, 2001 (66 FR 8497), created Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives in five cabinet departments—Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Education, Labor, and Justice—and directed these Centers to identify and eliminate regulatory, contracting, and other programmatic obstacles to the equal participation of faith-based and community organizations in the provision of social services by their Departments. The second of these Executive Orders, Executive Order 13279 of December 12, 2002, published in the *Federal Register* on December 16, 2002 (67 FR 77141), charged executive branch agencies to give equal treatment to faith-based and community groups that apply for funds to meet social needs in America's communities. President Bush thereby called for an end to discrimination against faith-based organizations and ordered implementation of these policies throughout the executive branch in a manner consistent with the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. He further directed that faith-based organizations be allowed to retain their religious autonomy over their internal governance and composition of boards, and over their display of religious art, icons, scriptures, or other religious symbols, when participating in government funded programs. The Administration believes that there should be an equal opportunity for all organizations—both religious and nonreligious—to participate as partners in Federal programs.

Summary Description of Regulatory Provisions

The following is a summary of the regulatory provisions included in this

final rule which creates a new Part 87 Equal Treatment for Faith-based Organizations, and revises the Department's uniform administrative requirements at 45 CFR Parts 74, 92, and 96 to incorporate the requirements of Part 87. The final rule is applicable only to those grants, agreements, and other financial assistance covered by such requirements.

The rule has the following specific objectives:

(1) *Participation by faith-based organizations in Department of Health and Human Services programs.* The rule provides that organizations are eligible to participate in Department programs without regard to their religious character or affiliation, and that organizations may not be excluded from the competition for Department grant funds simply because they are religious. Specifically, religious organizations are eligible to compete for funding on the same basis, and under the same eligibility requirements, as other organizations. The Department, as well as State and local governments administering funds under Department programs or intermediate organizations with the same duties as a governmental entity under this part, are prohibited from discriminating for or against organizations on the basis of religious character or affiliation in the selection of service providers. Nothing in the rule, however, precludes those administering Department-funded programs from accommodating religious organizations in a manner consistent with the Establishment Clause.

(2) *Inherently religious activities.* The rule describes the requirements that are applicable to all recipient organizations regarding the use of Department grant funds for inherently religious activities. Specifically, a participating organization may not use direct financial assistance from the Department, as well as from State and local governments or intermediate organizations administering funds under Department programs, to support inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization. If the organization engages in such activities, it must offer them separately, in time or location, from the programs or services funded with direct Department assistance, and participation must be voluntary for the beneficiaries of the Department-funded programs or services. This requirement ensures that direct financial assistance from the Department to participating organizations is not used to support inherently religious activities. Such assistance may not be used, for example, to conduct worship services, prayer