

**PART 62—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF STATE PLANS FOR DESIGNATED FACILITIES AND POLLUTANTS**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 62 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. *et seq.*

**Subpart AA—Missouri**

**§ 62.6362 [Removed]**

■ 2. Section 62.6362 is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. 2015–24339 Filed 9–24–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 131**

[EPA–HQ–OW–2010–0606; FRL–9934–33–OW]

RIN 2040–AF16

**Water Quality Standards Regulatory Revisions; Correction**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is removing a sentence regarding the effective date for judicial review purposes in the preamble to a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** of August 21, 2015 (80 FR 51019). EPA included this sentence in the preamble to the final rule in error. Since the final rule does not fall within any of the actions listed in Clean Water Act section 509, it was not necessary to specify an effective date for judicial review purposes in the preamble. With this correction there is no delay in the effective date for purposes of judicial review, and parties choosing to do so may therefore seek judicial review at this time.

**DATES:** This correction is effective as of August 21, 2015.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Janita Aguirre, Standards and Health Protection Division, Office of Science and Technology (4305T), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 566–1860; fax number: (202) 566–0409; email address: [WQSRegulatoryClarifications@epa.gov](mailto:WQSRegulatoryClarifications@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In FR Doc. 2015–19821 appearing on page 51020 in the **Federal Register** of Friday, August 21, 2015, the following correction is made:

On page 51022, in the second column, under the heading entitled *E. When*

*does this action take effect?*, in the first paragraph, line 2, remove “For judicial review purposes, this rule is promulgated as of 1 p.m. EST (Eastern Standard Time) on the effective date, which will be 60 days after the date of publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**.”

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 131**

Environmental protection, Indians—lands, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control.

Dated: September 18, 2015.

**Kenneth J. Kopocis,**

*Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Water.*

[FR Doc. 2015–24314 Filed 9–24–15; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

**44 CFR Part 64**

[Docket ID FEMA–2015–0001; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–8401]

**Suspension of Community Eligibility**

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

**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 scheduled for suspension 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 not occur and a notice of this will be provided by publication in the **Federal Register** on a subsequent date. Also, information identifying the current participation status of a community can be obtained from FEMA’s Community Status Book (CSB). The CSB is available at <http://www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm>.

**DATES:** The effective date of each community’s scheduled suspension is the third date (“Susp.”) listed in the third column of the following tables.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you want to determine whether a

particular community was suspended on the suspension date or for further information, contact Bret Gates, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–4133.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The NFIP enables property owners to purchase Federal flood insurance that is not otherwise generally available from private insurers. In return, communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management measures 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 the sale of NFIP flood insurance 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.

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. We recognize that 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 to be eligible for the sale of NFIP flood insurance. A notice withdrawing the suspension of such communities will be published in the **Federal Register**.

In addition, FEMA publishes a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that identifies the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) in these communities. 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 be provided for construction or acquisition of buildings in identified SFHAs for communities not participating in the NFIP and identified for more than a year on FEMA’s initial FIRM for 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