

List of Subjects in 42 CFR Part 447

Accounting, Administrative practice and procedure, Drugs, Grant programs—health, Health facilities, Health professions, Medicaid, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Rural areas.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services amends 42 CFR chapter IV as set forth below:

PART 447—PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES

- 1. The authority citation for part 447 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 1102 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302).

- 2. Section 447.299 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(10) to read as follows:

§ 447.299 Reporting requirements.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(10) *Total Cost of Care for Medicaid IP/OP Services.* The total annual costs incurred by each hospital for furnishing inpatient hospital and outpatient hospital services to Medicaid eligible individuals. The total annual costs are determined on a hospital-specific basis, not a service-specific basis. For purposes of this section, costs—

(i) Are defined as costs net of third-party payments, including, but not limited to, payments by Medicare and private insurance.

(ii) Must capture the total burden on the hospital of treating Medicaid eligible patients prior to payment by Medicaid. Thus, costs must be determined in the aggregate and not by estimating the cost of individual patients. For example, if a hospital treats two Medicaid eligible patients at a cost of \$2,000 and receives a \$500 payment from a third party for each individual, the total cost to the hospital for purposes of this section is \$1,000, regardless of whether the third party payment received for one patient exceeds the cost of providing the service to that individual.

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Dated: March 24, 2017.

Seema Verma,

Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Dated: March 28, 2017.

Thomas E. Price,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2017-06538 Filed 3-30-17; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency****44 CFR Part 64**

[Docket ID FEMA-2016-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-8473]

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 <https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-status-book>.

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 Patricia Suber, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 400 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-4149.

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 public comment procedures 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 6-month, 90-day, and 30-day notification letters addressed to the Chief Executive Officer stating that the community will be suspended unless the required floodplain management measures are met prior to the effective suspension date. Since these notifications were made, this final rule may take effect within less than 30 days.

National Environmental Policy Act. FEMA has determined that the community suspension(s) included in this rule is a non-discretionary action and therefore the National

Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) does not apply.
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, Section 1315, 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 remedial action takes place.

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.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism. This rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule meets the applicable standards of Executive Order 12988.

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.*

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 SFHAs
Region IV				
Tennessee:				
Belle Meade, City of, Davidson County	470408	N/A, Emerg; September 29, 2003, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	April 5, 2017	April 5, 2017.
Oak Hill, City of, Davidson County	470351	August 18, 1975, Emerg; April 1, 1980, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Region VI				
Texas:				
San Perlita, City of, Willacy County	480667	February 16, 1979, Emerg; May 5, 1981, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Willacy County, Unincorporated Areas	480664	July 25, 1975, Emerg; February 15, 1984, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Region VII				
Iowa:				
Bayard, City of, Guthrie County	190553	N/A, Emerg; October 15, 2015, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Fontanelle, City of, Adair County	190579	N/A, Emerg; November 25, 2015, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Guthrie County, Unincorporated Areas	190871	November 9, 1993, Emerg; September 1, 1996, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Jamaica, City of, Guthrie County	190744	June 24, 2008, Emerg; May 1, 2011, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Prescott, City of, Adams County	190004	October 12, 2005, Emerg; January 1, 2006, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Region X				
Oregon:				
Ashland, City of, Jackson County	410090	August 9, 1974, Emerg; June 1, 1981, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Jackson County, Unincorporated Areas	415589	December 31, 1970, Emerg; April 1, 1982, Reg; April 5, 2017, Susp.	.....do	Do.

-do- = Ditto.
 Code for reading third column: Emerg.—Emergency; Reg.—Regular; Susp.—Suspension.

Dated: March 27, 2017.

Michael M. Grimm,

*Assistant Administrator for Mitigation,
Federal Insurance and Mitigation
Administration, Department of Homeland
Security, Federal Emergency Management
Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2017-06426 Filed 3-31-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

45 CFR Parts 500 and 510

[Docket No. FCSC 101]

Filing of Claims Under the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act

AGENCY: Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act authorizes the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States to adjudicate claims and determine the eligibility of individuals for payment for harms suffered by residents of Guam resulting from the occupation of Guam by Imperial Japanese military forces during World War II. This rule establishes procedures for the filing and adjudication of claims brought under the Guam Loyalty Recognition Act. The rule also provides definitions for the statutory terms “severe personal injury” and “personal injury,” and amends regulations concerning the payment of attorney’s fees.

DATES:

Effective date: This rule is effective April 3, 2017.

Comment date: Written comments must be submitted on or before June 2, 2017. Comments received by mail will be considered timely if they are postmarked on or before that date. The electronic Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) will accept comments until midnight Eastern Time at the end of that day.

ADDRESSES: Please address all comments regarding this rule that are submitted by U.S. mail to Jeremy R. LaFrancois, Chief Administrative Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 600 E Street NW., Room 6002, Washington, DC 20579. To ensure proper handling, please reference FCSC Docket No. 101 on your correspondence. Comments may also be submitted

electronically through <http://www.regulations.gov> using the electronic comment form provided on that site. An electronic copy of this document is also available at the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site. The Commission will accept attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, WordPerfect, or Adobe PDF formats only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian M. Simkin, Chief Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 600 E Street NW., Room 6002, Washington, DC 20579, Tel. (202) 616-6975, FAX (202) 616-6993.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments

The Commission is publishing this interim final rule, effective April 3, 2017, in light of the statutory requirements of the Act. The Commission is providing a 60-day period for public comment.

Posting of Public Comments

Please note that all comments received are considered part of the public record and made available for public inspection online at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Information made available for public inspection includes personal identifying information (such as your name, address, etc.) voluntarily submitted by the commenter.

If you wish to submit personal identifying information (such as your name, address, etc.) as part of your comment, but do not wish it to be posted online, you must include the phrase “PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION” in the first paragraph of your comment. You must also locate all the personal identifying information that you do not want posted online in the first paragraph of your comment and identify what information you want the agency to redact. Personal identifying information identified and located as set forth above will be placed in the agency’s public docket file, but not posted online.

If you wish to submit confidential business information as part of your comment but do not wish it to be posted online, you must include the phrase “CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION” in the first paragraph of your comment. You must also prominently identify confidential business information to be redacted within the comment. If a comment has so much confidential business information that it cannot be effectively redacted, the agency may choose not to post that comment (or to only partially post that comment) on [http://](http://www.regulations.gov)

www.regulations.gov. Confidential business information identified and located as set forth above will not be placed in the public docket file, nor will it be posted online. If you wish to inspect the agency’s public docket file in person by appointment, please see the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** paragraph.

Background

Pursuant to the Guam War Claims Review Commission Act, Public Law 107-333, 116 Stat. 2873 (2002), the Guam War Claims Review Commission (“GWCRC”) was established to evaluate the war claims compensation program conducted by the U.S. Navy on Guam during and after World War II, and to compare it with other compensation programs covering claims of U.S. nationals arising in other areas in the Pacific attacked by Japanese forces during the war. The GWCRC was required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior and specified Congressional committees within nine months of its establishment. Public Law 107-333, section 5(6).

In September 2003, the Secretary of the Interior requested the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States (Commission) to provide part-time technical assistance to GWCRC. Between 2003 and 2004, members of the Commission’s staff were detailed to the GWCRC, where they planned and organized GWCRC meetings and conducted research on the Guam claims program and the other compensation programs with which it was to be compared. The GWCRC held hearings on Guam in December 2003, at which it received testimony by numerous residents of Guam who had survived the 32-month Japanese occupation of the island. The hearings on Guam were followed by a legal experts’ conference convened in Washington, DC, in February 2004 to discuss the nature and extent of the United States Government’s legal responsibility for the various types of claims that arose out of World War II, and the treatment the Government accorded the claims of the people of Guam as compared with that given to the claims of United States nationals elsewhere in the Pacific Ocean area.

The GWCRC’s Final Report, issued on June 9, 2004, determined that, in some respects, there was a lack of parity of war claims paid to the residents of Guam compared with awards made to other similarly affected U.S. citizens or nationals in territory occupied by the Imperial Japanese military forces during World War II. Based on this