

- (2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
- (3) Rigging of ship's gear.

St. Christopher and Nevis

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
 - (2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (3) Rigging of ship's gear.

St. Lucia

- (a) Loading, discharge and handling of general cargo.
- (b) Exceptions: activities on board the ship.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions: activities on board the ship.

Saudi Arabia

- (a) All longshore activities on shore.

Senegal

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Opening and closing of hatches,
 - (2) Rigging of ship's gear, and
 - (3) Cargo handling when necessary to ensure the safety or stability of the vessel.

Seychelles

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Sierra Leone

- (a) All longshore activities.

Singapore

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
 - (2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (3) Rigging of ships gear.

Slovenia

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Solomon Islands

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
 - (2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (3) Rigging of ship's gear.

South Africa

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Spain

- (a) All longshore activities.

Sri Lanka

- (a) Longshore activities on shore.
- (b) Operation of cargo related equipment to load and discharge cargo.

Sweden

- (a) All longshore activities.

Sudan

- (a) All longshore activities.

Syria

- (a) All longshore activities on shore.

Taiwan

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Opening and closing of hatches operated automatically, and
 - (2) Raising and lowering of ship's gear.

Tanzania

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
 - (2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Thailand

- (a) Longshore activities on shore.

Togo

- (a) Loading and discharge of cargo.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Operation of cargo-related equipment on board the ship,
 - (2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (3) Rigging of ships gear.

Tonga

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
 - (2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Trinidad and Tobago

- (a) All longshore activities on shore.

Tunisia

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exception: Operation of specialized equipment that local port workers cannot operate.

Turkey

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
 - (2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Tuvalu

- (a) Longshore activities on shore.

United Arab Emirates

- (a) All longshore activities on shore.

Uruguay

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Operation of on-board cranes requiring expert operation or at the master's request,
 - (2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Vanuatu

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Venezuela

- (a) Longshore activities on shore, at the discretion of the companies leasing and operating port facilities.

Vietnam

- (a) All longshore activities.

(b) Exceptions:

- (1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
- (2) Opening and closing of hatches,
- (3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
- (4) Loading and discharge of cargo with on-board equipment when the port of call does not have the necessary equipment.

Western Samoa

- (a) All longshore activities.
- (b) Exceptions:
 - (1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
 - (2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Yemen

- (a) Longshore activities on shore.

Dated: November 9, 2001.

E. Anthony Wayne,

Assistant Secretary, Bureau for Economic and Business Affairs.

[FR Doc. 02-3335 Filed 2-11-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Minerals Management Service****30 CFR Part 250****RIN 1010-AC85****Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf-Fixed and Floating Platforms and Documents Incorporated by Reference**

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service (MMS), Interior.

ACTION: Extension of comment period for proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This document extends to March 27, 2002, the previous deadline of February 25, 2002, for submitting comments on the proposed rule published December 27, 2001 (66 FR 66851) that addresses fixed and floating offshore platforms and floating production systems (FPSs). These FPSs are variously described as column-stabilized units (CSUs); floating production, storage and offloading facilities (referred to by industry as "FPSOs"); tension-leg platforms (TLPs); spars, etc. We are also incorporating into our regulations a body of industry standards pertaining to platforms and FPSs that will save the public the costs of developing separate and, in some cases, unnecessarily duplicative government standards.

DATES: We will consider all comments received by March 27, 2002, and we may not fully consider comments received after March 27, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Mail or hand-carry written comments (three copies) to the Department of the Interior; Minerals Management Service; 381 Elden Street; Mail Stop 4024; Herndon, Virginia

20170-4817; Attention: Rules Processing Team.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carl Anderson, Engineering and Operations Division, at (703) 787-1608.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: MMS was asked to extend the deadline for submitting comments on the proposed regulations revising 30 CFR 250, subparts A, I, and J to incorporate by reference new documents governing fixed and floating platforms and new riser, stationkeeping, and pipeline technology. The request was based on the considerations that FPSs previously have not been directly addressed in 30 CFR 250 and that issues related to increasing the use of FPSs on the Outer Continental Shelf are complex. MMS agrees that more time is appropriate to ensure that all of the issues in this area are fully addressed.

Public Comments Procedures: Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the rulemaking record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the rulemaking record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. However, we will not consider anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Dated: January 17, 2002.

Paul E. Martin,

Acting Chief, Engineering and Operations Division.

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BILLING CODE 4310-MR-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

30 CFR Part 260

RIN 1010-AC94

Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing-Clarifying Amendments

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service (MMS), Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This document proposes clarifying amendments to regulations on Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) bidding systems. The proposed amendments make explicit that water depth and production timing on leases issued after 2000 and located in a field with leases issued earlier do not affect the way we determine the royalty suspension volume applicable to eligible leases on the field issued between 1996 and 2000.

DATES: We will consider all comments we receive by March 14, 2002. We will begin reviewing comments then and may not fully consider comments we receive after March 14, 2002.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to comment, you may mail or hand-carry comments to the Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service; Mail Stop 4024; 381 Elden Street; Herndon, Virginia 20170-4817; Attention: Rules Processing Team. If you wish to e-mail comments, the e-mail address is:

rules.comments@MMS.gov. Reference OCS Oil and Gas Leasing—Clarifying Amendments in your e-mail subject line. Include your name and return address in your e-mail message and mark your message for return receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marshall Rose, Economics Division, at (703) 787-1536.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 23, 2001, we published final regulations on OCS Oil and Gas Leasing (66 FR 11512). This rule proposes clarifying amendments to those regulations. The proposed minor changes to the final regulations that are the subject of these clarifying amendments affect persons acquiring or holding deepwater oil and gas leases under 43 U.S.C. 1337(a). As published, the final regulations did not explicitly address the way we determine the royalty suspension volume for a field of both eligible and royalty suspension (RS) leases when first production in the field comes from an RS lease. Eligible leases are leases we issued with a royalty suspension during the period 1996 to 2000, while RS leases are leases we issued after the year 2000 with a royalty suspension. Without this correction, a lessee may be able to control production timing on the eligible lease so as to try to increase the field's royalty suspension volume above the levels set by Congress in the Deep Water Royalty Relief Act (DWRRA).

Our proposed clarification removes a half dozen restrictive words and adds a phrase to make explicit that water depth and production timing on an RS lease do not affect the way we determine the royalty suspension volume applicable to eligible leases in the same field.

Specifically, we strike the phrase "consisting only of eligible leases" and add the phrase "the water depths of eligible leases as in" in § 260.114(d), prior to the reference therein to § 260.117(a), and by striking the word "remaining" in § 260.124(b)(1). By removing the word "remaining" we mean that all the production on an RS lease, not just that occurring after an eligible lease starts production (and, thereby, establishes the field's royalty volume) counts as part of the field's royalty suspension volume. Thus, the royalty suspension volume for a field is determined solely by the circumstances of the eligible leases that are assigned to the field when first production occurs from an eligible lease. Moreover, any royalty suspensions applied to RS or other leases in the field count against that field's applicable suspension volume.

For example, there are five eligible leases in a field and one RS lease. The RS lease has a royalty suspension volume of 10 million barrels of oil. The RS lease begins production first and goes through its royalty suspension volume. When an eligible lease begins to produce, the field has a royalty suspension volume of 87.5 million barrels. Because the RS lease has already taken its 10 million barrels of royalty suspension, the field now has a royalty suspension volume of 77.5 million barrels.

These clarifying amendments make this situation clear, so that there will be no reason to contest the suspension volume on the field.

Procedural Matters

Public Comment Procedure

Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. We will not consider any anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.