

FDC Date	State	City	Airport	FDC No.	Subject
02/21/02	TX	Dallas	Addison	2/1490	ILS Rwy 15, Amdt 9
02/21/02	TX	Dallas	Addison	2/1491	ILS Rwy 33, Amdt 1
02/21/02	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth	Dallas-Fort Worth Intl	2/1493	NDB Rwy 17R, Amdt 8
02/21/02	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth	Dallas-Fort Worth Intl	2/1494	ILS Rwy 13R, Amdt 5B
02/21/02	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth	Dallas-Fort Worth Intl	2/1495	ILS Rwy 17C (CAT I, II, III), Amdt 7B
02/21/02	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth	Dallas-Fort Worth Intl	2/1496	ILS Rwy 17L (CAT I, II, III)
02/21/02	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth	Dallas-Fort Worth Intl	2/1497	ILS Rwy 18L, Amdt 17A
02/21/02	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth	Dallas-Fort Worth Intl	2/1498	ILS Rwy 18R (CAT I, II, III), Amdt 5B
02/21/02	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth	Dallas-Fort Worth Intl	2/1499	ILS Rwy 36L, Amdt 6B
02/21/02	FL	Fort Lauderdale	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood Intl	2/1507	VOR Rwy 27R, Amdt 11
02/21/02	WA	Seattle	Seattle-Tacoma Intl	2/1515	ILS Rwy 16L, Amdt 1B
02/21/02	MN	Duluth	Duluth Intl	2/1523	ILS Rwy 9 (CAT I, II), Amdt 20
02/21/02	IL	Chicago	Chicago-O'Hare Intl	2/1525	RNAV (GPS) Y Rwy 22L, Orig
02/21/02	IL	Chicago	Chicago-O'Hare Intl	2/1531	RNAV (GPS) Y Rwy 22R, Orig
02/21/02	CT	Danielson	Danielson	2/1534	VOR-A Amdt 6
02/21/02	TX	Temple	Temple/Draughon-Millier Central Texas Regional.	2/1538	VOR Rwy 15, Amdt 17
02/22/02	IL	De Kalb	De Kalb Taylor Muni	2/1545	VOR/DME or GPS Rwy 27, Admt 5B
02/22/02	IL	De Kalb	De Kalb Taylor Muni	2/1546	NDB Rwy 27, Amdt 1A
02/22/02	OH	Urbana	Grimes Field	2/1563	VOR or GPS-A, Amdt 5A
02/22/02	CA	Long Beach	Long Beach (Daugherty Field)	2/1569	NDB Rwy 30, Amdt 9B
02/22/02	IA	Centerville	Centerville Muni	2/1570	NDB or GPS Rwy 15, Amdt 1
02/22/02	IA	Centerville	Centerville Muni	2/1571	NDB or GPS Rwy 33, Amdt 1
02/22/02	TX	Amarillo	Tradewind	2/1576	VOR/DME RNAV Rwy 35, Orig-A
02/22/02	MI	Howell	Livingston Muni	2/1585	RNAV (GPS) Rwy 13, Orig-A
02/25/02	CA	Stockton	Stockton Metropolitan	2/1638	ILS Rwy 29R, Amdt 18C
02/25/02	CA	Stockton	Stockton Metropolitan	2/1639	GPS Rwy 29R, Orig-A
02/25/02	CA	Stockton	Stockton Metropolitan	2/1640	NDB Rwy 29R, Amdt 14C
02/26/02	OK	Enid	Enig Woodring Regional	2/1680	VOR/Rwy 17, Amdt 12A
02/26/02	CA	Chino	Chino	2/1681	VOR or GPS-B, Amdt 3B
02/26/02	KS	Olathe	Johnson County Executive	2/1703	NDB Rwy 36, Amdt 1
02/26/02	KS	Olathe	Johnson County Executive	2/1704	VOR Rwy 36, Amdt 11
02/22/02	WA	Yakima	Yakima Air Terminal/McAllister Field	2/1559	LOC/DME BC-B, Amdt 2

[FR Doc. 02-5455 Filed 3-6-02; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 41

[Public Notice: 3938]

Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended: Automatic Visa Revalidation; Interim Rule

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Interim rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: Due to the need for greater security screening of visa applicants, the Department is amending the provision for automatic revalidation of expired visas for nonimmigrant aliens returning from short visits to other North American countries or adjacent islands to exclude from its benefits aliens who apply for new visas during such visits and aliens who are nationals of countries identified as state sponsors of terrorism.

DATES: This interim rule is effective on April 1, 2002. Written comments must be received on or before May 6, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted, in duplicate, to the Legislation and Regulations Division, Visa Services, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520-0106, or by e-mail to visaregs@state.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth J. Harper, Legislation and Regulations Division, Visa Services, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520-0106, (202) 663-1221, e-mail (harperbj@state.gov) or fax at (202) 663-3898.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Is the Background for This Action?

Section 42.112(d) of 22 CFR provides for the automatic revalidation of nonimmigrant visas of aliens who have been out of the United States for less than 30 days in contiguous territory and have an Arrival-Departure Record showing INS approval of an unexpired period of admission. Such aliens may be applying for readmission in the same classification or in a new classification authorized by the INS prior to their

departure. In the latter case, the revalidation includes a conversion to the new classification. In the case of a qualified student or exchange visitor who has a remaining period of authorized stay, the not-more-than-30 day absence may have been in either contiguous territory or adjacent islands other than Cuba.

Why Is This Action Being Taken With Respect to Applicants for New Visas?

In some cases, persons who are abroad during an absence of 30 days or less in contiguous territory opt to apply for a new visa during that absence in lieu of relying on an automatic revalidation. Due to the need for greater security screening of visa applicants, which in some cases may mean delays in the issuance of new visas, the Department of State believes it is prudent to restrict the ability of such persons to return to the United States prior to the completion of all such checks and the issuance of a new visa.

Why Is it Being Taken With Regard to Visa Applicants From Countries That Sponsor Terrorism?

In light of recent terrorist actions undertaken by aliens, some or all of

whom had entered the United States with nonimmigrant visas, it has become clear that we cannot rely upon an assumption that a person who obtained a visa for one reason still has only that reason for wishing to return to the United States. We find a closer examination of certain aliens seeking to enter or reenter the United States must be undertaken. Thus, the Department finds the automatic revalidation of nonimmigrant visas should no longer be available to individuals whose home countries have been identified as sponsoring terrorism.

What Countries Have Been so Identified and Under What Authority?

Several laws require the Department to designate a foreign state as one sponsoring terrorism. They are: Section 620A of the foreign Assistance Act, Section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, and Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act. Consequently, the Department periodically publishes a report, Patterns of Global Terrorism, updating such designations. Currently, the designated countries are Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya, Sudan, North Korea, and Cuba.

Is This Intended To Be a Permanent Tightening of the Entry of Visitors and Other Nonimmigrants?

We hope that the time will come when circumstances will permit the restoration of this privilege to all bona fide nonimmigrants but we do not anticipate that time being in the near future.

Regulatory Analysis and Notices

Administrative Procedure Act

The Department is publishing this rule as an interim rule, with a 60-day provision for post-promulgation public comments, based on the "good cause" exceptions set forth at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B) and 553(d)(3). It is dictated by the recent terrorist attacks on the United States and the necessity of additional controls over the entry of aliens at this time.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to § 605 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Department has assessed the potential impact of this rule, and the Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs hereby certifies that is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the

private sector, of \$100 million in any year and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This rule is not a major rule as defined by section 804 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Act of 1996. This rule will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic and export markets.

Executive Order 12866

The Department of State does not consider this rule, to be a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866, section, section 3(f), Regulatory Planning and Review. Therefore, in accordance with the letter to the Department of State of February 4, 1994 from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, it does not require review by the Office of Management and Budget.

Executive Order 13132

This regulation will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to require consultations or warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not impose any new reporting or record-keeping requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 41

Aliens, Passports and visas.

Accordingly, the Department of State amends 22 CFR Chapter I as set forth below.

PART 41—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 41 continues to read:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1104; 8 U.S.C. 1181, 1201, 1202; Pub. L. 105-277, 112 Stat. 2681 et seq.

2. Revise § 41.112(d) to read as follows:

§ 41.112 Validity of visa.

* * * * *

(d) *Automatic extension of validity at ports of entry.* (1) Provided that the requirements set out in paragraph (d)(2) of this section are fully met, the following provisions apply to nonimmigrant aliens seeking readmission at ports of entry:

(i) The validity of an expired nonimmigrant visa issued under INA 101(a)(15) may be considered to be automatically extended to the date of application for readmission; and

(ii) In cases where the original nonimmigrant classification of an alien has been changed by INS to another nonimmigrant classification, the validity of an expired or unexpired nonimmigrant visa may be considered to be automatically extended to the date of application for readmission, and the visa may be converted as necessary to that changed classification.

(2) The provisions in paragraph (d)(1) of this section are applicable only in the case of a nonimmigrant alien who:

(i) Is in possession of a Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record, endorsed by INS to show an unexpired period of initial admission or extension of stay, or, in the case of a qualified F or J student or exchange visitor or the accompanying spouse or child of such an alien, is in possession of a current Form I-20, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status, or Form IAP-66, Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor Status, issued by the school the student has been authorized to attend by INS, or by the sponsor of the exchange program in which the alien has been authorized to participate by INS, and endorsed by the issuing school official or program sponsor to indicate the period of initial admission or extension of stay authorized by INS;

(ii) Is applying for readmission after an absence not exceeding 30 days solely in contiguous territory, or, in the case of a student or exchange visitor or accompanying spouse or child meeting the stipulations of paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, after an absence not exceeding 30 days in contiguous territory or adjacent islands other than Cuba;

(iii) Has maintained and intends to resume nonimmigrant status;

(iv) Is applying for readmission within the authorized period of initial admission or extension of stay;

(v) Is in possession of a valid passport;

(vi) Does not require authorization for admission under INA 212(d)(3); and

(vii) Has not applied for a new visa while abroad.

(3) The provisions in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section shall not apply to the nationals of countries identified as supporting terrorism in the Department's annual report to Congress entitled Patterns of Global Terrorism.

* * * * *

Dated: February 7, 2002.

Mary A. Ryan,

*Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs,
Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 02-5325 Filed 3-6-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP St. Louis-02-002]

RIN 2115-AA97

Security Zone; Missouri River, Mile Marker 532.9 to 532.5, Brownville, NE

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary security zone encompassing all waters extending 250 feet from the shoreline of the right descending bank on the Missouri River, beginning from mile marker 532.9 and ending at mile marker 532.5. This security zone is necessary to protect the Nebraska Public Power District Brownville Cooper Nuclear Power Plant in Brownville, Nebraska from any and all subversive actions from any groups or individuals whose objective it is to cause disruption to the daily operations of the Brownville Cooper Nuclear Power Plant. Entry of vessels into this security zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port St. Louis or his designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 12 p.m. on January 7, 2002 through 8 a.m. on June 15, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket [COTP St. Louis-02-002] and are available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office St. Louis, 1222 Spruce St., Rm. 8.104E, St. Louis, Missouri 63103-2835, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LT David Webb, Marine Safety Detachment

Quad Cities, Rock Island, IL at (309) 782-0627.

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 an NPRM, and, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. The catastrophic nature of, and resulting devastation from, the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center towers in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington DC, makes this rulemaking necessary for the protection of national security interests. National security and intelligence officials warn that future terrorist attacks against United States interests are likely. Any delay in making this regulation effective would be contrary to the public interest because immediate action is necessary to protect against the possible loss of life, injury, or damage to property.

Background and Purpose

On September 11, 2001, both towers of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were attacked by terrorists. In response to these terrorist acts, heightened awareness and security of our ports and harbors is necessary. To enhance security the Captain of the Port, St. Louis is establishing a temporary security zone.

This security zone includes all water extending 250 feet from the shoreline of the right descending bank on the Missouri River beginning from mile marker 532.9 to 532.5. This security zone is necessary to protect the public, facilities, and surrounding area from possible acts of sabotage or other subversive acts at the Brownville Cooper Nuclear Power Plant. All vessels and persons are prohibited from entering the zone without the permission of the Captain of the Port St. Louis or his designated representative.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order. It is not "significant" under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Transportation (DOT) (44 FR 11040, February 26, 1979).

The Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this proposal to be

so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under paragraph 10(e) of the regulatory policies and procedures of DOT is unnecessary.

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. The term "small entities" comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This security zone will not have an impact on a substantial number of small entities because this rule will not obstruct the regular flow of vessel traffic and will allow vessel traffic to pass safely around the security zone. If you are a small business entity and are significantly affected by this regulation please contact LT Dave Webb, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Detachment Quad Cities, Rock Island Arsenal Bldg 218, Rock Island, IL 61299-0627 at (309) 782-0627.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-121), we offered to assist small entities in understanding the rule so that they could better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process. 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 Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates 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