will protect the water supply and water quality functions of Cachuma Lake; protect and enhance natural and cultural resources in the Recreation Area, consistent with Federal law and Reclamation policies; and provide recreational opportunities and facilities consistent with the Cachuma Project purposes and Reclamation policies.

The development of the RMP will be performed within the authorities provided by the Congress through the Reclamation Act, Federal Water Project Recreation Act, Reclamation Recreation Management Act, and applicable agency and Department of the Interior policies.

The RMP will be developed based on a comprehensive inventory of environmental resources and Project facilities. It will include an analysis of all resources in the area, identification of land use suitability and capability, and development of management policies, objectives, responsibilities, guidelines, and plans. The overall purpose of an RMP is to foster stewardship of Reclamation lands. The RMP will enable managers to make land use and resource decisions that are consistent with the overall management objectives of Reclamation land and water areas, while meeting the needs of the public. The RMP will assist Reclamation in its efforts to minimize conflicts among the competing interests and types of use at Cachuma Lake.

The plan will be developed with input from other Federal agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service, local involved agencies such as Santa Barbara County Parks and Recreation Department and the Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board (representing the Project Member Units); and the general public. The plan will also be used to guide future recreational uses and administrative arrangements to be considered by Reclamation in its renewal of the recreation contract with Santa Barbara County, in a separate but related process.

The primary emphasis of the RMP will be protecting Cachuma Project water supplies, water quality, and natural resources, while enhancing recreational uses at and surrounding the lake. Specific issue areas to be addressed include (among others): recreational access to the north shore, body-contact recreation, protection of sensitive natural and cultural resources, and grazing practices.

The environmental impacts of the RMP and associated alternatives will be assessed in an EIS that will be prepared concurrent with the RMP. The environmental review will focus on the potential for management actions to cause adverse environmental impacts to natural and cultural resources such as water quality, endangered species, public safety, and historic resources. It will include an analysis of alternative land, recreation, and natural resource management approaches.

Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from public disclosure, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There may also be circumstances in which we would withhold a respondent's identity from public disclosure, 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 make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Dated: February 28, 2002.

Frank Michny,

Regional Environmental Officer.

[FR Doc. 02–6381 Filed 3–15–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–MN–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–439]

In the Matter of: Certain HSP Modems, Software and Hardware Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same; Notice of a Commission Determination To Grant a Joint Motion To Terminate the Investigation on the Basis of a Settlement Agreement

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to grant a joint motion to terminate the above-captioned investigation on the basis of a settlement agreement.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Monaghan, Esq., telephone 202–205–3152, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436. Copies of all nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server, *http://www.usitc.gov*. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS–ON–LINE) at *http://dockets.usitc.gov/eol.public*. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on the matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on October 11, 2000, based on a complaint filed by PCTEL, Inc. (''PCTEL'') of Milpitas, California. The complaint named Smart Link Ltd. of Netanya, Israel and Smart Link Technologies, Inc. of Watertown, Massachusetts (collectively ''Smart Link'') and ESS Technology, Inc. (''ESS'') of Fremont, California as respondents. The complaint alleged that Smart Link and ESS had violated section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 by importing into the United States, selling for importation, and/or selling within the United States after importation certain HSP modems, software and hardware components thereof, and products containing the same by reason of infringement of claims 1–2 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,787,305, claims 1–4, 7–8, and 11–15 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,931,950, claims 1, 2, 10, and 15–17 of U.S. Letters Patent 4,841,561, and claims 1, 6–7, 10–12, and 15–19 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,940,459. On June 28, 2001, the Commission determined not to review an ID on the merits terminating the investigation as to respondent Smart Link on the basis of a settlement agreement. On October 18, 2001, the ALJ issued his final ID in the investigation, and on December 6, 2001, the Commission determined to review portions of the final ID and to extend the target date for completion of the investigation by 45 days, to March 4, 2002. On Friday, February 22, 2002, complainant PCTEL and respondent ESS filed a joint motion to terminate the investigation based on a settlement agreement. On March 4, 2002, the Commission determined to extend the target date for completion of the investigation by 17 days, until March 21, 2002, to allow sufficient time for the Commission investigative attorney (''IA'') to respond to the motion to terminate and for the Commission to rule on the motion. On March 6, 2002, the IA filed a response in support of the joint motion to terminate. This action is taken under the authority of section 337

of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and sections 210.21 and 210.50 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, (19 CFR 210.21 and 210.50)

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 13, 2002.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–6461 Filed 3–15–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[AG Order No. 2565–2002]

Office of the Attorney General; Homeland Security Advisory System

AGENCY: Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The President has directed the Attorney General, in consultation and coordination with the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, to seek the views of government officials at all levels, public interest groups, and the private sector, on a proposed Homeland Security Advisory System (''HSAS''). The HSAS would provide a comprehensive and effective means to disseminate information to Federal, State, and local authorities and to the American people regarding the risk of terrorist acts. Such a system would provide warnings in the form of a set of graduated ''Threat Conditions'' that change as the risk of the threat increases. The proposed system would establish five Threat Condition levels, each with a corresponding color, which is provided for clarity. They are, from lowest Threat Condition to highest: Low (Green); Guarded (Blue); Elevated (Yellow); High (Orange); and Severe (Red).

At each Threat Condition level, Federal agencies will implement a corresponding set of protective measures to reduce vulnerability or to increase response capability should a terrorist attack occur. State, local, and private sector parties are encouraged to take appropriate action.

DATES: Comments may be submitted through April 25, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be sent to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Homeland Security Advisory System, Room 7222, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535. Comments may also be submitted electronically to: *HSAScomments@fbi.gov*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Collingwood, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Office of Public and Congressional Affairs at (202) 324–3691.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 11, 2002, as part of a series of initiatives to improve coordination and communication among all levels of government and the American public in the fight against terrorism, President Bush signed Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3 (HSPD–3), concerning the Homeland Security Advisory System.

The Attorney General is responsible for developing, implementing, and managing the system. In conjunction with the development of this new system, the Attorney General, at the direction of the President, is opening a 45-day comment period in order to seek the views of officials at all levels of government, law enforcement and the American public.

Ninety days after the conclusion of the comment period, the Attorney General, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Homeland Security, will present a final Homeland Security Advisory System to the President for approval.

The Attorney General specifically seeks comments on the following system.

The Homeland Security Advisory System

The purpose of the Homeland Security Advisory System is to provide a comprehensive and effective means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to Federal, State, and local authorities, and to the American people. The HSAS is intended to create a common vocabulary, context, and structure for an ongoing national discussion with Federal, State and local authorities, private sector industries, and the people of the United States about the nature of the threats that confront the homeland and the appropriate measures that should be taken in response. It seeks to inform and facilitate decisions appropriate to different levels of government and to private citizens at home and at work.

The HSAS is binding on the executive branch. It is suggested, although voluntary, to other levels of government and the private sector.

There are five Threat Conditions, each identified by a description and corresponding color. From lowest to highest, the levels and associated colors are: Low (Green); Guarded (Blue); Elevated (Yellow); High (Orange); and Severe (Red). At each Threat Condition level, Federal departments and agencies will be expected to implement a corresponding set of ''Protective Measures'' to further reduce vulnerability or increase response capability during a period of heightened alert. The Threat Condition levels and accompanying Protective Measures are further described below.

The higher the Threat Condition, the greater the risk of a terrorist attack. Risk includes both the probability of an attack occurring and its potential gravity. Threat Conditions are to be assigned by the Attorney General, in consultation with the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security. Except in exigent circumstances, the Attorney General shall seek the views of the appropriate Homeland Security Principals or their subordinates, and other parties as appropriate, on the Threat Condition to be assigned. Threat Conditions may be assigned for the entire Nation, or they may be set for a particular geographic area or industrial sector. Assigned Threat Conditions shall be reviewed at regular intervals to determine whether adjustments are warranted.

For facilities, personnel, and operations inside the territorial United States, all Federal departments, agencies, and offices other than military facilities shall conform their existing threat advisory systems to this system and henceforth administer their systems consistent with the determination of the Attorney General with regard to the Threat Condition in effect.

The assignment of a Threat Condition shall prompt the implementation of an appropriate set of Protective Measures. Protective Measures are the specific steps an organization shall take to reduce its vulnerability or increase its ability to respond during a period of heightened alert. The authority to craft and implement Protective Measures rests with the Federal departments and agencies. It is recognized that departments and agencies may have several preplanned sets of responses to a particular Threat Condition to facilitate a rapid, appropriate, and tailored response. Department and agency heads are responsible for developing their own Protective Measures and other antiterrorism or self-protection and continuity plans, and resourcing, rehearsing, documenting, and maintaining these plans. Likewise, they retain the authority to respond, as necessary, to risks, threats, incidents, or events at facilities within the specific jurisdiction of their department or agency, and, as authorized by law, to direct agencies and industries to implement their own Protective Measures. They shall continue to be responsible for taking all appropriate proactive steps to reduce