

Technoshield) address the question of Type II fluids. Fokker states that the FAA Advisory Circular incorrectly suggests that there may be disadvantages to Type II fluids with respect to decreasing the runway coefficient of friction. Technoshield suggests that the entire rulemaking will have the effect of precluding the use of Type I fluids.

FAA Response: As stated in the preamble to the part 121 interim rule, each type fluid has its benefits and intended usage. Each certificate holder, not the FAA, determines the type(s) of fluid to be used in its operations. Recent studies by the FAA indicate that no degradation of runway frictions greater than that occurring with water covered runway surfaces occurs with the use of Type II fluids.

The FAA does not believe that the rule affects the choice of fluid. Weather conditions and certificate holder practice will continue to determine the choice of fluid.

Alternative Procedures

Canadair suggests that it would be useful if the FAA issues advisory material on how to design, develop, and verify an alternative procedure for determination that critical surfaces are free of frost, ice, or snow, as is authorized under § 121.629(c)(3)(ii).

FAA Response: As was stated in the preamble to the part 121 NPRM, the "otherwise determined by an alternative procedure" language was included to cover changes in ambient conditions or industry development of approved new technologies. The FAA believes that certificate holders should take the initiative to develop such alternative procedures and submit them to the FAA for approval.

Need for Approved Program

ALPA states its belief that each carrier operating under part 121 should have an approved program and that, for the reasons stated in its earlier comments on the ground deicing NPRM, § 121.629(d) should be deleted.

FAA Response: The FAA believes that the only certificate holders under part 121 who do not have an approved ground deicing/anti-icing program are those who conclude it would be more cost effective to operate without such a program. These certificate holders might have to delay or cancel flights in icing conditions because the outside-the-aircraft check required under § 121.629(d) is not a viable option during certain weather conditions and at certain airports. If a certificate holder is able to conduct an outside-the-aircraft check and that check ensures that the

aircraft is free of contamination, the FAA believes the check is an adequate substitute for an approved program.

Air Traffic Control

The NTSB referenced several of its previous recommendations that are not directly related to this rulemaking action but that are related to achieving more efficient planning for ground operations. The recommendations, if implemented, would reduce the probability that airplanes will exceed their deicing holdover times.

FAA Response: The FAA has undertaken a number of related actions, including, as part of certain airports' ground deicing plans, gate hold procedures (NTSB Recommendation A-93-19) and procedures that limit the time an aircraft spends on the ground after deicing (NTSB Recommendation A-93-20). These procedures have contributed to both improved safety during ground icing conditions and enhanced the overall departure and arrival rates during these conditions.

Environmental Analysis

These rules are federal actions that are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Under applicable guidelines of the President's Council on Environmental Quality and agency procedures implementing NEPA, the FAA normally prepares an environmental assessment (EA) to determine the need for an environmental impact statement (EIS) or whether a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) would be appropriate. (40 CFR 1501.3; FAA Order 1050.1D appendix 7, par. 3(a)). In the NPRMs the FAA invited comments on any environmental issues associated with the proposed rule, and specifically requested comments on the following: (1) Whether the proposed rule will increase the use of deicing fluids, (2) whether the proposed part 121 rule will encourage the use of Type II deicing fluid, (3) the impact, if any, of using these deicing fluids on taxiways "just prior to takeoff," and (4) containment methods currently used that can be adapted to other locations on an airport. Only a few commenters to the part 121 NPRM addressed these environmental issues and most of these commenters focused more on the effect of Federal, state, and local environmental requirements and the lack of local facilities, than on the questions of the potential environmental impact of deicing fluids. A summary of the comments received, the FAA's response, and the findings of the FAA's Environmental Assessment appear in

the preamble to the part 121 interim rule.

The Environmental Assessment (EA) which supported a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is included in the docket for this rulemaking. Except for the NTSB suggestion that the FAA conduct further research on runway contaminants, no further comments on environmental issues associated with this rulemaking were received following publication of the part 121 and part 135 interim rules. Nonetheless, as part of its long term efforts, the FAA will continue to work with certificate holders and with airport operators to monitor the actual and potential environmental effects of this rule and will take appropriate steps as necessary.

Conclusion

After consideration of the comments submitted in response to the interim final rules, the FAA has determined that no further rulemaking action is necessary. The interim final rule amending part 121 of title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Amendment No. 121-231, entitled Aircraft Ground Deicing and Anti-Icing Program, published at 57 FR 44924 on September 29, 1992, is adopted as a final rule. The interim final rule amending parts 125 and 135 of title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Amendment Nos. 125-18 and 135-46, entitled Training and Checking in Ground Icing Conditions, published at 58 FR 69620 on December 30, 1993, is adopted as a final rule.

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 19, 2002.

Monte R. Belger,

Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02-21575 Filed 8-26-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

15 CFR Part 50

[Docket Number 020509117-2195-02]

RIN 0607-AA36

Bureau of the Census Certification Process

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) is issuing this final rule to establish the process for requesting certification of Census Bureau

documents (*i.e.*, tables, maps, reports, etc.) and the pricing structure for that service. A certification confirms that a product is a true and accurate copy of a Census Bureau document. The Census Bureau is issuing this final rule to create a centralized system for certifying Census Bureau documents and to accurately reflect the true costs associated with certification.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective on September 26, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information on this rule should be directed to Les Solomon, Chief, Customer Services Center, Marketing Services Office, U.S. Census Bureau, Room 1585, Federal Building 3, Washington, DC 20233, (301) 763-5377 or by fax (301) 457-4714.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Census Bureau has developed standard procedures and pricing policies regarding the certification process.

Over the years, the volume of requests for certified Census Bureau documents has steadily increased. Title 13, Section 8, allows the Census Bureau to provide certain statistical materials upon payment of costs for this service. With the release of Census 2000 data, the volume of requests for certified documents is expected to continue increasing. The price structure includes a preset service fee plus the cost of the resources used in fulfilling the requests, according to the kind of certification requested and its level of difficulty (easy, moderate, or difficult). The two types of certification available are (1) "Impression," that is, impressing the Census Bureau seal on a document and (2) "Attestation," a signed statement by Census Bureau officials, attesting to the authenticity, accompanying a document onto which the Census Bureau seal has been impressed.

A certification may be needed for many reasons. For example, parties in a legal proceeding may wish to obtain a copy of a Census Bureau table or map that they wish to introduce into evidence.

In order to create consistent certification rules, the Census Bureau is making the following amendment to Title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 50:

- Add new Section 50.50 containing the Census Bureau's certification process.
- Establish a consistent pricing structure.

- Require requests for certifications to contain information on Form BC-1868(EF), Request for Official Certification. (See the Census Bureau's Web site, <<http://www.census.gov/mso/www/certification/>>.)

On June 4, 2002, the Census Bureau published in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking and request for comments on this program (67 FR 38445). The Census Bureau received no comments on the proposed rule.

Administrative Procedure and Regulatory Flexibility Act

A notice of final rulemaking is not required by Title 5, United States Code (U.S.C.), section 553, or any other law, because this rule is procedural in nature and involves a matter relating to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts. Accordingly, it is exempt from the notice and comment provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act under 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2) and 5 U.S.C.(b)(A). Therefore, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act are not applicable (5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*). As a result, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required and none has been prepared.

Executive Orders

This rule has been determined not to be significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866. This rule does not contain policies with federalism implications sufficient to warrant preparation of a federalism assessment under Executive Order 12612.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), Title 44, U.S.C., Chapter 35, unless that collection of information displays a current Office of Management and Budget control number. This notice does not represent a collection of information and is not subject to the PRA's requirements. The form referenced in the rule, Form BC-1868(EF), collects only information necessary to process a certification request. As such, it is not subject to the PRA's requirements (5 CFR 1320.3(h)(1)).

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 50

Census data, Population census, Seals and insignia, Statistics.

PART 50—SPECIAL SERVICES AND STUDIES BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1. The authority citation for 15 CFR Part 50 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 3, 49 Stat. 293, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 192a. Interprets or applies Sec. 1, 40 Stat. 1256, as amended; Sec. 1, 49 Stat. 292; Sec. 8, 60 Stat. 1013, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 192, 189a; and 13 U.S.C. 8.

2. Add § 50.50 to read as follows:

§ 50.50 Request for certification.

(a) Upon request, the Census Bureau certifies certain statistical materials (such as the population and housing unit counts of government entities, published tabulations, maps, and other documents). The Census Bureau charges customers a preset fee for this service according to the kind of certification requested (either an impressed document or an attestation) and the level of difficulty involved in compiling it (easy, moderate, or difficult, determined according to the resources expended) as well as the set cost of the data product (*e.g.*, report or map) to be certified. Certification prices are shown in the following table:

PRICE BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATION

Product	Estimated price	Estimated time to complete (in hours)
Impress-easy	\$70.00	1.5
Impress-medium	110.00	3
Impress-difficult	150.00	4.5
Attestation-easy	160.00	3
Attestation-medium	200.00	4.5
Attestation-difficult ..	240.00	6

(b) There are two forms of certification available: Impressed Documents and Attestation.

(1) *Impressed Documents.* An impressed document is one that is certified by impressing the Census Bureau seal on the document itself. The Census Bureau act, Title 13, United States Code, Section 3, provides that the seal of the Census Bureau shall be affixed to all documents authenticated by the Census Bureau and that judicial notice shall be taken of the seal. This process attests that the document on which the seal is impressed is a true and accurate copy of a Census Bureau record.

(2) *Attestation.* Attestation is a more formal process of certification. It consists of a signed statement by a Census Bureau official that the document is authentic and produced or published by the agency, followed by a

signed statement of another Census Bureau official witnessing the authority of the first.

(c) Requests for certification should be submitted on Form BC-1868(EF), Request for Official Certification, to the Census Bureau by fax, (301) 457-4714 or by e-mail, webmaster@census.gov. Form BC-1868(EF) is available on the Census Bureau's Web site at: <http://www.census.gov/mso/www/certification/>. A letter request—without Form BC-1868(EF)—will be accepted only if it contains the information necessary to complete a Form BC-1868(EF). No certification request will be processed without payment of the required fee.

Dated: August 21, 2002.

Charles Louis Kincannon,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 02-21709 Filed 8-26-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Parts 732, 736, 758, 764, 766 and 772

[Docket No. 020628162-2162-01]

RIN 0694-AC58

Revision to the Export Administration Regulations: Denied Persons List

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule removes references in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to the "Denied Persons List" maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security because the list is described, but not published, in the Code of Federal Regulations, and is not intended to be legally controlling. This rule also makes a format change in the template of the standard denial order published in the EAR.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective August 26, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas W. Andrukonis, Director, Office of Enforcement Analysis, Bureau of Industry and Security, Telephone: (202) 482-4255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

As described in section 764.3 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR 764.3), the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) has the authority to issue an order that restricts the ability of

persons named in it to engage in export or reexport transactions of items subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and restricts their access to items subject to the regulations. These orders may also prohibit all persons from taking certain actions specified in the order because those actions could circumvent the restrictions imposed on the denied person by the order. BIS publishes notices of such orders in the **Federal Register** to provide notice to all persons of the provisions of the order. BIS maintains unofficial compilations of such denial orders, for the convenience of the public, in a "Denied Persons List" included in the unofficial version of the EAR and on a Web site. Because these compilations are not included in the Code of Federal Regulations, this rule removes references to the "Denied Persons List" from the EAR in parts 732, 736, 758, 764, 766 and 772. References to the "Denied Persons List" in part 752 of the EAR will be removed in a separate rule.

This rule also replaces the word "immediately" with "[date]" in the last sentence of the pro forma standard denial order, because a standard order need not be effective as of the date of signing. This rule does not change the scope of any order denying export privileges, nor does it change the rights or duties of any person with respect to the Export Administration Regulations.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget Control Number. This rule does not involve a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

4. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A), the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act requiring a notice of proposed rulemaking and the opportunity for public comment are waived, because this regulation involves a rule of agency procedure. No other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this rule.

Additionally, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(2), the 30 day delay in effectiveness is waived for the same reason. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under the Administrative Procedure Act or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Therefore, this regulation is issued in final form. Although there is no formal comment period, public comments on this regulation are welcome on a continuing basis. Comments should be submitted to William Arvin, Office of Exporter Services, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 273, Washington, D.C. 20044.

List of Subjects

15 CFR Parts 732 and 758

Administrative practice and procedure, Advisory committees, Exports, Foreign trade, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

15 CFR Parts 736 and 772

Exports, Foreign trade.

15 CFR Part 764

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Foreign trade, Law enforcement, Penalties.

15 CFR Part 766

Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Exports, Foreign trade.

Accordingly, parts 732, 736, 758, 764, 766 and 772 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730-799) are amended as follows:

PART 732—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 732 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 14, 2002, 67 FR 53721, August 16, 2002.

2. Section 732.3 is amended by revising paragraph (g)(1) to read as follows:

§ 732.3 Steps regarding the ten general prohibitions.

* * * * *

(g) * * *

(1) Determine whether your transferee, ultimate end-user, any intermediate consignee, or any other party to a transaction is a person denied export privileges (see part 764 of the EAR). It is a violation of the EAR to