

indexed by the FOMC's current target of 1.25 percent for the federal funds rate. The Reserve Banks will continue to establish rates on primary, secondary, and seasonal credit at least every two weeks, subject to review and determination of the Board of Governors, through the same procedures that have been used in the past to set the rates on adjustment, extended, and seasonal credit.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

Pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the Board certifies that the new primary and secondary credit rates will not have a significant adverse economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the final rule does not impose any additional requirements on entities affected by the regulation.

Administrative Procedure Act

The Board did not follow the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b) relating to notice and public participation in connection with the adoption of these amendments because the Board for good cause determined that delaying implementation of the new primary and secondary credit rates in order to allow notice and public comment would be impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest in fostering price stability and sustainable economic growth. For these same reasons, the Board also has not provided 30 days prior notice of the effective date of the rule under section 553(d).

12 CFR Chapter II

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 201

Banks, Banking, Federal Reserve System, Reporting and recordkeeping.

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Board is amending 12 CFR chapter II to read as follows:

PART 201—EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS (REGULATION A)

1. The authority citation for part 201 continues to read as follows:
Authority: 12 U.S.C. 248(i)–(j), 343 *et seq.*, 347a, 347b, 347c, 348 *et seq.*, 357, 374, 374a, and 461.
2. Section 201.51 (a) through (c) is revised to read as follows:

§ 201.51 Interest rates applicable to credit extended by a Federal Reserve Bank.

(a) *Primary credit.* The interest rates for primary credit provided to depository institutions under § 201.4(a) are:

Federal Reserve Bank	Rate	Effective
Boston	2.25	January 9, 2003.
New York	2.25	January 9, 2003.
Philadelphia	2.25	January 9, 2003.
Cleveland	2.25	January 9, 2003.
Richmond	2.25	January 9, 2003.
Atlanta	2.25	January 9, 2003.
Chicago	2.25	January 9, 2003.
St. Louis	2.25	January 9, 2003.
Minneapolis	2.25	January 9, 2003.
Kansas City	2.25	January 9, 2003.
Dallas	2.25	January 9, 2003.
San Francisco	2.25	January 9, 2003.

(b) *Secondary credit.* The interest rates for secondary credit provided to depository institutions under 201.4(b) are:

Federal Reserve Bank	Rate	Effective
Boston	2.75	January 9, 2003.
New York	2.75	January 9, 2003.
Philadelphia	2.75	January 9, 2003.
Cleveland	2.75	January 9, 2003.
Richmond	2.75	January 9, 2003.
Atlanta	2.75	January 9, 2003.
Chicago	2.75	January 9, 2003.
St. Louis	2.75	January 9, 2003.
Minneapolis	2.75	January 9, 2003.
Kansas City	2.75	January 9, 2003.
Dallas	2.75	January 9, 2003.
San Francisco	2.75	January 9, 2003.

(c) *Seasonal credit.* The rate for seasonal credit extended to depository institutions under § 201.4(c) is a flexible rate that takes into account rates on market sources of funds.

* * * * *

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 8, 2003.

Jennifer J. Johnson,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 03–621 Filed 1–13–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 30349; Amdt. No. 3040]

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) for operations at certain airports. These regulatory actions are needed because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System, such as the commissioning of new navigational facilities, addition of new obstacles, or changes in air traffic requirements. These changes are designed to provide safe and efficient use of the navigable

airspace and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules at the affected airports.

DATES: This rule is effective January 14, 2003. The compliance rate for each SIAP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of January 14, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Availability of matter incorporated by reference in the amendment is as follows:

For Examination—

1. FAA Rules Docket, FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591;

2. The FAA Regional Office of the region in which affected airport is located; or

3. The Flight Inspection Area Office which originated the SIAP.

4. The Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC

*For Purchase—*Individual SIAP copies may be obtained from:

1. FAA Public Inquiry Center (APA-200), FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; or

2. The FAA Regional Office of the region in which the affected airport is located.

*By Subscription—*Copies of all SIAPs, mailed once every 2 weeks, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donald P. Pate, Flight Procedure Standards Branch (AMCAFS-420), Flight Technologies and Programs Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73169 (Mail Address: P.O. Box 25082 Oklahoma City, OK 73125) telephone: (405) 954-4164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment to part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs). The complete regulatory description on each SIAP is contained in the appropriate FAA Form 8260 and the National Flight Data Center (FDC)/Permanent (P) Notices to

Airmen (NOTAM) which are incorporated by reference in the amendment under 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 1 CFR part 51, and § 97.20 of the Federal Aviation's Regulations (FAR). Materials incorporated by reference are available for examination or purchase as stated above.

The large number of SIAPs, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make their verbatim publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, airmen do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, but refer to their graphic depiction of charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP contained in FAA form documents is unnecessary. The provisions of this amendment state the affected CFR (and FAR) sections, with the types and effective dates of the SIAPs. This amendment also identifies the airport, its location, the procedure identification and the amendment number.

The Rule

This amendment to part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes SIAPs. For safety and timeliness of change considerations, this amendment incorporates only specific changes contained in the content of the following FDC/P NOTAMs for each SIAP. The SIAP information in some previously designated FDC/Temporary (FDC/T) NOTAMs is of such duration as to be permanent. With conversion to FDC/P NOTAMs, the respective FDC/T NOTAMs have been canceled.

The FDC/P NOTAMs for the SIAPs contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). In developing these chart changes to SIAPs by FDC/P NOTAMs, the TERPS criteria were applied to only these specific conditions existing at the affected airports. All SIAP amendments in this rule have been previously issued by the FAA in a National Flight Data Center (FDC) Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) as an emergency action of immediate flight safety relating directly to published aeronautical charts. The circumstances which created the need for all these SIAP amendments requires making them effective in less than 30 days.

Further, the SIAPs contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the TERPS. Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting these SIAPs are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, that good cause exists for making these SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR part 97:

Air Traffic Control, Airports, incorporation by reference, and Navigation (Air).

Issued in Washington, DC on January 3, 2003.

James J. Ballough,

Director, Flight Standards Service.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) is amended by establishing, amending, suspending, or revoking Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

1. The authority citation for part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g) 40103, 40106, 40113, 40114, 40120, 44502, 44514, 44701, 44719, 44721-44722.

2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

§ 97.23, 97.25, 97.27, 97.29, 97.31, 97.33, 97.95 [Amended]

By amending: § 97.23 VOR, VOR/DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME; § 97.27 NDB, NDB/DME; § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, ISMLS, MLS/DME, MLS/RNAV; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPTER SIAPs, Identified as follows:

* * * *Effective Upon Publication*

FDC date	State	City	Airport	FDC Number	Subject
12/11/02	PA	Bedford	BEDFORD COUNTY	2/2732	GPS RWY 32, Orig-B
12/16/02	MD	Annapolis	LEE	2/2859	RNAV (GPS) RWY 30, Orig.
12/18/02	VA	Roanoke	ROANOKE REGIONAL/ WOODRUM FIELD.	2/2903	RNAV (GPS) RWY 33, Orig-A.
12/20/02	OR	Portland	PORTLAND INTL	2/2955	NDB RWY 28R, Amdt 11.
12/20/02	OR	Portland	PORTLAND INTL	2/2956	ILS RWY 10L, Amdt 1C.
12/20/02	OR	Portland	PORTLAND INTL	2/2957	ILS RWY 28L Orig-B.
12/20/02	OR	Portland	PORTLAND INTL	2/2958	ILS RWY 28R, Amdt 12B.
12/20/02	OR	Portland	PORTLAND INTL	2/2959	LOC/DME RWY 21, Amdt 7A.
12/20/02	OR	Portland	PORTLAND INTL	2/2961	VOR/DME RWY 21, Orig-A.
12/20/02	OR	Portland	PORTLAND INTL	2/2962	VOR RWY 28R, Amdt 2.
12/20/02	OR	Portland	PORTLAND INTL	2/2963	VOR-A, Amdt 9A
12/20/02	NY	New York	JOHN F. KENNEDY INTL	2/2966	ILS RWY 4R, Amdt 29A.
12/20/02	OR	Portland	PORTLAND INTL	2/2967	ILS RWY 10R (CAT I, II, III) Amdt 31A.
12/30/02	NM	Las Cruces	LAS CRUCES INTL	2/3098	ILS RWY 30, Amdt 1.

[FR Doc. 03-651 Filed 1-13-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Parts 744 and 774

[Docket No. 021216312-2312-01]

RIN 0694-AC66

Revision of Export Controls for General Purpose Microprocessors

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is amending the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to implement revisions to national security controls for microprocessors that were agreed upon in the February 2002 meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (Wassenaar Arrangement). This final rule removes license requirements for exports and reexports of general purpose microprocessors to most destinations to conform with changes in the List of Dual-Use Goods and Technologies maintained and agreed to by governments participating in the Wassenaar Arrangement. This rule retains license requirements for exports and reexports to designated terrorist-supporting countries. In addition, this rule establishes a new license requirement for the export or reexport of general purpose

microprocessors if, at the time of the export or reexport, the exporter or reexporter knows, has reason to know, or is informed by BIS that the item will be or is intended to be used for a "military end-use" in a country that is of concern for national security reasons or by a "military end-user" in such a country. This license requirement does not apply to items for the official use by personnel and agencies of the U.S. Government or agencies of a cooperating government in a country of concern for national security reasons. The license review standard for applications to export or reexport general purpose microprocessors subject to this license requirement is a presumption of denial. No license exceptions are available for this license requirement.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective: January 14, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharron Cook, Office of Exporter Services, Bureau of Export Administration, Telephone: (202) 482-2440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This rule implements changes in the List of Dual-Use Goods and Technologies maintained and agreed to by governments participating in the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (Wassenaar Arrangement) in February 2002. General purpose microprocessors, which are produced in very large volumes and sold through a variety of channels, are used in numerous civilian applications worldwide, such as

personal computers, cellular telephones, personal digital assistants, and wireless base stations. General purpose microprocessors may also be used in a wide variety of military applications and weapons systems. The continuous, rapid increase in microprocessor capabilities has necessitated frequent adjustment to export control parameters to avoid expending limited export control resources on mass market items.

While some general purpose microprocessors will remain under the classification of Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 3A001 on the Commerce Control List (CCL) (Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR), this rule moves most general purpose microprocessors to ECCN 3A991. Specifically, 3A001.a.3.a is removed and reserved and 3A991.a.1 is created to control the export and reexport of "microprocessor microcircuits", "microcomputer microcircuits", and microcontroller microcircuits having a "composite theoretical performance" ("CTP") of 6,500 million theoretical operations per second (MTOPS) or more and an arithmetic logic unit with an access width of 32 bit or more to countries in "AT column 1" of the Commerce Country Chart (see Supplement No. 1 of part 738 of the EAR) for anti-terrorism (AT) reasons. Currently, North Korea, Sudan and Syria are listed in "AT column 1." However, the Commerce Country Chart directs you to part 746 of the EAR to determine license requirements for other state sponsors of terrorism, *i.e.*, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, and Libya.