

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 May 23, 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, 97.35 [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 No.	Subject
08/24/01	MO	St. Louis	Lambert-St. Louis Intl	1/8857	VOR Rwy 6, Orig.
05/06/03	ME	Rockland	Knox County Regional	3/3439	ILS Rwy 13, Amdt 1A.
05/06/03	ME	Rockland	Knox County Regional	3/3440	NDB Rwy 31, Orig-A.
05/06/03	ME	Rockland	Knox County Regional	3/3441	NDB Rwy 3, Orig.
05/06/03	ME	Rockland	Knox County Regional	3/3442	GPS Rwy 31, Orig-B.
05/09/03	RI	Providence	Theodore Francis Green State	3/3531	VOR Rwy 5R, Amdt 13C.
05/09/03	RI	Providence	Theodore Francis Green State	3/3532	NDB Rwy 5R, Amdt 15C.
05/09/03	RI	Providence	Theodore Francis Green State	3/3533	ILS Rwy 5R, Amdt 17.
05/09/03	RI	Providence	Theodore Francis Green State	3/3534	ILS Rwy 5R (Cat II), Amdt 17.
05/09/03	RI	Providence	Theodore Francis Green State	3/3535	ILS Rwy 5R (Cat III), Amdt 17.
05/09/03	RI	Providence	Theodore Francis Green State	3/3536	ILS Rwy 23L, Amdt 4C.
05/14/03	ME	Augusta	Augusta State	3/3647	ILS Rwy 17, Amdt 17.
05/15/03	PA	Bradford	Bradford Regional	3/3743	ILS Rwy 32, Amdt 11.
05/16/03	HI	Lihue	Lihue	3/3785	RNAV (GPS) Rwy 35, Orig.
05/16/03	PA	Doylestown	Doylestown	3/3793	NDB Rwy 23, Amdt 2A.
05/19/03	CA	Long Beach	Long Beach (Daugherty Field)	3/3862	ILS Rwy 30, Amdt 32A.
05/20/03	MI	Hastings	Hastings	3/3840	VOR Rwy 12, Orig-B.
05/20/03	IA	Clinton	Clinton Muni	3/3910	ILS Rwy 3, Amdt 4.
05/20/03	IA	Clinton	Clinton Muni	3/3911	NDB Rwy 3, Amdt 6A.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 41

[Public Notice 4378]

RIN 1400–AB53

Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended—Additional International Organization

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule implements regulations relating to the visa status of personnel of INTELSAT after privatization of that organization. This rule makes final the interim rule, which added INTELSAT (following privatization) to the regulatory definition of “international organization”, but only for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The rule also clarifies the status of the organization and the personnel affected.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective May 30, 2003.

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 of This Rule?

Section 301 of Public Law 106–396 (47 U.S.C. 763, Oct. 30, 2000) permits certain aliens who were officers or employees of INTELSAT before its privatization and who obtained and had maintained the status of “international organization alien” under the terms of section 101(a)(15)(G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) for the requisite period to continue to be eligible for such classification as long as they are officers or employees of INTELSAT or any successor or separated entity of INTELSAT. It also provides that, despite its privatization,

INTELSAT or any successor or separated entity will continue to qualify as an "international organization" for purposes of the special immigrant provision of INA 101(a)(27)(I), relating to certain international organization aliens and family members.

On January 11, 2002, the Department published an interim rule to implement these new provisions, and on April 17, 2002, the Department published a second interim rule to revise the interim regulation to further clarify the status of privatized INTELSAT and the personnel affected. As made clear in the second interim rule, Public Law 106-396 confers the status of international organization on privatized INTELSAT only in connection with the special immigrant provision in INA section 101(a)(27)(I). It also allows certain officers and employees of privatized INTELSAT to retain their G-4 status despite the fact that INTELSAT, once privatized, no longer meets the definition of international organization for purposes of visa classification under INA 101(a)(15)(G). Additionally, as the second interim rule clarified, Public Law 106-396 does not provide for G-5 status for servants of privatized INTELSAT officers and employees.

Were Comments Solicited on This Rule?

The Department solicited comments to be received no later than June 17, 2002. No comments were received.

Final Rule

■ The Department's interim rule published on April 17, 2002 [67 FR 18821] provided all the amendments to 22 CFR 41.24. Since there are no further amendments necessary to the Department's interim rule, the Department does not feel it necessary to republish the text of the interim. The interim rule is therefore being incorporated herein as a final rule.

Dated: May 6, 2003.

Maura Harty,

Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs,
Department of State.

[FR Doc. 03-13553 Filed 5-29-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

30 CFR Parts 56 and 57

Definition for Multipurpose Dry-Chemical Fire Extinguisher

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Technical amendment.

SUMMARY: This technical amendment moves the definition for *multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher* in subparts C and E of 30 CFR parts 56 and 57 to the general definitions section in subpart A of these parts. This action is necessary to eliminate confusion regarding compliance with the requirements for multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguishers caused by it having two definitions, one in subpart A and a different one in subparts C and E.

EFFECTIVE DATES: May 30, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marvin W. Nichols, Director; Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA; Phone: (202) 693-9440; FAX: (202) 693-9441; E-mail: nichols-marvin@msha.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory History

The definition for *multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher* in subpart A of existing 30 CFR 56/57.2 states—

Multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher means a listed or approved multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 2-A:10-B:C, by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., and containing a minimum of 4.5 pounds of dry-chemical agent.

In 1985, MSHA promulgated a final rule [50 FR 4022] revising its "Fire Prevention and Control" standards for metal and nonmetal mines in subpart C of 30 CFR parts 56 and 57. The definition for *multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher* in final §§ 56/57.4000 states—

An extinguisher having a rating of at least 2-A:10-B:C and containing a nominal 4.5 pounds or more of dry-chemical agent.

In 1991, MSHA promulgated a final rule [56 FR 46508] revising its "Explosives" standards for metal and nonmetal mines in subpart E of 30 CFR parts 56 and 57. The definition for *multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher* in final §§ 56/57.6000 of "Subpart E—Explosives" is identical to that contained in §§ 56/57.4000 of "Subpart C—Fire Prevention and Control."

With the publication of the final rules for "Subpart C—Fire Prevention and Control" and "Subpart E—Explosives," the definition for *multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher* in subpart A became irrelevant because this term is used only in subparts C and E.

Discussion of Changes

The definition for *multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher* in subpart A (§§ 56/57.2) differs from the one in

subpart C (§§ 56/57.4000) and subpart E (§§ 56/57.6000) in two ways. First, the definition in subpart A uses the word "minimum" instead of "nominal" in characterizing the amount of dry-chemical agent required. The preamble to the final rule for "Subpart C—Fire Prevention and Control," however, states that—

* * * Because fire equipment manufacturers designate the weight of dry-chemical agent in an extinguisher by "nominal" weight rather than by "minimum" weight, the final rule uses the term "nominal" and clarifies that the nominal weight must be 4.5 pounds or more.

Second, the definition in subpart A specifies that the multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher be "listed or approved * * * by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc." The preamble to the final rule for "Subpart C—Fire Prevention and Control," however, states that—

The final rule defines multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguishers as those meeting at least the nationally recognized criteria for extinguishers with a 2-A:10-B:C rating. * * * Approval organizations, such as the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. and Factory Mutual Research Corporation test and list fire extinguishers meeting this rating.

Although the more recent definition in subparts C and E differs slightly from subpart A, the intent of the definition remains the same. This disparity, however, has created confusion for some fire extinguisher manufacturers and mine inspectors.

To eliminate any confusion and redundancy, this technical amendment (1) replaces the outdated and unnecessary definition for *multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher* in subpart A of 30 CFR parts 56 and 57 with the most current definition from subparts C and E of these parts; and (2) removes the redundant definitions of *multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher* from subparts C and E.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Parts 56 and 57

Fire prevention, Mine safety and health.

Dated: May 16, 2003.

John R. Correll,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health.

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, and under the authority of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, MSHA is amending chapter I, parts 56 and 57 of title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows: