www.gao.gov/govaud/ybk01.htm. Printed copies will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Also posted on the Web site is a list of major changes from the 1994 edition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marcia Buchanan, Assistant Director, Government Auditing Standards, 202–512–9321.

Jeanette M. Franzel,

Director, Financial Management and Assurance.

[FR Doc. 03–16716 Filed 7–1–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1610–03–M

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the San Ysidro Border Station Expansion

AGENCIES: General Services Administration (GSA), California Department of Transportation (CalTrans), and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the upgrade and expansion of the existing San Ysidro Border Station.

SUMMARY: The action to be evaluated by this EIS is the upgrade and expansion of the existing San Ysidro Border Station, located in San Ysidro, California, to relieve the substantial increase of traffic congestion at the southern terminus of I–5; to implement new mandated border entry/exit programs, in accordance with the legislative requirements of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996; to further the reorganization of the Federal Inspection Services into an agency of Homeland Security; and, to maintain control over ever present illegal activities at the border.

Alternatives

Four build alternatives for the proposed project are currently under consideration and will be analyzed in the EIS for potential environmental impacts. In addition, as required be NEPA, the ''No Build'' alternative will be analyzed. In an effort to provide effective border control services to both Mexico and the United States (U.S.), and to streamline traffic along I–5 between Mexico and the U.S., several potential developments outside of the scope of this project are being taken into consideration during the planning stages of the proposed project. One of these potential developments involves the Mexican Federal Government's plan to develop a new non-commercial port of entry at El Chaparral, located directly south of the decommissioned U.S. Virginia Avenue Commercial Vehicle Inspection facility. The San Ysidro Border Station would need to align with, or connect to, the El Chaparral facility. A second local area project which would affect the development of the proposed project is the San Ysidro Intermodal Transportation Center, which will improve the trolley terminus to the east of the existing San Ysidro Border Station. The proposed transportation center also includes general hardscape and landscape improvements, as well as upgrades to existing parking lots and roadways. This development would establish the area east of the existing San Ysidro Border Station as the main hub for the local population and any individuals wishing to cross the U.S./Mexico border.

Public Involvement

The views and comments of the public are necessary in determining the scope and content of the environmental analysis in connection with the proposed project. A scoping meeting for the proposed project will be held on Wednesday, July 23, 2003 from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the San Ysidro Multi-Cultural Center, located at 4345 Otay Mesa Road in San Ysidro, CA. Interested parties may attend to present questions and concerns that they believe should be addressed in the EIS. Release of the Draft EIS for public comment and the public meeting will be announced in the local news media as these dates are established.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: General Services Administration, Pacific Rim Region, Ramón D. Riesgo, Border Station Program, Desert Service Center, 401 West ''A'' Street, Suite 2075, San Diego, CA 92101–8843, (619) 557–5092.

Steve J. Scavo,

Acting Director, Desert Service Center.

[FR Doc. 03–16784 Filed 7–1–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6620–27–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60 Day–03–88]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 498–1210.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS–D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Hemostatic Disorders in Families—New—National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID), Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC). Disorders of hemostasis are primarily due to alteration in the balance of the normal hemostatic mechanism, which provides for the appropriate formation and breakdown of the clot. Disruption in this balance causes bleeding disorders and thrombotic disorders, both of which are multifactorial, resulting from the interaction of genetic and environmental risk factors. Disorders that are transmitted in families, such as hemophilia and protein S deficiency, are due to specific mutations, but many different mutations are known to cause each disease. Since different mutations may cause variation in severity and clinical course of the disease, population studies capture a heterogeneous group. Modification of the primary gene defect by acquired factors and by action of other genes to produce further variability in clinical expression of the disease may be less apparent in populations. Study of family members allows for control of one significant parameter, gene defect, in order for the effects of other variables to be examined.

Diagnosis of a hemostatic disorder through measurement of coagulation factors or genetic testing is not always predictive of clinical disease, yet