

submissions should refer to File No. SR-PCX-2003-61 and should be submitted by December 17 2003.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.<sup>18</sup>

**Margaret H. McFarland,**

*Deputy Secretary.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 4539]

### **Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs; List of November 17, 2003, of Participating Countries and Entities (Hereinafter Known as "Participants") Under the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108-19) and Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003**

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with sections 3 and 6 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108-19) and Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003, the Department of State is identifying all the Participants eligible for trade in rough diamonds under the Act, and their respective Importing and Exporting Authorities, and revising the previously published list of September 1, 2003 (68 FR 53419-53420).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jay L. Bruns, Special Negotiator for Conflict Diamonds, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State, (202) 647-2857.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 4 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act (the "Act") requires the President to prohibit the importation into, or the exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond, from whatever source, that has not been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). Under section 3(2) of the Act, "controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme" means an importation from the territory of a Participant or exportation to the territory of a Participant of rough diamonds that is either (i) carried out in accordance with the KPCS, as set forth in regulations promulgated by the President, or (ii) controlled under a system determined by the President to meet substantially the standards, practices, and procedures of the KPCS. The referenced regulations are contained at 31 CFR part 592 ("Rough

Diamond Control Regulations") (68 FR 45777, August 4, 2003).

Section 6(b) of the Act requires the President to publish in the **Federal Register** a list of all Participants, and all Importing and Exporting Authorities of Participants, and to update the list as necessary. Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003 delegates this function to the Secretary of State. Section 3(7) of the Act defines "Participant" as a state, customs territory, or regional economic integration organization identified by the Secretary of State. Section 3(3) of the Act defines "Exporting Authority" as one or more entities designated by a Participant from whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is being exported as having the authority to validate a Kimberley Process Certificate. Section 3(4) of the Act defines "Importing Authority" as one or more entities designated by a Participant into whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is imported as having the authority to enforce the laws and regulations of the Participant regarding imports, including the verification of the Kimberley Process Certificate accompanying the shipment.

#### **List of Participants**

Pursuant to section 3 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act (the Act), Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003, and Delegation of Authority No. 245 (April 23, 2001), I hereby identify the following entities as of November 17, 2003, as Participants under section 6(b) of the Act. Included in this List are the Importing and Exporting Authorities for Participants, as required by section 6(b) of the Act. This list revises the previously published list of September 1, 2003 (68 FR 53419-53420).

Angola—Ministry of Geology and Mines.  
 Armenia—Ministry of Trade and Economic Development.  
 Australia—Exporting Authority—Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources; Importing Authority—Australian Customs Service.  
 Belarus—Department of Finance.  
 Botswana—Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources.  
 Brazil—Ministry of Mines and Energy.  
 Bulgaria—Ministry of Finance.  
 Canada—Natural Resources Canada.  
 Central African Republic—Ministry of Energy and Mining.  
 China—General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.  
 Democratic Republic of the Congo—Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons.

Republic of the Congo—Ministry of Mines and Geology.  
 Croatia—Ministry of Economy.  
 European Community—DG/External Relations/A.2.  
 Ghana—Precious Minerals and Marketing Company Ltd.  
 Guinea—Ministry of Mines and Geology.  
 Guyana—Geology and Mines Commission.  
 Hungary—Ministry of Economy and Transport.  
 India—The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council.  
 Israel—The Diamond Controller.  
 Ivory Coast—Ministry of Mines and Energy.  
 Japan—Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.  
 Republic of Korea—Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.  
 Laos—Ministry of Finance.  
 Lebanon—Ministry of Economy and Trade.  
 Lesotho—Commissioner of Mines and Geology.  
 Malaysia—Ministry of International Trade and Industry.  
 Mauritius—Ministry of Commerce.  
 Namibia—Ministry of Mines and Energy.  
 Poland—Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy.  
 Romania—National Authority for Consumer Protection.  
 Russia—Gokhran, Ministry of Finance.  
 Sierra Leone—Government Gold and Diamond Office.  
 Slovenia—Ministry of Finance.  
 South Africa—South African Diamond Board.  
 Sri Lanka—National Gem and Jewellery Authority.  
 Switzerland—State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.  
 Taiwan—Bureau of Foreign Trade.  
 Tanzania—Commissioner for Minerals.  
 Thailand—Ministry of Commerce.  
 Togo—Ministry of Mines and Geology.  
 Ukraine—State Gemological Centre of Ukraine.  
 United Arab Emirates—Dubai Metals and Commodities Center.  
 United States of America—Importing Authority—United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection; Exporting Authority—Bureau of the Census.  
 Venezuela—Ministry of Energy and Mines.  
 Vietnam—Ministry of Trade.  
 Zimbabwe—Ministry of Mines and Mining Development.

<sup>18</sup> 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

**Richard L. Armitage,**

*Deputy Secretary of State, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 03-29735 Filed 11-25-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710-07-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### Notice Before Waiver With Respect to Land at Hamilton Municipal Airport, Hamilton, NY

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent of waiver with respect to land.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA is publishing notice of the proposed release of approximately 3.966 acres of land located at Hamilton Municipal Airport, to allow its sale for non-aviation development. The parcel was part of the airport property acquired with federal funding support under the Airport Improvement Program. The Village of Hamilton proposes to sell the land to a developer who will develop it as a 63-room motel.

FAA's action is to release the land from a deed provision requiring aeronautical use of the property. The Village of Hamilton has stated that it has no aeronautical use for the parcel now or in the near future according to the Hamilton Municipal Airport Layout Plan.

The Fair Market Value of the land will be paid to the Village of Hamilton to be used for the capital development of Hamilton Municipal Airport.

Any comments the agency receives will be considered as a part of the decision.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before December 26, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments on this application may be mailed or delivered in triplicate to the FAA at the following address: Philip Brito, Manager, FAA New York Airports District Office, 600 Old Country Road, Suite 446, Garden City, New York 11530.

In addition, one copy of any comments submitted to the FAA must be mailed or delivered to Mr. Charles Getchonis, Mayor, Hamilton, New York, at the following address: Mr. Charles Getchonis, Mayor, Village of Hamilton, P.O. Box 119, 3 Broad Street, Hamilton, New York 13346.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Philip Brito, Manager, New York

Airports District Office, 600 Old Country Road, Suite 446, Garden City, New York 11530; telephone (516) 227-3803; FAX (516) 227-3813; e-mail [Philip.Brito@faa.gov](mailto:Philip.Brito@faa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On April 5, 2000, new authorizing legislation became effective. That bill, the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century, Pub. L. 10-181 (Apr. 5, 2000; 114 Stat. 61) (AIR 21) requires that a 30 day public notice must be provided before the Secretary may waive any condition imposed on an interest in surplus property.

Issued in Garden City, New York, on November 14, 2003.

**Philip Brito,**

*Manager, New York Airports District Office, Eastern Region.*

[FR Doc. 03-29457 Filed 11-25-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-13-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee; Air Carrier Operations Issues—New Task

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of a new task for the Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee (ARAC).

**SUMMARY:** Notice is given of new tasks assigned to and accepted by the Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee (ARAC). This notice tells the public of the activities of ARAC.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kathy Abbott, Federal Aviation Administration, Regulation and Certification, 800 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: 202-267-7192.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

The FAA established the Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee to provide advice and recommendations to the FAA Administrator, through the Associate Administrator for Regulation and Certification, on the full range of the FAA's rulemaking activities about aviation-related issues. This includes getting advice and recommendations on the FAA's commitment to harmonize its Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) and practices with its trading partners in Europe and Canada.

One area ARAC deals with is air carrier operations issues. These issues involve the operational requirements for air carriers, including crewmember

requirements, airplane operating performance and limitations, and equipment requirements.

#### The Task

This notice is to tell the public the FAA has asked ARAC to provide advice and recommendation on the following harmonization task:

Harmonize positions on issues related to low-visibility operations. The ARAC Working Group will work on operational and airworthiness issues that apply to air carrier operations in low visibility conditions. The ARAC Working Group will identify harmonization issues in the following areas and will work to reach and document consensus on those issues: Maintenance of harmonization of all weather operations criteria based on experience gained from recent certification programs and operations; evolution of criteria to support Global Navigation Satellite System Landing Systems (GLS); new technologies that are being applied to low visibility operations, and complete harmonization of operating minima criteria and implementation processes. The Group will coordinate information with the FAA/Industry Terminal Area Operations Aviation Rulemaking Committee (TAOARC), JAA All Weather Operations Steering Group (AWOSG), and European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) for consideration during its activities. This coordination will occur before the All Weather Operations Harmonization Working Group (AWO HWG) presents recommendations to ARAC. By March 2004, the Group will complete and document in a technical report the activity underway to harmonize low visibility operating minima between Europe and the United States.

#### ARAC Acceptance of Task

ARAC has accepted the task and has chosen to assign the task to the All Weather Operations Harmonization Working Group. Because a new task is being assigned to the working group, membership will be reopened. The working group will serve as staff to ARAC to aid ARAC in the analysis of the assigned task. Working group recommendations must be reviewed and approved by ARAC. If ARAC accepts the working group's recommendations, it forwards them to the FAA as ARAC recommendations.

#### Working Group Activity

The All Weather Operations Harmonization Working Group is expected to comply with the procedures adopted by ARAC. As part of the