

States for an additional period of time, this interim rule simply promotes administrative efficiency by expanding the time limit from 72 hours to 30 days without requiring additional paperwork.

**Benefits.** This rule will affect those BCC holders issued I-94s for the purpose of staying in the country, within 25 miles of the border, for longer than 3 days but less than 30 days. DHS assumes that approximately 1%, or approximately 21,250, of the total I-94s are currently issued to BCC holders for this purpose and therefore those I-94s would no longer be required to be issued under this interim rule. DHS acknowledges that this estimate is uncertain and requests comment.

BCC holders will benefit from no longer being required to obtain an I-94 in order to remain along the border for an extended period of time. These individuals will no longer be required to request and receive an I-94 which is done in secondary examination at the land border ports. The process requires an interview, the payment of a \$6.00 fee, and often requires the BCC holder to produce documentation concerning their intentions in the United States. The process takes an average of approximately 15 minutes.

In addition to the previously mentioned BCC holders who will no longer be required to obtain I-94's, DHS estimates that between 200,000 and 400,000 BCC holders will utilize the expanded time period to remain in the United States for longer than the current 72 hours limit. Additionally, this interim rule will likely motivate more Mexican nationals without BCC's to obtain BCCs in order to take advantage of the extended time-limit. These factors will facilitate commerce along the U.S. border and increase the demand by BCC holders for goods and services provided by border communities in the United States. As more Mexican nationals take advantage of the extended time-limit and remain in the United States for a longer period of time, the border communities in the United States will also benefit from a greater demand for goods and services provided by those communities.

#### **Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform**

This interim rule meets the applicable standards set forth in Executive Order 12988. Among other things, the regulation does not preempt, repeal or modify any Federal statute; provides clear standards; has no retroactive effects; defines key terms; and is drafted clearly.

#### **Executive Order 13132, Federalism**

This interim rule will not have federalism implications because the regulations will not have financial or other effects on States, the relationship between the Federal Government and the States, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

#### **Drafting Information**

The principal author of this document was Christopher W. Pappas, Regulations Branch, Office of Regulations and Rulings, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection. However, personnel from other offices participated in its development.

#### **List of Subjects in 8 CFR Part 235**

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Immigration, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

#### **Amendment to the Regulations**

■ Part 235 of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations (8 CFR part 235) is amended as follows:

#### **PART 235—INSPECTION OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR ADMISSION**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 235 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 8 U.S.C. 1101 and note, 1103; 1183, 1185 (pursuant to E.O. 13323, published January 2, 2004), 1201, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1228, 1365a note, 1379, 1731–32.

- 2. Section 235.1 is amended by:  
 ■ a. Revising paragraph (f)(1)(iii); and  
 ■ b. Revising paragraph (f)(1)(v), to read as follows:

#### **§ 235.1 Scope of Examination.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) \* \* \*

(1) \* \* \*

(iii) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(1)(v) of this section, any Mexican national admitted as a nonimmigrant visitor who is:

(A) Exempt from a visa and passport pursuant to § 212.1(c)(1)(i) of this chapter and is admitted for a period not to exceed 30 days to visit within 25 miles of the border; or

(B) In possession of a valid visa and passport or exempt from a visa and passport pursuant to § 212.1(c)(1)(ii) of this chapter; and is admitted for a period not to exceed 72 hours to visit within 25 miles of the border;

\* \* \* \* \*

(v) Any Mexican national admitted as a nonimmigrant visitor who is:

(A) Exempt from a visa and passport pursuant to § 212.1(c)(1)(i) of this

chapter and is admitted at the Mexican border POEs in the State of Arizona at Sasabe, Nogales, Mariposa, Naco or Douglas to visit within the State of Arizona within 75 miles of the border for a period not to exceed 30 days; or

(B) In possession of a valid visa and passport or exempt from a visa and passport pursuant to § 212.1(c)(1)(ii) of this chapter; and is admitted at the Mexican border POEs in the State of Arizona at Sasabe, Nogales, Mariposa, Naco or Douglas to visit within the State of Arizona within 75 miles of the border for a period not to exceed 72 hours.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: August 10, 2004.

**Tom Ridge,**

*Secretary of Homeland Security.*

[FR Doc. 04–18651 Filed 8–12–04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410–10–P**

#### **NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

#### **10 CFR Part 72**

**RIN 3150–AH50**

#### **List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: NAC–MPC Revision**

**AGENCY:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its regulations revising the NAC International, Inc., NAC–MPC cask system listing within the “List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks” to include Amendment No. 4 to Certificate of Compliance (CoC) Number 1025. Amendment No. 4 will modify the present cask system design to incorporate vacuum drying enhancements under a general license. Specifically, the amendment will increase vacuum drying time limits, delete canister removal from concrete cask requirements, revise surface contamination removal time limits, and revise allowable contents fuel assembly limits.

**DATES:** The final rule is effective October 27, 2004, unless significant adverse comments are received by September 13, 2004. A significant adverse comment is a comment where the commenter explains why the rule would be inappropriate, including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach, or would be ineffective or unacceptable without a change. If the rule is withdrawn, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments by any one of the following methods. Please include the following number (RIN 3150-AH50) in the subject line of your comments. Comments on rulemakings submitted in writing or in electronic form will be made available for public inspection. Because your comments will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information, the NRC cautions you against including personal information such as security numbers and birth dates in your submission.

Mail comments to: Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, ATTN: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff. E-mail comments to: [SECY@nrc.gov](mailto:SECY@nrc.gov). If you do not receive a reply e-mail confirming that we have received your comments, contact us directly at (301) 415-1966. You may also submit comments via the NRC's rulemaking Web site at <http://ruleforum.llnl.gov>. Address questions about our rulemaking Web site to Carol Gallagher (301) 415-5905; e-mail [cag@nrc.gov](mailto:cag@nrc.gov). Comments can also be submitted via the Federal eRulemaking Portal <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Hand deliver comments to: 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852, between 7:30 am and 4:15 pm Federal workdays [telephone (301) 415-1966].

Fax comments to: Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission at (301) 415-1101.

Publicly available documents related to this rulemaking may be viewed electronically on the public computers located at the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR), O-1F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The PDR reproduction contractor will copy documents for a fee. Selected documents, including comments, can be viewed and downloaded electronically via the NRC rulemaking website at <http://ruleforum.llnl.gov>.

Publicly available documents created or received at the NRC after November 1, 1999, are available electronically at the NRC's Electronic Reading Room at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm.html>. From this site, the public can gain entry into the NRC's Agencywide Document Access and Management System (ADAMS), which provides text and image files of NRC's public documents. If you do not have access to ADAMS or if there are problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, contact the NRC PDR Reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by e-mail to [pdrr@nrc.gov](mailto:pdrr@nrc.gov). An electronic copy of the proposed CoC, proposed Technical

Specifications (TS), and preliminary safety evaluation report (SER) can be found under ADAMS Accession Nos. ML041600307, ML041600562, and ML041600568, respectively.

CoC No. 1025, the revised TS, the underlying SER for Amendment No. 4, and the Environmental Assessment (EA), are available for inspection at the NRC PDR, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. Single copies of these documents may be obtained from Jayne M. McCausland, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, telephone (301) 415-6219, e-mail [jmm2@nrc.gov](mailto:jmm2@nrc.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jayne M. McCausland, telephone (301) 415-6219, e-mail [jmm2@nrc.gov](mailto:jmm2@nrc.gov), of the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Section 218(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended (NWSA), requires that "[t]he Secretary [of the Department of Energy (DOE)] shall establish a demonstration program, in cooperation with the private sector, for the dry storage of spent nuclear fuel at civilian nuclear power reactor sites, with the objective of establishing one or more technologies that the [Nuclear Regulatory] Commission may, by rule, approve for use at the sites of civilian nuclear power reactors without, to the maximum extent practicable, the need for additional site-specific approvals by the Commission." Section 133 of the NWSA states, in part, that "[t]he Commission shall, by rule, establish procedures for the licensing of any technology approved by the Commission under Section 218(a) for use at the site of any civilian nuclear power reactor."

To implement this mandate, the NRC approved dry storage of spent nuclear fuel in NRC-approved casks under a general license by publishing a final rule in 10 CFR part 72 entitled "General License for Storage of Spent Fuel at Power Reactor Sites" (55 FR 29181; July 18, 1990). This rule also established a new subpart L within 10 CFR part 72, entitled "Approval of Spent Fuel Storage Casks" containing procedures and criteria for obtaining NRC approval of spent fuel storage cask designs. The NRC subsequently issued a final rule on March 9, 2000 (65 FR 12444), that approved the NAC-Multipurpose Canister (NAC-MPC) cask design and added it to the list of NRC-approved

cask designs in § 72.214 as Certificate of Compliance Number (CoC No.) 1025.

#### Discussion

On August 1, 2003, and as supplemented on September 5 and November 5, 2003, the certificate holder (NAC International, Inc.) submitted an application to the NRC to amend CoC No. 1025 to incorporate vacuum drying enhancements. Specifically, the amendment will increase vacuum drying time limits, delete canister removal from concrete cask requirements, revise surface contamination removal time limits, and revise allowable contents fuel assembly limits under a general license. The amendment also incorporates editorial and administrative changes in the CoC. No other changes to the NAC-MPC cask system design were requested in this application. The NRC staff performed a detailed safety evaluation of the proposed CoC amendment request and found that an acceptable safety margin is maintained. In addition, the NRC staff has determined that there is still reasonable assurance that public health and safety and the environment will be adequately protected.

This direct final rule revises the NAC-MPC cask design listing in § 72.214 by adding Amendment No. 4 to CoC No. 1025. The particular TS which are changed are identified in the NRC staff's SER for Amendment No. 4.

The amended NAC-MPC cask system, when used in accordance with the conditions specified in the CoC, the TS, and NRC regulations, will meet the requirements of Part 72; thus, adequate protection of public health and safety will continue to be ensured.

#### Discussion of Amendments by Section

##### *Section 72.214 List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks*

Certificate No. 1025 is revised by adding the effective date of Amendment Number 4.

#### Procedural Background

This rule is limited to the changes contained in Amendment 4 to CoC No. 1025 and does not include other aspects of the NAC-MPC cask system design. The NRC is using the "direct final rule procedure" to issue this amendment because it represents a limited and routine change to an existing CoC that is expected to be noncontroversial. Adequate protection of public health and safety continues to be ensured. The amendment to the rule will become effective on October 27, 2004. However, if the NRC receives significant adverse comments by September 13, 2004, then

the NRC will publish a document that withdraws this action and will address the comments received in response to the proposed amendments published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**. A significant adverse comment is a comment where the commenter explains why the rule would be inappropriate, including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach, or would be ineffective or unacceptable without a change. A comment is adverse and significant if:

(1) The comment opposes the rule and provides a reason sufficient to require a substantive response in a notice-and-comment process. For example, a substantive response is required when—

(A) The comment causes the NRC staff to reevaluate (or reconsider) its position or conduct additional analysis;

(B) The comment raises an issue serious enough to warrant a substantive response to clarify or complete the record; or

(C) The comment raises a relevant issue that was not previously addressed or considered by the NRC staff.

(2) The comment proposes a change or an addition to the rule, and it is apparent that the rule would be ineffective or unacceptable without incorporation of the change or addition.

(3) The comment causes the NRC staff to make a change (other than editorial) to the CoC or TS.

These comments will be addressed in a subsequent final rule. The NRC will not initiate a second comment period on this action. However, if the NRC receives significant adverse comments by September 13, 2004, then the NRC will publish a document that withdraws this action and will address the comments received in response to the proposed amendments published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

#### **Voluntary Consensus Standards**

The National Technology Transfer Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-113) requires that Federal agencies use technical standards that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies unless the use of such a standard is inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. In this direct final rule, the NRC would revise the NAC-MPC cask system design listed in § 72.214 (List of NRC-approved spent fuel storage cask designs). This action does not constitute the establishment of a standard that establishes generally applicable requirements.

#### **Agreement State Compatibility**

Under the "Policy Statement on Adequacy and Compatibility of

Agreement State Programs" approved by the Commission on June 30, 1997, and published in the **Federal Register** on September 3, 1997 (62 FR 46517), this rule is classified as Compatibility Category "NRC." Compatibility is not required for Category "NRC" regulations. The NRC program elements in this category are those that relate directly to areas of regulation reserved to the NRC by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (AEA), or the provisions of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Although an Agreement State may not adopt program elements reserved to NRC, it may wish to inform its licensees of certain requirements via a mechanism that is consistent with the particular State's administrative procedure laws but does not confer regulatory authority on the State.

#### **Plain Language**

The Presidential Memorandum dated June 1, 1998, entitled "Plain Language in Government Writing," directed that the Government's writing be in plain language. The NRC requests comments on this direct final rule specifically with respect to the clarity and effectiveness of the language used. Comments should be sent to the address listed under the heading **ADDRESSES** above.

#### **Finding of No Significant Environmental Impact: Availability**

Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the NRC regulations in subpart A of 10 CFR part 51, the NRC has determined that this rule, if adopted, would not be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and, therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required. The rule would amend the CoC for the NAC-MPC cask system within the list of approved spent fuel storage casks that power reactor licensees can use to store spent fuel at reactor sites under a general license. The amendment will modify the present cask system design to incorporate vacuum drying enhancements. Specifically, the amendment will increase vacuum drying time limits, delete canister removal from concrete cask requirements, revise surface contamination removal time limits, and revise allowable contents fuel assembly limits. The environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact on which this determination is based are available for inspection at the NRC Public Document Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. Single copies of the environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact are

available from Jayne M. McCausland, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, telephone (301) 415-6219, e-mail [jmm2@nrc.gov](mailto:jmm2@nrc.gov).

#### **Paperwork Reduction Act Statement**

This direct final rule does not contain a new or amended information collection requirement subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Existing requirements were approved by the Office of Management and Budget, Approval Number 3150-0132.

#### **Public Protection Notification**

The NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a request for information or an information collection requirement unless the requesting document displays a currently valid OMB control number.

#### **Regulatory Analysis**

On July 18, 1990 (55 FR 29181), the NRC issued an amendment to 10 CFR part 72 to provide for the storage of spent nuclear fuel under a general license in cask designs approved by the NRC. Any nuclear power reactor licensee can use NRC-approved cask designs to store spent nuclear fuel if it notifies the NRC in advance, spent fuel is stored under the conditions specified in the cask's CoC, and the conditions of the general license are met. A list of NRC-approved cask designs is contained in § 72.214. On March 9, 2000 (65 FR 12444), the NRC issued an amendment to part 72 that approved the NAC-MPC cask design by adding it to the list of NRC-approved cask designs in § 72.214. On August 1, 2003, and as supplemented on September 5 and November 5, 2003, the certificate holder (NAC International, Inc.) submitted an application to the NRC to amend CoC No. 1025 to incorporate vacuum drying enhancements. Specifically, the amendment will increase vacuum drying time limits, delete canister removal from concrete cask requirements, revise surface contamination removal time limits, and revise allowable contents fuel assembly limits. The amendment also incorporates editorial and administrative changes in the CoC.

The alternative to this action is to withhold approval of this amended cask system design and issue an exemption to each general license. This alternative would cost both the NRC and the utilities more time and money because each utility would have to pursue an exemption.

Approval of the direct final rule will eliminate this problem and is consistent with previous NRC actions. Further, the direct final rule will have no adverse effect on public health and safety. This direct final rule has no significant identifiable impact or benefit on other Government agencies. Based on this discussion of the benefits and impacts of the alternatives, the NRC concludes that the requirements of the direct final rule are commensurate with the NRC's responsibilities for public health and safety and the common defense and security. No other available alternative is believed to be as satisfactory, and thus, this action is recommended.

#### Regulatory Flexibility Certification

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the NRC certifies that this rule will not, if issued, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This direct final rule affects only the licensing and operation of nuclear power plants, independent spent fuel storage facilities, and NAC International, Inc. The companies that own these plants do not fall within the scope of the definition of "small entities" set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act or the Small Business Administration at 13 CFR part 121.

#### Backfit Analysis

The NRC has determined that the backfit rule (10 CFR 50.109 or 10 CFR 72.62) does not apply to this direct final rule because this amendment does not involve any provisions that would impose backfits as defined. Therefore, a backfit analysis is not required.

#### Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

In accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, the NRC has determined that this action is not a major rule and has verified this determination with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget.

#### List of Subjects In 10 CFR Part 72

Administrative practice and procedure, Criminal penalties, Manpower training programs, Nuclear materials, Occupational safety and health, Penalties, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Spent fuel, Whistleblowing.

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; the

Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended; and 5 U.S.C. 552 and 553; the NRC is adopting the following amendments to 10 CFR part 72.

#### PART 72—LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INDEPENDENT STORAGE OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL, HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE, AND REACTOR-RELATED GREATER THAN CLASS C WASTE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 72 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Secs. 51, 53, 57, 62, 63, 65, 69, 81, 161, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 68 Stat. 929, 930, 932, 933, 934, 935, 948, 953, 954, 955, as amended, sec. 234, 83 Stat. 444, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2071, 2073, 2077, 2092, 2093, 2095, 2099, 2111, 2201, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2282); sec. 274, Pub. L. 86-373, 73 Stat. 688, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2021); sec. 201, as amended, 202, 206, 88 Stat. 1242, as amended, 1244, 1246 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5846); Pub. L. 95-601, sec. 10, 92 Stat. 2951 as amended by Pub. L. 102-486, sec. 7902, 106 Stat. 3123 (42 U.S.C. 5851); sec. 102, Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 853 (42 U.S.C. 4332); secs. 131, 132, 133, 135, 137, 141, Pub. L. 97-425, 96 Stat. 2229, 2230, 2232, 2241, sec. 148, Pub. L. 100-203, 101 Stat. 1330-235 (42 U.S.C. 10151, 10152, 10153, 10155, 10157, 10161, 10168).

Section 72.44(g) also issued under secs. 142(b) and 148", (d), Pub. L. 100-203, 101 Stat. 1330-232, 1330-236 (42 U.S.C. 10162(b), 10168(c),(d)). Section 72.46 also issued under sec. 189, 68 Stat. 955 (42 U.S.C. 2239); sec. 134, Pub. L. 97-425, 96 Stat. 2230 (42 U.S.C. 10154). Section 72.96(d) also issued under sec. 145(g), Pub. L. 100-203, 101 Stat. 1330-235 (42 U.S.C. 10165(g)). Subpart J also issued under secs. 2(2), 2(15), 2(19), 117(a), 141(h), Pub. L. 97-425, 96 Stat. 2202, 2203, 2204, 2222, 2244 (42 U.S.C. 10101, 10137(a), 10161(h)). Subparts K and L are also issued under sec. 133, 98 Stat. 2230 (42 U.S.C. 10153) and sec. 218(a), 96 Stat. 2252 (42 U.S.C. 10198).

■ 2. In § 72.214, Certificate of Compliance 1025 is revised to read as follows:

#### § 72.214 List of approved spent fuel storage casks.

\* \* \* \* \*

Certificate Number: 1025.  
Initial Certificate Effective Date: April 10, 2000.

Amendment Number 1 Effective Date: November 13, 2001.

Amendment Number 2 Effective Date: May 29, 2002.

Amendment Number 3 Effective Date: October 1, 2003.

Amendment Number 4 Effective Date: October 27, 2004.

SAR Submitted by: NAC International, Inc.

SAR Title: Final Safety Analysis Report for the NAC-Multipurpose Canister System (NAC-MPC System).

Docket Number: 72-1025.  
Certificate Expiration Date: April 10, 2020.  
Model Number: NAC-MPC.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 27th day of July, 2004.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Martin J. Virgilio,**

*Acting Executive Director for Operations.*

[FR Doc. 04-18513 Filed 8-12-04; 8:45 am]

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#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

#### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2002-CE-23-AD; Amendment 39-13772; AD 2004-17-01]

RIN 2120-AA64

#### Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Models 208 and 208B Airplanes

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA supersedes Airworthiness Directive (AD) AD 2002-22-17, which applies to all Cessna Aircraft Company (Cessna) Models 208 and 208B airplanes; and AD 2003-21-04, which applies to certain Cessna Models 208 and 208B airplanes. This AD requires you to repetitively inspect the flap bellcranks for cracks and eventually replace these bellcranks. The installation of a newly designed bellcrank to increase the life limits is terminating action for the repetitive inspections. This AD is the result of these developments: Since FAA issued AD 2002-22-17 and AD 2003-21-04, Cessna designed a new flap bell crank with a life limit of 40,000 landings instead of 7,000 landings. Also, FAA has done more analysis and examination of cracks and missing/incomplete welds in all of the bell cranks. This failure could lead to damage to the flap system and surrounding structure and result in reduced or loss of control of the airplane.

**DATES:** This AD becomes effective on September 26, 2004.

As of December 31, 2002 (67 FR 68508, November 12, 2002), the Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of Cessna Service Bulletin No. CAB02-1, dated February 11, 2002.

As of October 21, 2003 (68 FR 59707, October 17, 2003), the Director of the