

Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-79) to waive sanctions on India in connection with the Glenn Amendment and related provisions, as reported to you by separate letter. Under Title IX, the issuance of a license for the export of defense articles or defense services to India pursuant to the waiver authority of that Title is subject to the same requirements as are applicable to the export of items described in Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act and the Administration is treating authorization for the requested export consistent with these provisions.

The transaction described in the attached certification involves the temporary export of an inertial measurement unit from Canada to India.

The United States Government is prepared to authorize the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly,

Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure: Transmittal No. DTC 39-02.

Hon. J. Dennis Hastert,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, June 12 2002.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to Section 9001(e) of Public Law 106-79 and consistent with Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting, herewith, certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles to India.

The President made a determination in a manner consistent with Title IX of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-79) to waive sanctions on India in connection with the Glenn Amendment and related provisions, as reported to you by separate letter. Under Title IX, the issuance of a license for the export of defense articles or defense services to India pursuant to the waiver authority of that Title is subject to the same requirements as are applicable to the export of items described in Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act and the Administration is treating authorization for the requested export consistent with these provisions.

The transaction described in the attached certification involves the export of technical data for fan blade design of the Kaveri jet engine test rig to India.

The United States Government is prepared to authorize the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly,

Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure: Transmittal No. DTC 43-02.

Hon. J. Dennis Hastert,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, June 12, 2002.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to Section 9001(e) of Public Law 106-79 and consistent with Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting, herewith, certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles to India.

The President made a determination in a manner consistent with Title IX of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-79) to waive sanctions on India in connection with the Glenn Amendment and related provisions, as reported to you by separate letter. Under Title IX, the issuance of a license for the export of defense articles or defense services to India pursuant to the waiver authority of that Title is subject to the same requirements as are applicable to the export of items described in Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act and the Administration is treating authorization for the requested export consistent with these provisions.

The transaction described in the attached certification involves the export of technical data related to the F124 propulsion engine for the Indian Light Combat Aircraft.

The United States Government is prepared to authorize the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly,

Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure: Transmittal No. DTC 44-02.

Hon. J. Dennis Hastert,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, June 12, 2002.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to Section 9001(e) of Public Law 106-79 and consistent with Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting, herewith, certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles to India.

The President made a determination in a manner consistent with Title IX of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-79) to waive sanctions on India in connection with the Glenn Amendment and related provisions, as reported to you by separate letter. Under Title IX, the issuance of a license for the export of defense articles or defense services to India pursuant to the waiver authority of that Title is subject to the same requirements as are applicable to the export of items described in Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act and the Administration is treating authorization for the requested export consistent with these provisions.

The transaction described in the attached certification involves the export of technical data related to the marketing of helicopters with self-sealing fuel cells, armor plating, AN/APX-100 transponder, weapons pylons, FLIR, and rocket pods to India.

The United States Government is prepared to authorize the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly,

Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure: Transmittal No. DTC 49-02

[FR Doc. 02-17586 Filed 7-16-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Implementation of Tariff-Rate Quota for Imports of Beef From Australia

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice that USTR has determined that Australia, pursuant to its request, is a participating country for purposes of the export certification program for imports of beef under the tariff-rate quota.

DATES: The action is effective August 1, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason Bernstein, Senior Economist for Agricultural Affairs, Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20508; telephone: (202) 395-6127.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States maintains a tariff-rate quota on imports of beef as part of its implementation of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization. The in-quota quantity of that tariff-rate quota is allocated in part among a number of countries. As part of the administration of that tariff-rate quota, USTR provided, in 15 CFR part 2012, for the use of export certificates with respect to imports of beef from countries that have an allocation of the in-quota quantity. The export certificates apply only to those countries that USTR determines

are participating countries for purposes of 15 CFR part 2012.

On May 22, 2002, USTR received a request and the necessary supporting information from the government of Australia to be considered as a participating country for purposes of the export certification program. Accordingly, USTR has determined that, effective August 1, 2002, Australia is a participating country for purposes of 15 CFR part 2012. As a result, imports of beef from Australia entered on or after August 1, 2002, will need to be accompanied by an export certificate in order to qualify for the in-quota tariff rate; imports of beef from Australia entered prior to August 1, 2002, will not require an export certificate. In order for the export certificate to be valid, it must satisfy the requirements of 15 CFR part 2012, including being used in the calendar year for which it is in effect.

Robert B. Zoellick,

United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 02-17992 Filed 7-16-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190-01-U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Revised Noise Exposure Maps Roanoke Regional Airport

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) announces its determination that the revised noise exposure maps submitted by the Roanoke Regional Airport Commission for Roanoke Regional Airport under the provisions of Title I of the Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-193) and 14 CFR part 150 are in compliance with applicable requirements.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the FAA's determination on the noise exposure maps is June 18, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maria Stanco, New York Airports District Office, 600 Old Country Road, Suite 446, Garden City, NY 11530, (516) 227-3808.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice announces that the FAA finds that the noise exposure maps submitted for Roanoke Regional Airport are in compliance with applicable requirements of Part 150, effective June 18, 2002.

Under section 103 of the Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act of 1979

(hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), an airport operator may submit to the FAA noise exposure maps which meet applicable regulations and which depict non-compatible land uses as of the date of submission of such maps, a description of projected aircraft operations, and the ways in which such operations will affect such maps. The Act requires such maps to be developed in consultation with interested and affected parties in the local community, government agencies, and persons using the airport.

An airport operator who has submitted noise exposure maps that are found by FAA to be in compliance with the requirements of Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 150, promulgated pursuant to Title I of the Act, may submit a noise compatibility program for FAA approval which sets forth the measures the operator has taken or proposes for the reduction of existing non-compatible uses and for the prevention of the introduction of additional non-compatible uses.

The FAA has completed its review of the noise exposure maps and related descriptions submitted by the Roanoke Regional Airport Commission. The specific maps under consideration are the noise exposure maps identified as Figure 5-1 (2000 DNL Contours) and Figure 5-2 (2005 DNL Contours) in the submission. The FAA has determined that these maps for the Roanoke Regional Airport are in compliance with applicable requirements. This determination is effective on June 18, 2002. FAA's determination on an airport operator's noise exposure maps is limited to a finding that the maps were developed in accordance with the procedures contained in appendix A of FAR Part 150. Such determination does not constitute approval of the applicant's data, information or plans, or a commitment to approve a noise compatibility program or to fund the implementation of that program.

If questions arise concerning the precise relationship of specific properties to noise exposure contours depicted on a noise exposure map submitted under section 103 of the Act, it should be noted that the FAA is not involved in any way in determining the relative locations of specific properties with regard to the depicted noise contours, or in interpreting the noise exposure maps to resolve questions concerning, for example, which properties should be covered by the provisions of section 107 of the Act. These functions are inseparable from the ultimate land use control and planning responsibilities of local government. These local responsibilities

are not changed in any way under Part 150 or through FAA's review of noise exposure maps. Therefore, the responsibility for the detailed overlaying noise exposure contours onto the map depicting properties on the surface rests exclusively with the airport operator which submitted those maps, or with those public agencies and planning agencies with which consultation is required under section 103 of the Act. The FAA has relied on the certification by the airport operator, under section 150.21 of FAR Part 150, that the statutorily required consultation has been accomplished.

Copies of the noise exposure maps and of the FAA's evaluation of the maps are available for examination at the following locations:

Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Room 621, Washington, DC 20591.

Federal Aviation Administration, Washington Airports District Office, 23723 Air Freight Lane, Cargo 5 Building—2nd Floor, Dulles, VA 20166.

Roanoke Regional Airport Commission, 5202 Aviation Drive, Roanoke, VA 24012.

Questions may be directed to the individual named above under the heading **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Issued on June 18, 2002 in Jamaica, NY.

Robert B. Mendez,

Manager, Airports Division, Eastern Region.

[FR Doc. 02-18023 Filed 7-16-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and To Conduct Environmental Scoping for Improvements To the O'Hare International Airport, in Chicago, IL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Issuance of A Notice of Intent (NOI) to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and to Conduct Public Scoping Meetings.

SUMMARY: This NOI announces the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) intention to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and to conduct public scoping meetings for a number of potential modernization and improvement initiatives at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport. Due both to the anticipated high level of interest in matters pertaining to O'Hare International Airport, and a desire to