

of this section, whichever is applicable, with respect to such a payment if, after the date the filer is notified that the account of the payee contains an incorrect TIN and on or before the date by which the applicable requirement must be satisfied, the filer solicits the payee's correct TIN in a manner that satisfies the applicable requirement or receives from the QPCA a TIN that the filer believes in good faith to be the payee's correct TIN.

* * * * *

David A. Mader,

Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

[FR Doc. 03-2208 Filed 1-30-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-U

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

28 CFR Part 16

[FBI 109P; AAG/A ORDER No. 006-2003]

RIN 1110-AA08

Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation

AGENCY: Department of Justice.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), proposes to exempt the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) (JUSTICE/FBI-001), Central Records System (CRS) (JUSTICE/FBI-002), and National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) (JUSTICE/FBI-015) systems of records from the Privacy Act. The exemption is necessary to avoid interference with law enforcement functions and responsibilities of the FBI.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before March 3, 2003.

ADDRESSES: All comments concerning this proposed rule should be mailed to: Mary Cahill, Management and Planning Staff, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530 (1400 National Place Building).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Cahill, (202) 307-1823.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FBI proposes to exempt the FBI's National Crime Information Center, Central Records System and National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime systems of records from subsection (e)(5) of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a. Also, the FBI proposes to correct a typographical error by moving the title of the National Crime Information Center to the correct subsection. Except for these amendments, the proposed rule changes

do not alter practices and procedures that are currently in effect. However, the FBI is currently reviewing additional changes to this regulation for possible promulgation in future rulemaking.

This proposed rule relates to individuals, as opposed to small business entities. Nevertheless, pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601-612, the proposed rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 16

Administrative practices and procedures, Courts, Freedom of Information, and Privacy.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Attorney General by 5 U.S.C. 552a and delegated to me by Attorney General Order 793-78, it is proposed to amend 28 CFR part 16 as follows:

PART 16—[AMENDED]

Subpart E—Exemption of Records Systems Under the Privacy Act

1. The authority citation for Part 16 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301, 552, 552a, 552b(g), 553; 18 U.S.C. 4203(a)(1); 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 534; 31 U.S.C. 3717, 9701.

2. Section 16.96 is amended as follows:

(a) By revising the introductory text of paragraph (a);

(b) By redesignating paragraph (b)(6) as (b)(7) and adding a new paragraph (b)(6);

(c) By revising the introductory text of paragraph (g) and adding new paragraph (g)(1);

(d) By redesignating paragraph (h)(5) as (h)(6) and adding new paragraph (h)(5);

(e) By revising the introductory text of paragraph (j);

(f) By adding a new paragraph (k)(5);

(g) By removing "National Crime Information Center (NOIC) [sic] (JUSTICE/FBI-001)." from paragraph (k)(4).

The revisions and additions read as follows.

§ 16.96 Exemption of Federal Bureau of Investigation Systems—limited access.

(a) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4)(G) and (H), (e)(5), (e)(8), (f) and (g):

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(6) From subsection (e)(5) because in the collection of information for law enforcement purposes it is impossible to determine in advance what information

is accurate, relevant, timely and complete. With the passage of time, seemingly irrelevant or untimely information may acquire new significance as further investigation brings new details to light. The restrictions imposed by subsection (e)(5) would limit the ability of trained investigators and intelligence analysts to exercise their judgment in reporting on investigations and impede the development of criminal intelligence necessary for effective law enforcement. In addition, because many of these records come from other federal, state, local, joint, foreign, tribal, and international agencies, it is administratively impossible to ensure compliance with this provision.

* * * * *

(g) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3) and (4), (d), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4)(G) and (H), (e)(5), (e)(8), (f), and (g):

(1) National Crime Information Center (NCIC) (JUSTICE/FBI-001). These exemptions apply only to the extent that information in the system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) and (k)(3).

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(5) From subsection (e)(5) because in the collection of information for law enforcement purposes it is impossible to determine in advance what information is accurate, relevant, timely and complete. With the passage of time, seemingly irrelevant or untimely information may acquire new significance as further investigation brings new details to light. The restrictions imposed by subsection (e)(5) would limit the ability of trained investigators and intelligence analysts to exercise their judgment in reporting on investigations and impede the development of criminal intelligence necessary for effective law enforcement. In addition, the vast majority of these records come from other federal, state, local, joint, foreign, tribal, and international agencies and it is administratively impossible to ensure that the records comply with this provision. Submitting agencies are, however, urged on a continuing basis to ensure that their records are accurate and include all dispositions.

* * * * *

(j) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G) and (H), (e)(5), (f) and (g):

* * * * *

(k) * * *

(5) From subsection (e)(5) because in the collection of information for law enforcement purposes it is impossible to

determine in advance what information is accurate, relevant, timely and complete. With the passage of time, seemingly irrelevant or untimely information may acquire new significance as further investigation brings new details to light. The restrictions imposed by subsection (e)(5) would limit the ability of trained investigators and intelligence analysts to exercise their judgment in reporting on investigations and impede the development of criminal intelligence necessary for effective law enforcement. In addition, because many of these records come from other federal, state, local, joint, foreign, tribal, and international agencies, it is administratively impossible to ensure compliance with this provision.

* * * * *

Dated: January 17, 2003.

Paul R. Corts,

Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-2251 Filed 1-30-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 4

RIN 1024-AC69

Operating Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) is proposing to amend its regulations concerning motor vehicle operation under the influence of alcohol. Currently, the NPS has regulations prohibiting operation with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.10 grams or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or 0.10 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath. On March 3, 1998, a Presidential directive was issued directing the NPS, and other federal agencies, to promulgate regulations adopting a stricter limit of 0.08 grams BAC.

DATES: Written comments will be accepted through April 1, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Kym Hall, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW., Room 7248, Washington, DC 20240. Fax: (202) 219-8835. Email: WASO_Regulations@nps.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kym Hall, Regulations Program Manager,

National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW., Room 7248, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone: (202) 208-4206. Email: Kym_Hall@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The NPS administers 385 areas throughout the country under the broad statutory mandates to promote and regulate their use; to conserve the scenery, the natural and cultural objects and the wildlife therein; and to provide for their enjoyment in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Although the nearly 300 million annual visitors to the National Park System use a variety of access methods, the vast majority rely on motor vehicles and roadways to reach park areas and to circulate within them. Consequently, the NPS has major responsibilities and program involvement in the areas of road construction and maintenance, traffic safety and traffic law enforcement.

The NPS currently administers over 8,000 miles of roads within the National Park System that are open to the public. These 8,000 miles compare in magnitude to the State of Arizona's state road system, except that they are scattered throughout the United States and its territories. There is great variety in the nature and extent of park roads, ranging from very short lengths of unpaved secondary roadways, to well-developed road systems complete with spur roads, parking areas and overlooks, to parkways running for hundreds of miles through several States, to parkways used primarily as commuter routes in the Washington, DC area. In addition, many park areas contain State and/or county highways and roads over which the NPS may exercise varying degrees of jurisdiction.

On April 2, 1987, the NPS promulgated a final rule (36 CFR 4.23) concerning operating a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol (52 FR 10683). That rule prohibits the operation or control of a motor vehicle if the alcohol concentration in the operator's blood or breath is 0.10 grams or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or 0.10 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath. The regulation provides, however, that if State Law that applies to operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol establishes more restrictive limits of alcohol concentration in the operator's blood or breath, those limits supercede the limits specified in this paragraph. The regulation is implemented primarily through signing, text in brochures and incidental public contact.

President Clinton issued a directive on March 3, 1998, which directed the NPS to propose rules and take other appropriate measures to lower the BAC limit in National Park Service areas. This includes, but is not limited to, strong enforcement, conducting education, awareness and other appropriate programs about the importance of the 0.08 BAC standard. The benefits of the 0.08 standard in lives saved and injuries prevented have been documented extensively.

Compliance With Other Laws

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Order 12866)

This document is not a significant rule and is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866.

(1) This rule will not have an effect of \$100 million or more on the economy. It will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, Local, or tribal governments or communities.

(2) This rule will not create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency. Actions taken under this rule will not interfere with other agencies or local government plans, policies, or controls. This is an agency specific rule.

(3) This rule does not alter the budgetary effects of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights or obligations of their recipients. This rule will have no effects of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights or obligations of their recipients. No grants or other forms of monetary supplements are involved.

(4) This rule does not raise novel legal or policy issues. This change to the legal blood alcohol concentration level is prevalent throughout the United States and has been adopted by most other federal agencies and states.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Department of the Interior certifies that this document will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*)

Although the regulation has significant implications for public safety, it does not have monetary implications. There are no businesses that depend on the public's ability to operate a motor vehicle while intoxicated. The rule will likely provide non-monetized benefits to the NPS and other law enforcement agencies through decreased accidents and injuries.